World Vedic
Heritage
A History of Histories
II
P.N. OAK

P.N. OAK

Born at 9.54 a.m. On March 2, 1917 in Indore (Central India).

The author, P.N. Oak having made some far-reaching discoveries in history, is the founder president of the Institute for Rewriting World History. His latest finding is that in pre-Christian times Vedic culture and Sanskrit language held full sway throughout the world.

P.N Oak was born in a Maharashtrian Brahmin family in which his father talked to him only in Sanskrit, mother only in English, relations in Marathi and town-folk in Hindi. That gave him fluency in those four languages from childhood. After obtaining his B.A. degree from Agra University and completing M.A., LL. B. courses of the Bombay University, Oak worked for a year as Tutor in English at the Fergusson College, Pune and later having joined the army was posted to Singapore at the age of 24.

There, after British surrender, Oak was one of the organizers of the Indian National Army, a director and commentator at the Free India Radio, Saigon, and latter a co-worker of Netaji

WORLD VEDIC HERITAGE

A HISTORY OF HISTORIES

(Volume II)

PRESENTING A UNIQUE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY OF HISTORY
THAT FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME THE WORLD
PRACTISED VEDIC CULTURE AND
SPOKE SANSKRIT

P. N. OAK
FOUNDER PRESIDENT
INSTITUTE FOR REWRITING WORLD HISTORY

HINDI SAHITYA SADAN
PH - 23553624 , FAX - 91-11-25412417
E-MAIL : indiabooks@rediffmail.com

WORLD VEDIC HERITAGE

Volume I - Rs 400/-
Volume II - Rs 400/-

Hindi Sahitya Sadan , Ph - 23553624 , 23617134
2 B.D. Chambers , 10/54 D.B. Gupta Road
Karol Bagh , N.Delhi-5
Fax - 91-11-25412417
E-Mail : indiabooks@rediffmail.com

Third Edition - 2003

Printed at : Sanjeev Offset Printers, Delhi-110051

Dedication

All mundane activity is a co-operative effort; so is this work which is hereby dedicated to my family members , relations , friends and the printers who helped in various ways in the completion of this project.

The object in writing this work is to acquaint and awaken the world public to its primordial Vedic Heritage of the times when human beings were not divided and packed into mutually hating, hissing and hitting national and religious compartments .

Vedic culture regards the whole globe as a commom home and all beings (including animal and plant life) as one family.

Hinduism is a modern residual, territorial synonym of primeval, ancient worldwide Vedic culture implying people residing in the Sindhu (pronounced Hindu) region, whose goal is to lead a virtuous life of renunciation and social service sans drugs, hot drinks and womanizing without being pinned down to any prophet or the prophet's book.

Readers believing in such an ideal may help set up World Vedic Heritage Academies throughout the world. This work is also dedicated to that goal of freeing humanity from all forms of terror, torture, tyranny, treachery, trickery, taxation and temptation of so called religions and weld all people into a common harmonious, homogeneous, peaceful, cheerful, helpful fraternity .

P. N. Oak
Plot No . 10, Goodwill Society,
Aundh, Pune - 411007, India
Tel - (0212) 338449

We are grateful to the Author for granting us permission to publish this edition. Two articles have been added to this edition which have been attached at the end as Appendix I & II.

Publishers

Contents

Volume 1

Contents of Volume II Section I continued.

THE VEDIC PAST OF EUROPE

It needs to be specifically noted that several countries and regions in the world end with the letters 'ia' as Russia, Prussia, Siberia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Iberia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Austria, Australia, Scandinavia, Armenia and Albania.

That (ईय) is a Sanskrit termination signifying ''a country of'' a certain people or of some special features.

The Four Classes of Ancient European Society

About Europe in general and Albania in particular Strabo, the ancient geographer has noted in pages 230 to 234 of the second volume of his Geography '' The greater part of Iberia is well inhabited. Some part of this country (Armenia, Colchis, Albania etc.) is encompassed by the Caucasian mountains. The inhabitants of this country are also divided into four classes. The first and chief is that from which kings are appointed. The second consists of priests. The third is composed of soldiers and husbandsmen. The fourth comprehends the common people... The gods they worship are the Sun, Jupiter and the Moon. Moon has a temple near Iberia. The priest is a person who next to the king, received the highest honours. The Albanians pay the greatest respect to old age, which (besides to parents) is extended to (all) persons in general.''

From the above description it appears that during Strabo's times the term 'Iberia' (alias Siberia) applied to the whole of Europe though currently 'Iberia' signifies the region comprising

Spain and Portugal alone, while Siberia is at the other end.

The second point to be noted from Strabo's observation is that in pre-Christian times European society was divided into the four Vedic classes viz. Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Though Strabo does not mention those specific terms, yet his description leaves one in no doubt that they constituted the four Vedic divisions.

The deities, Sun, Jupiter and Moon and the respect to elderly people are all characteristic of Vedic culture.

On page 348 of Vol-II Strabo mentions a temple of Adresteia. A whole district bore the name of that deity. And the city named Adresteia after the deity, was situated between Priapus and Parium.

That term Adresteia is a Sanskrit term signifying the terrible unknown (unseen) future or Nemesis. And another Greek author, Antimachus does indeed specifically state that Adresteia was Nemesis.

Ancient Postal Service

It is generally believed that the postal service is a modern amenity introduced by the Europeans. But a mediaeval European author records that it is Indian. A relevant footnote states "The post had been introduced into India, and distinguished by the name Angela ... A kind of post was established formerly in Persia. The old Persian word Angaras seems to have an affinity to the Indian word Angela; and it is not improbable that the Persians borrowed their establishment of the post from the Indians."[1] Angela in Sanskrit implies both palms cupped together (to deliver letters).

Census is Sankhyas

The Census too is easily assumed to be a modern practice. But on page 257 of his travel account Bartolomeo (a barefooted

(1) Footnote on P. 147 of A Voyage To The East Indies, by Fra Paolino Da Tan Bartolomeo, member of the Academy of Valitri and formerly professor of Oriental languages in the Propaganda at Rome; with notes and illustrations by John Reinhold Forster;

Carmelite born at Hos in the Austrian dominion in 1748 A. D. Whose name before he became a monk was John Philip Wesdin) that in India "when a woman is delivered her husband must acquaint the magistrate or overseer that the new-born child may be added to the list of persons who compose that caste. The overseer, in turn, is bound to transmit to the king an accurate account of the number and qualities of the persons under his inspection. This political establishment of the Indian princes was usual in the oldest periods and occurs in Strabo. The Brahmans are also accustomed to mark with equal care, in their temples, the birhday of every child. In each of these there is always a Brahmin, if not two, paid by the overseer of the temple whose business expressly is to keep a register of the births, marriages and deaths, and also of every interesting event that concerns the class to which they belong. These Variar, or calculators, are therefore enabled to give such an accurate and minute account of the family connexions, life and condition of every person in the neighbouring district, as is truly astonishing".[1A]

The above is a very important observation by a mediaeval European visitor to India. What he noticed was that under the Vedic administration the priestly class in every temple kept an accurate record of every birth, death and marriage and other important events concerning all persons. All this is statistics. That too is a Sanskrit term स्थितिस् तथति i. e. sizing up with facts and figures..

The very term 'Census' too is Sanskrit 'Sankhyas' i. e. counting, enumeration alias 'sum.'

That indicates the numerous functions assigned to Brahmans under the Vedic system.

(1A) Translated from German by William Forster; printer. J. Davis, Chancery Lane, London; (Observations made by the author during his 13-year residence in India from 1776 to 1789 A. D.). The original of this work appeared at Rome in 1796 A. D. A German edition was published in 1798 at Berlin by Dr. John Reinhold Forster.

Diocese is Devashis

In the Christian administration the term Diocese signifies a Bishop's district. That is the Sanskrit term 'DEVASHIS' i. e. 'blessed by God.' Under the ancient, universal Vedic administration each Diocese alias Devashis had its headquarters in a temple. There the priestly class used to maintain accurate birth charts and other information about every person, serving as a detailed census record. Whenever a person or families or other groups went on tour there were arrangements at the places they visited to have the date and purpose of their visit recorded in visitor-registers maintained by the local priests. What could be more perfect than that Vedic system of keeping a benign, parental eye on the well-being and movements of every person! Thus Hindus wrote detailed historics.

Vedic System of Education

The Vedic system of education which Bartolomeo noticed in India was practised all over the world for millions of years until the Mahabharat war. It was the shattering effect of the Mahabharat war which wrecked that system in other parts of the world like a tree hacked of all its foliage. But since that Vedic system had its roots in India, Vedic culture alias Hinduism continues to live in India though in a shrivelled, withered form.

Though Bartolomeo describes the educational system in India it must be understood that, that same educational system was in vogue all over the world upto the Mahabharat war, as is apparent from the Vedic educational terminology still in vogue in Europe.

Hereunder we quote the routine which Bartolomeo noticed in the Gurukulams surviving in the 18th century in India. By that time Christianity and Islam had totally destroyed the Vedic Gurukul system in Europe, Africa, West Asia and other regions of the world.

A glimpse of how a Gurukul used to function is had from Bartolomeo's noting. He observes "The education of youth in India is much simpler and not near so expensive as in Europe. The children assemble half-naked under the coconut tree; place themselves in rows on the ground, and trace out on the sand with the fore-finger

of the right hand the elements of the alphabet, and then smooth it with the left hand when they wish to trace out other characters... when the pupils have made tolerable progress in writing they are admitted to (higher) schools where they begin to write on palm leaves... when the Guru enters the school he is always received with the utmost reverence. His pupils must throw themselves down with the utmost reverence and respect, place their right hand on the mouth and not venture to speak a single word until he gives them express permission... The chief branches taught by the Gurus are- (1) the principles of writing and accounts, (2) Sanskrit grammar (including) the art of speaking with elegance, (3) Amarkosh - a Sanskrit dictionary that contains everything that relates to the gods, the sciences, colours and sounds, the earthly seas and rivers, men and animals, as well as the arts and all kinds of employment in India. To render the construction of the Sanskrit language and the mode of its expression more familiar to their pupils, the Guru employs various short sentences clothed in Sanskrit verse called Shlok. These verses serve not only as examples of the manner in which the words must be combined with each other but contain at the same time, most excellent moral maxims, which are thus imprinted in the minds of the young people as if in play, so that while learning the language, they are taught rules proper for forming their character, and directing their future conduct in life. (Here are some specimens) Why do we dwell in cities and not in forests? Because (1) we may enjoy friendship, do good to each other, and receive in our homestead the wayfarer and the stranger, (2) Wounds caused by slander are more difficult to heal than those inflicted by fire and sword, (3) Modesty becomes every man but particularly the learned and the rich, (4) The path of a married couple who never deviate from the path of duty is as difficult as that of a recluse undergoing the severest penance... In the garden or sacred enclosure in which children are taught, the Lingam or Priapus is generally found. (Some) pay divine honour to fire under the form of God Shiv. Besides this there are Idols of Ganesh and Saraswati; Ganesh the protector of sciences and learned men, Saraswati the goddess of eloquence and history... the other sciences and branches

of learning taught to the Indian youth are-poetry, fencing, botany, medicine, navigation; the use of the spear on foot; the art of playing at ball; chess, logic, astrology, law, self-training (i. e. swadhyay). Students are obliged to observe the strictest silence for five years... *The Indians do not follow that general and superficial method of education by which children are treated as if they were all intended for the same condition and for discharging the same duties;* but those of eacl. caste are from their infancy formed for what they are to be during their whole lives.... It however cannot be denied, that *the arts and sciences in india have greatly declined since foreign conquerors expelled the native king; by which several provinces have been laid entirely waste;* and the castes confounded with each other. *Before that period the different kingdoms were in a flourshing condition;* the laws were respected and justice and civil order pervailed... *I saw with my own eyes that the children of the king of Travancore, Rama Varma were educated in the same manne: as the Shudra....* '[2]

The above extract is very important because it tells us that India was a prosperous and disciplined country before it passed under alien rule, and gives one an idea of how the Vedic educational system was very simple in execution; how it ensured the most comprehensive scholarship and how all pupils studied together irrespective of the social standing of their parents. Educators all over the world could learn a lot from the Vedic pattern described above, in reforming and recasting the present educational system. A footnote added by the translator of Bartolomeo's book in the above context concludes that "*Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from the Indian philosophers, for his scholars were subjected to silence during the same number of years.*

Scholars's Blunder

It should be noted at the outset that Pythagoras is the Sanskrit term Peeth-Gurus i. e. a preceptor attached to a seat of learning.

---

(2) Pp. 262 to 267, A Voyage to the East Indies, Ibid.

Western scholars presume that if and when a similarity is noticed either the West must have borrowed from the East or vice versa. We would ask all scholars to rid their minds of that dichotomy altogether They must hereafter cultivate a new concept to thoroughly grasp ancient history. What they must realize is that throughout the ancient world there existed one uniform Sanskrit, Vedic civilization. Consequently during those ancient times they are bound to come across the same teachings and same practices everywhere. To say that one borrowed from the other is absolutely unrealistic when the entire ancient world adhered to a single language and uniform culture.

Sanskrit-A World Language

The translator's footnote on page 318 of Bartolomeo's travel-account points out that "Sanskrit words occur not only in Ptolemy but also in Arrian and Strabo." This, therefore, is an evident refutation of the conjecture of George Forster (in his notes to the Indian play, Shakuntalam, pp. 333-334) that the Sanskrit language was not known to the Greeks, and has existed in India only from the birth of Christ.

John Reinhold Forster who wrote the earlier footnote seems to have had a better idea of the antiquity and spread of Sanskrit than a large body of other Western scholars such as George Forster.

People often wonder why a long line of German scholars should evince interest in Sanskrit. Such a sense of wonder arises from public ignorance of ancient history. Sanskrit ought to be in the blood of the Germans because that was their mother-tongue in the pre-Christian era. The real wonder is, therefore, of the contrary kind viz. how alienated the Germans have become from their primordial Vedic culture and Sanskrit language as a result of 1500 years of cruel Christian brainwashing!

Sanskrit in Germany

The study of Sanskrit in Germany and other Western countries was pioneered by Christian missionaries who looked upon Indians

as potential converts. It is that maliciously motivated approach which has vitiated and conditioned the study of Sanskrit all along among Europeans and Americans when they should have approached it in all humility and reverence as the mother language of all humanity and the vocal goddess of the Vedas.

A German poet, J. G. Harder (1744-1803) took an interest in ancient Sanskrit literature and introduced Kalidasa 's famous play Abhijnan Shakuntalam to fellow-poet, Goethe (1749-1832). That play was translated into German by George Forster (1754-94).

Kalidasa 's Sanskrit play won the admiration of the three Schlegel brothers of whom two were founders of modern Indological studies in Germany.

In 1818 W. Von Schlegel was appointed the first professor of Sanskrit in Bonn University. Schlegel published a German edition of the Bhagawadgeeta in 1823 and of the Ramayan in 1829.

Franz Bopp 's published view in 1816 that Sanskrit was closely related to Greek, Latin, Persian and Germanic languages caused surprise in European academic circles.

Thereafter Hegel, Ruckert, Heine and Schopenhaur devoted themselves to the study of Indian philosophy and religion. Some scholars devoted themselves to a study of Buddhism.

Incidentally the German surname Schlegel arises from the Sanskrit word Schlaga meaning good reputation,alias praise.

Vedic Soma Plant

People often talk of the Vedic period. That is an error based on the presumption that the Vedas are human compositions. They are not. Vedas are the word of God handed down through a few individuals to humanity (like a technological guide) at the time of the creation.

Vedic rituals mention the juice of the Soma plant as an important offering to the Gods and extol its qualities as an elixir of life. Obtaining it was considered a matter of great importance. The ninth

canto (Mandal) of the Rigved is devoted entirely to the Soma extract and its uses described in ornamental language.

With the start of Muslim invasions spread over a thousand years Hindu polity broke down and during that period of great destruction the technique of Soma distillation was lost.

Russia has, however, been known to administer to its Olympic sportsmen an extract of a plant known as Eleuthero-cocus Senticosus (of the Somatensic genus) to improve their performance. The extract is not at all regarded as a drug but is classed as a healthy energizer.

Rigved describes the Soma as a very "ancient plant which was fetched by Syen of the Dua region from the 'Swa' territory lying beyond the Rajik country. It grows in mountainous region." Soma growing in the valley of the Sushoma river in the Sharyanawat tract of the Arjikian region is considered to be of the efficacious variety.

Rajik country is north of Kashmir beyond the Himalayas.

The Soma leaves are described as yellowish green covered with soft fibres and are shaped like the peacock feather.

The leaves used to be washed in flowing water and pounded with stone. The pulp used to be mixed with water and the juice strained through woollen cloth.

That extract used to be mixed with cow 's milk, yoghurt or honey to yield elixirs of different tastes and properties. Modern scientists must strive to rediscover the original Vedic Soma plant or try to evolve and breed the required variety from the Russian Somatensic plant. The real Sanskrit nomenclature ought to be Somavansic and not Somatensic. Somavansic means 'of the Soma family.' Since the very name Russia signifies that it has been a land of Vedic sages for millions of years it would be proper to search for the real Vedic wonder plant, Somalata alias Somavalli in that region. The importance of the Soma plant in ancient Vedic Europe survives in modern times in the use of holly and mistletoe in Christmas celebration. In fact mistletoe is the garbled spelling

of the word *Somalata*.

Celtic was Vedic

The Celts (also pronounced as Kelts) were an ancient people. "The term 'Celtic' refers strictly-speaking to the group of languages which survive today only in the north and west of the British Isles and in Britain, France, Spain, the Alps, northern Italy, parts of Yugoslavia and even in Central Turkey.... they shared a common cultural heritage. These people were rigidly stratified. At the top of the social pyramid was the king... but he took advice from his chieftains on political and military questions, and from the priests on the timing and religious implications of what he planned...."[3]

Our solution provides easy answers to all such knotty problems, viz. that until the Mahabharat war (around 5561 B. C.) the entire world spoke Sanskrit. Thereafter with the breakup of the universal, Vedic system the area over which Sanskrit was spoken and Vedic culture was practised, gradually dwindled. At one such stage a big sector of the globe (from Scotland to Turkey) spoke a common language termed above as Keltic, which was obviously a watered-down form of Sanskrit.

The Ancient Chola Realm

Like a broken sentence with missing words, scattered bits of evidence indicate that a Sanskrit-speaking Chola dynasty ruled the world (or a very large part of it) in the post-Mahabharat era. In the East (in Malaysia) we have Kuala Lumpur which derives its name from the Cholas (as explained earlier). In the British Isles is Cholomondeley, also commemorating the sway of the Choles. Since 'Ch' is pronounced as "K" and also as 'Kh' it should be apparent that the Kelts and Khaldeans alias Chaldeans also signify Choldians and Choltic people i. e. those of the Chola kingdom. The Chola, a Sanskrit-speaking Indian dynasty of known ancient history seems to be a later sprout or remnant of an earlier Chola dynasty which held worldwide sway.

---

(3) P. 45. The Last Two Million Years, Reader's Digest History of Man, published by the Reader's Digest Association, London, 1974.

The 'Coromondale' (coast of east India) is also a crude European spelling of (चोल मंडल आलय) 'Chola Mandal Alaya' the Sanskrit term signifying a Chola regal enclave. The existing traces of that name from Kuala Lumpur i. e. 'Cholanampuram' alias 'a city of the Cholas' (चोलनाम पुरम), the capital of Malaysia in the Far East, to the Coromondale of India in the middle, and Cholomondeley of Scotland in the Far West, is emphatic proof of a large territorial chunk decipherable in our own times, of the more ancient united Vedic Sanskrit world.

The details mentioned above indicate how relics of the ancient universal unitary Vedic system lie scattered all over the world. They all fall into place to form a composite Vedic world system. Some practices such as the postal service, census and maintenance of statistics which are mistaken to be inventions of modern Europeans are a mere revival of Vedic links lost during the dark ages, as is clear from their traces found even in mediaeval India.

The Forehead Mark

That Christianity is only an hijacked, fossilized branch of the Vedic tree is apparent from the ash mark on Christian foreheads.

Orthodox Hindus apply holy ash to their foreheads and on their torso daily after bath. That practice persists among Christians even today, proving that they were once Hindus and that they still continue Hindu practices under a Christian label. The Christian festival Lent, begins on Ash Wednesday. On that day the priest anoints holy ash on the householder's forehead warning the latter, "Remember man! thou art dust and unto dust thou shall return."

Cyprus was Kuber Island

The name Cyprus of an island in the Mediterranean is a corruption of the legendary Sanskrit name Kuberus alias Kuber.

Kuber used to be the ruler of Lanka kingdom. He was deposed and ousted by his younger brother Ravan.

In European pronunciation 'C' is sometimes pronounced as si or ki, and 'p' is often pronunced as 'B' or vice versa. Keeping that in mind one may visualize how the Sanskrit name Kuberus came to be spelled as Cyprus.

Coincidentally Ramayanic versions which were in vogue in mediaeval Europe (quoted elsewhere in this volume) use the term 'Emperor of Cyprus' instead of spelling out his name as Ravan.

Mauritius

The island of Mauritius also has a Ramayanic origin. As per the epic Ramayan a missile trigerred by Lord Rama blew off the Danav general Marichus's body and dumped it in an island faraway across the South Western sea. That island where the body of Marichus fell has since been known as Marichus (alias Mauritius) in commemoration of that thrilling historic war episode.

Dinar

The currency of numerous Muslim countries such as Bahrein, Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan and Yemen is Dinar. The legal tender of the ancient Gupta emperors of India was also known as Dinar. That is a Sanskrit term signifying a gold coin and also a gold ornament. In Greece too the legal tender was Dinarius. Yemen has the Riyal (like Saudi Arabia) as its currency, which derives from Raya meaning King in Sanskrit, like the word 'royal'.

Sanskrit Nomenclature in the West

Since all human speech derives from the god-given language Sanskrit, it is but natural that all topographical names throughout the world such as those of oceans, rivers, regions, continents, cities and villages should all be Sanskrit.

Here we only cite a few illustrative instances. Russia is the land of Rishis i. e. sages. Armenia is Arya-manava i. e. of people who profess Aryan alias Vedic culture. Siberia is the region of Shibirs i. e. temporary hutments.

Austria is the land of Astraas i. e. missiles. Rumania is Ramaneeya

i. e. scenic region.

Deutschland (i. e. Germany) is the land of the ancient primordial Vedic Daitya-sthan. The ending 'land' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Sthaan meaning 'place', region or location. Lest this may sound far-fetched consider the Sanskrit term 'hast' which is spelled as hand in English. That indicates how the Sanskrit sound 'st' has led to 'nd' in English, and may be in European languages in general. Therefore it must be noted that the suffix land is the Western malpronunciation of the Sanskrit suffix 'sthan.'

Consequently names such as England, Basutoland, Thailand, Nagaland, Somaliland scattered all over the world are relics of Vedic, Sanskrit times.

Belgium is the Sanskrit compound Belum ajeyam (बलं अजेयम्) i. e. (people of) invincible strength.

Similarly Bulgaria is 'Bul-gariya' (बल-गरिय) i. e. strength of a high calibre.

Dutch is a malpronunciation of the primoridial Vedic clan Daitya (as noted by us in the term Deutschland)

We now come to the term Denmark. In Vedic lore 'Shunda' and 'Mark' are two individuals who being priests of the Daitya clan are invariably mentioned together as Shundamark (शुण्डामर्क). What is known as Denmark is obviously therefore a land deriving its name from those priests of the Daitya clan. Danav (दानव) has also come down to us as a synonym of the term Daitya. Consequently the region known as Denmark derives its name from the two closely associated priests Shunda Mark of the Danav alias Daitya clan. The name Diana is Sanskrit Danavi i. e. lady of the Danav clan. People of Denmark are known as Danes which is a modern malpronunciation of the original Vedic term Danav. Luxemburg is Lakshmi-durg i. e. the Castle of goddess Lakshmi. Netherland is (अंतर्स्थान) Antarsthan being below the sea-level.

Sverge (Sweden); and Norge (Norway) are Sanskrit terms Swarga (Heaven) and Naraka (Hell)

Europe is Surupe

We thus see that all European countries still retain their Vedic, Sanskrit names and associations. Even Europe is a truncated form of the Sanskrit word 'Surupe' (continent) meaning 'good-looking' implying that its residents are the most good-looking of all.

Remove the Christian Crust

In view of the evidence presented above scholars of the world must tear away the artificial Christian crust of a thousand years standing which hides and smothers the Vedic past and Sanskrit roots of Europe. The academic world must hereafter search for the lost Vedic recitation tradition in the various countries of Europe and for traces of the Upanishads, Puranas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Shreemad Bhagavatam, Ayurved, classical Vedic music and dance and such other facets of Vedic, Sanskrit culture which have been buried deep by Christian zealots. For instance, Georges B. Dumozil a nonegenarian highly respected French writer who died around 1990 has authored a three-volume work titled Mythes et Epope' ([illegible]ths and Epics) which is a collection of Vedic cultural lore. That collection proves that if European (Christian) scholars honestly and dispassionately probe their past they will find that their Christianity is a mere make-believe imposition without any roots of its own.

Divine Lord Krishna Worhsipped

The Sanskrit term iesus Chrisn was deftly changed to jesus Christ by neo-Christian zealots. In pre-Christian European homes and temples idols of Lord Krishna known as Baalkrishna alias Baalchrisn used to be widely worshipped. He was the universal god, the latest incarnation whose discourse, the Bhagavad-Geeta used to be deeply revered, avidly studied and fervently discussed in all homes while discourses based on the Geeta were delivered in all temples. Since such discourses are known as Churcha alias Dharma-Churcha in Sanskrit, the church has come to signify a place for religious congregations and discourses. In these days i. e. prior to the 4th century A. D. the discourses in all European

temples used to be based on the Bhagawad Geeta (not the Bible since no Bible was in existence then) in front of idols of Lord Krishna. Later as and when European people got converted to Christianity the Geeta was replaced by the so-called Bible and iesus Chrisn was misrepresented as jesus Christ.

Little child :

One of Rome's most celebrated objects was stolen from the Are Coeli Church recently. This 15th century wooden statue of the infant Chrisn is carved in olive wood. It was stolen once before in 1798 by French soldiers.

Courtesy, Reader's Digest

It is customary in Vedic tradition to depict the Sun as riding a chariot crossing the skies, and worship Him as divinity incarnate on Ratha Saptami day, towards the end of January. The same custom was observed all over the world in pre-Christian times as is evident from the above relic (circa 1600 B. C.) found in a bog (in 1902 A. D.) at Trundholm in Denmark.

In Hindu, Vedic tradition the Sun's chariot is drawn by seven horses representing the colours seen through a prism. The term 'horse-power' used in modern power-generation technology has its origin in the above Vedic solar energy representation. In Vedic terminology it is these seven which are termed Sapta-Sindhu i. e. seven oceans or streams of (divine solar) energy. The circular shining gold disc at the back of the chariot represents the Sun (photo reproduced from page 57. Reader's Digest publication - History of Man : The Last Two Million Years; 1974). Actually the title of that volume should have been - The History of Man : The Last Two Billion years (instead of Two Million) because that is the Vedic computation.

THE VEDIC PAST OF RUSSIA

It is not generally realized that Vedic culture alias Heathenism (i. e. Hinduism) was as ruthlessly destroyed in Europe by the Roman armies from the 4th century onwards as was done by the Arab armies in West Asia.

From such a Europe, Russia had become further cut off culturally since the October 1917 revolution when it went Communist.

Even so the whole of Europe, including Russia, bears indelible traces of its ancient Vedic culture. But both Europe and Russia remain steeped in ignorance about their primordial Vedic past. Therefore, the Russians need to be told about it. Likewise the rest of the European world also needs to be informed of the pre-Christian Vedic culture of Europe as a whole. However, in this chapter we shall deal with the Vedic past of only that part of Europe which is currently known as Russia.

Ancient Observatories

Since astronomy forms an integral part of Vedic culture, ancient Russia was proficient in astronomy t o. The astronomical observatories in ancient Russia, wrongly arrtibuted to an Ulugh Beg, were of hoary pre-Islamic origin. Neither Christianity nor Islam has played any role in preserving or expanding knowledge about the allied science of astrology for the simple reason that both doctrinally frown on astrology. They don't believe in astrology because they believe neither in the Karma theory nor in the doctrine of rebirth.

Islam And Astrology

Even so the hold of the pre-Islamic Vedic science of astrology remained so firm even on cruel and rapacious Muslim invaders like Tamurlain and Babur, who belonged to Russia, that they made every important military move only after consulting court-astrologers. Their memoirs are replete with references to such astrological consultations.

Glaring Fault

In this context it is necessary to record a glaring fault of modern historians. Their conclusions are often based on mere hearsay or superficial sources. Even in India the astronomical observatories that they have hastily ascribed to Sawai Jaisingh-II, ruler of Jaipur are hoary, ancient establishments which he had to repair because those had been ravaged by Muslim invaders.

The astronomical, astrological and other Vedic and Sanskrit moorings of Soviet Russia need therefore, to be properly investigated, studied and understood.

Russia the Land of Rishees

Take the name Russia itself. Rusi (also spelled as Rishi) is the Sanskrit word (ऋषि) for sage. Consequently, the term (ऋषीय) Rusiya (i. e. Russia) signifies the land of Rushees i. e. sages.

It got so named because for ages Vedic Rushees (alias Rishis) had chosen it as their favourite haunt since the mantle of snow, and the peace, seclusion and near-zero or sub-zero temperature afforded the Himalayan-type of setting necessary for yogic and other spiritual isolation.

Moscow

Let us now consider the name of the capital city and the river in that region. That name is Moskva alis Moscow. In the Roman alphabet the letter "c" many a time, has the same pronunciation as "s" as may be seen in words like "civil", "civic" and "centre". Therefore, the real pronunciation of Moscow should be "Mossow".

So far as the English spelling of that name is concerned it shouldn't make any difference to the pronunciation even if "c" and "s" change places and "Moscow" is spelled as "Mocsow". But the letter "c" is there on purpose. There its special pronunciation is not "si" but "k". Consequently when written as "Mocsow" and "c" is pronounced as "k" one may realise that "Mokcsow" is in fact the Sanskrit word Moksha (मोक्ष) meaning "salvation" which in fact was the chief goal of the spiritual career of all Rushees i. e. sages. From this it should be apparent that in the ancient Vedic world, what we call Russia today, used to be the chosen haunt of sages because its atmospheric severity ensured undisturbed seclusion.

Mountain Retreats

Ancient Vedic sages were known to live in mountain-caves along with their disciples away from urban politics, temptations and turmoil. Thousands of such rock-cut caves may be seen in India. A similar complex of mountain-caves which used to resound to Vedic chants and Sanskrit lessons has been discovered recently in the Armenian Republic of Russia.

A short account of the comparatively recently-discovered rich Vedic remains, in mountain-fastnesses of Russia may be found in an illustrated article by S. K. Malhan in the Indian Express of Sunday, November 27, 1983.

In the tradition of current mistaken European view Malhan uses the usual hackneyed terms of the remains being "Buddhist" of this period or that, bearing Indian "influence" or being in the "Chinese style" etc.

What scholars all over the world must hereafter understand is that all such remains whether in Greece or Russia or anywhere else are not to be interpreted as indicative of a mere Indian or Vedic "influence" but are to be studied as concrete proof of a continuing ancient worldwide Vedic, Sanskrit civilization. Buddhism was but a mere succeeding fashion. Buddha was himself a renowned Hindu and a new master-spokesman of Vedic culture. Academies or academics and nations which think or teach differently are doing

great violence to truth and great injustice to learning.

Malhan writes "when Soviet archaeologists stumbled on the remains of a giant Buddhist cave-monastery inside the Kara-Tepe hill during excavation-work in Termez in Southern Uzbekistan, fresh light was once again thrown on the possibility of a cultural relationship between Soviet Central Asia and India."

Instead of waiting for such "fresh light" to be "thrown" in patches by fits and starts after chance diggings at stray locations, scholars would do well to throw out once for all the darkness that shrouds their rationality, to realize that though mankind may never hope to dig up the whole earth to know its past history all at once at one glance, yet it can certainly be sagacious enough to comprehend that the whole world having been pervaded by a common culture and common language from the beginning of time, everywhere in the world whether above the ground or under, pre-Muslim and pre-Christian links are bound to be nothing but Vedic.

Malhan further writes "the traveller Huoi Tsao (who in 728 A. D. visited the vicinity of Termez) wrote about the state of Huo To Lo (i. e. Huttal) where the king, nobility and the people believed in the Buddha. He also mentioned the presence of many Buddhist monasteries there. An ancient manuscript mentions the restoration of the Buddhist temples in Samarkand in the middle of the 7th century."

Atleast now scholars should realize that all so-called mosques and churches in Samarkand are captured Buddhist temples. By this same historical Law of Supplantation and Substitution, earlier still they were all temples of Vedic deities and were Vedic schools, monasteries and charity-houses. Supervising all this was a Vedic administrator whose ancient palace still exists but is being currently misunderstood as Muslim tyrant Tamerlain's mausoleum.

Malhan adds, "Although excavation has been carried out only on the southern tip of the three-summit hill... it is already clear now that the Buddhist centre situated there included dozens of

separate complexes. Each of these consisted of a number of cave constructions and other buildings i. e. temples, shrines, cells, yards etc... sometimes arranged in two rows. In some yards there were stupas while in others there were columned porticos called aiwan.* The cave-temple and the aiwans were often embellished with ornamental and genre paintings of various deities and donors... and also with scenes from legends.

"Of particular interest among the Kara-Tepe finds are the inscriptions in different languages—in the so-called Kushan script (based on the Greek alphabet), the Brahmi, the Kharoshtri, the Middle Persian as well as yet unidentified writing of Aramaic origin...

"Researchers found ancient frescoes—many of which were done by Indian masters – and statues of the Buddha which looked very much like those in India. The expedition also found and bought from the local population several Sanskrit manuscripts, silk and paper pieces... and other ancient items."

What is true of Russia must be taken to apply to every other region in the world. The ancient primordial Vedic civilization papered the whole world with Vedic manuscripts.

Malhan writes about a Russian researcher S. Oldenburg (1863-1934) who wrote a scholarly essay on the history, culture and legends of India. Oldenburg's inspiration should be deemed to arise from his old Vedic ancestry rather than from any chance, stray, third–party fascination for India as such. This is proved by Oldenburg's exact understanding of the principle enunciated by me above that "Buddhist art in India proceeds from the general trends of Indian art which is much older and the development of Indian art did not stop with the Buddhists' exodus from India."

This is what scholars of ancient art and architecture throughout the world ought to understand. All that art is Vedic and it is wrong to classify it as Buddhist, Jain and so on. The term Kara-Tepe

* This proves that 'aiwan' commonly used by Muslims is not a Muslim word at all and that so-called Muslim aiwans are all earlier Vedic academies.

is the Sanskrit title "Parantepe" denoting a Vedic warrior.

In Chinese Turkestan Oldenburg discovered the Cave of a Thousand Buddhas. That attribute 'thousand' is a common Vedic term as the usual Vedic 1000-petal-lotus and 1000-pillared-temple pavilions. The walls and ceilings of the caves were covered with frescoes and paintings. Several Vedic gods and goddesses are carved on the walls.

Ten kilometers from the town of Kurgan-tube in the Vakhash Valley, excavations on Adjin-tepe (which also is Sanskrit 'Arintepe' a synonym of 'Parantepe') led to the discovery of an ancient monastery. A sculptured hand found there belonged to such a gigantic statue that its thumb is of the size of a man.

In Merve (Turkemania) was discovered a temple consisting of a stupa, a monastery and a sanctuary. The stupa has a staircase. The huge Buddha clay statue that stood there has long since been destroyed by Muslim invaders. A word of caution needs to be sounded here. Such destruction of ancient Vedic (includes Buddhist) caves, statues and monasteries usually attributed to Chengiz Khan is a Muslim canard. Chengiz Khan was a Vedic warrior. Only his grandson turned a Muslim for the first time. As a Vedic warrior Chengiz Khan was pledged to preserve Vedic seminaries and monasteries. But since Chengiz Khan returned tit for tat for Muslim slaughter, Muslim chroniclers have deftly deflected their own cruelty and destruction to be tagged on to Chengiz Khan's name. Thus, claiming all credit to themselves and shifting all blame to others and in the process obfuscating all chronology is a common trick of Muslim writers which has escaped the notice of world scholars. Thus for instance in Arabia all learning and authorship that belongs to the pre-Mohamed era has been lifted from there and deftly tagged on to the post-Mohamed era. While the Muslims themselves had left nothing un-plundered, un-ravaged and un-impoverished in India's numerous forts, palaces, temples and seminaries during a thousand-years of their devil dance there, all that diabolic activity is attributed in modern Muslim writings to Jats and Marathas who were sons and heirs of the soil.

As hinted by me in my book titled The Taj Mahal is a Temple Palace the spectacular ancient buildings in Cordova and other places in Spain, long attributed to the Muslim Moorish invaders have now been found on preliminary critical examination to be pre-Muslim, by an American scholar revealing the appalling worldwide falsification of history by the Muslims.

To continue with Malhan's observations, he informs us that yet another gigantic statue of the Buddha was discovered in a temple in Kuva in Farghana (Uzbekistan). It had on it a third eye. Malhan has missed its implication namely that Shiva there is obviously being misunderstood as Buddha since it is Shiva who has the legendary third eye.

Traces of an ancient Vedic monastery have also been found near Merv alias Marv in Turkemania, in the form of ancient ornaments, wall-paintings and manuscripts. Vessels bearing inscriptions and manuscripts of books were found at almost all sites. An hand-written text of Sarvastivadin (an ancient philosophical doctrine and sect) Vinaya (rules) in Brahmi script was discovered in a casket.

Siberia

The eastern portion of Russia, known as Siberia, is also a Vedic Sanskrit region. The Sanskrit term 'Sibir' signifies a camp i. e. temporary, improvised quarters. Its derivative 'Siberia' alias Shibireeya ([illegible]) is a Sanskrit word signifying a region of temporary habitations. That is exactly what Siberia is. Because of heavy snowfalls, blizzards and severity of winter, people who venture there on special missions, such as scientific surveys, have to live in improvised shelters. Permanent homesteads are ruled out. Hence the validity of the term Siberia. In fact all these terms have only a Vedic, Sanskrit significance. In modern parlance they don't make any sense at all. The Russians themselves pronounce the word as 'Shibir' in the original Sanskrit style.

The Vedic practice of removing one's shoes outside before entering a house is still in vogue in Siberia. Its capital Novo Sibirsk

is also a Sanskrit term Nava Shibir which signifies a new townships of improvised hutments.

Soviet

The term 'Soviet' is Sanskrit 'Svet' i. e. the white (snow-mantled) region (of Rishees). Likewise Stalin 's daughter 's name Svetlana is a local corruption of the Sanskrit name (श्वेतानना) Svetanana meaning 'the fair-faced'.

Bal-Sevik

The term Bolshevik is the Sanskrit term Bal-Sevik (बल्सेविक) signifying Russees (i, e. sages) who (through penance) sought the attainment of (spiritual or temporal) power (i, e.बल) alias strength.

Samooha-Nishtha

Communist is the Sanskrit term 'Samooha Nishtha' (समूह निष्ठ) i. e. one whose considerations and conclusions are group-oriented, mass-oriented i, e. community oriented. There when the letter 'c' is made to retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'si' the syllable 'commu' will be seen to be the Sanskrit word 'Samooha' i. e. (community) group. Even the word community is Sanskrit "Samoohan-ity (समूहन् इति.) i. e. a group outlook.

Graam

Names of townships ending with the suffix, 'grad' are of Sanskrit origin, such as Stalingrad and Leningrad which are 'graam' (i, e. townships) of the days of Vedic culture. To conform to their original Sanskrit spelling and meaning they should be spelled as Stalingraam, Leningraam. The ancient name of Kuibyshev township was Samar which is a Sanskrit word.

Krishna

The name Krishna used to be very common in pre-Christian Europe but its prevalence goes usually unnoticed. The very terms 'Christ' and 'Christian' are corruptions of the Sanskrit words

Chrisn and Chrisnian.

City of Krishna

In Siberia, about 2000 miles to the east of Moscow is Krasnoyarak, a city named after Lord Krishna. Around the world there must be many cities named after Lord Krishna, one way or the other. Research needs to be undertaken on this point.

ISKCON

By a curious divine magic and coincidence the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) movement penetrated Russia and obtained a foothold in Krasnoyarak, the very city named after Lord Krishna Himself, of all places.

Vedic Recitation

According to a report published in the Russian newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, a national daily read by industrial managers, the saffron-robed followers of ISKCON who are a familiar sight in the USA have now some fellow-members in Soviet Russia too. This is just as well because Russia has been a Vedic country from time immemorial. In remote parts of Russia where Christianity has not yet been able to make heavy inroads, a tradition is still being maintained in several churches, of mumbling some un-understood abracadabra as a substitute for long forgotten Vedic chants, at the start of the new-fangled Christian worship.

Vedic Fire Temple

On the Caspian Sea is the busy port, Baku. In that city is an ancient Vedic temple of the Goddess of Effulgence (Jwalamai) which has inscriptions buried under heaps of ashes left there by ancient Vedic fire-worshippers. The relics there need a close archaeological study.

At least till World War II an occasional Vedic (Hindu) sadhu (monk) used to station himself in those austere surroundings keeping alive a slender link with the Vedic past of that spot. Local Hindu (Indian) merchants used to raise voluntary contributions for the

upkeep of that temple and its solitary occupant-cum-tender. How many more such temples throughout Russia must now be masquerading as Christian churches! How many more must have vanished or been stamped out of existence by a rampaging neo-Christian faith ' one may well imagine.

Vedic Chariot Carving

The Evening News (Bombay) a Times of India publication of 30th August 1982 reported the discovery of carvings depicting a Vedic chariot etc. in the Tajikistan region of Russia.

Kashyap

The Caspian Sea is named after Kashyap the progenitor of Vedic Rushees. That long, hoary Vedic tradition was to some extent revived in modern Communist Russia when at the Book Fair in Moscow in 1979 the publication branch of the ISKCON movement, namely the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust was allowed to display its publications.

That fair was visited by thousands of Russians, predominantly young and the better educated. Some of them with a liking for yoga or other Vedic concepts spent a lot of time at the ISKCON stall to work as interpreters or render other help.

By the fall of 1980 the movement had spread as far as Krasnoyarak, 2000 miles to the east of Moscow.

A branch of ISKCON started functioning at the Community Centre 's House of Culture in Krasnoyarak, as a Health Club.

A young Russian, Yevgeny Tretyakov, who had helped prepare sweets at the ISKCON stall in the Moscow Book Fair, appeared at the first ISKCON meeting in Krasnoyarak in saffron garb, recited mantras and explained to his audience how the ISKCON routine was conducive to health.

Russian Communist authorities cracked down on the ISKCON centre even as in ancient times Hiranyakashyap had frowned on his own son Pralhad for singing the glories of Lord Vishnu in that same Caspian region. This is a curious instance of history repeating itself.

Sanskrit

Russia 's Vedic, Sanskrit inheritance may also be gauged from the fact that many a time Russian phraseology and language bears close identity with Sanskrit. For instance, the Sanskrit word for a daughter-in-law, is Snusha. The Russian term is 'Snokha'. This trait of pronouncing the Sanskrit letter 'sha' as 'kha' is common to a wide region. In India itself the Sanskrit word Sishya (i. e. disciple) is pronounced as Sikh in the Punjab region of India. Among the Arabs that same Sanskrit word 'Sishya' came to be pronounced as Sheikh.

Russians use the word 'Agone' for a fire. Its Sanskrit origin is 'Agni'.

Lithuania which was a part of Russia for long has a language close to Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Names

Russian names (and in fact all European names) are Sanskrit. The Russian name Andropov signifies the great Indra, Vedic Lord of the Gods. The name Lebedev is the Sanskrit name Lava-dev i. e. God Lava.

Ayurved

A Sanskrit text of Ashtang Ayurved (i. e. the ancient Vedic medical science) discovered in Russia along with a bronze idol of the Vedic deity of longevity is on display at the International Academy of Indian Culture, 22 - Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016.

The same Institute reports that since Christianity has not been able to make heavy inroads into inhospitable Siberia that region still retains its Vedic links in a much larger measure than the rest of Russia. For instance, people in Siberia adore Ganga water, and are familiar with popular Ayurvedic preparations such as Triphala and Hingashtak powders.

Though currently Russia and India are politically two different nations yet in ancient times they formed part of the indivisible

is also a Sanskrit term Nava Shibir which signifies a new townships of improvised hutments.

Soviet

The term 'Soviet' is Sanskrit 'Svet' i. e. the white (snow-mantled) region (of Rishees). Likewise Stalin's daughter's name Svetlana is a local corruption of the Sanskrit name (श्वेतानना) Svetanana meaning 'the fair-faced'.

Bal-Sevik

The term Bolshevik is the Sanskrit term Bal-Sevik (बलसेविक) signifying Russees (i, e. sages) who (through penance) sought the attainment of (spiritual or temporal) power (i, e.बल) alias strength.

Samooha-Nishtha

Communist is the Sanskrit term 'Samooha Nishtha' (समूह निष्ठ) i. e. one whose considerations and conclusions are group-oriented, mass-oriented i, e. community oriented. There when the letter 'c' is made to retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'si' the syllable 'commu' will be seen to be the Sanskrit word 'Samooha' i. e. (community) group. Even the word community is Sanskrit "Samoohan-ity (समूहन् इति.) i. e. a group outlook.

Graam

Names of townships ending with the suffix, 'grad' are of Sanskrit origin, such as Stalingrad and Leningrad which are 'graam' (i, e. townships) of the days of Vedic culture. To conform to their original Sanskrit spelling and meaning they should be spelled as Stalingraam, Leningraam. The ancient name of Kuibyshev township was Samar which is a Sanskrit word.

Krishna

The name Krishna used to be very common in pre-Christian Europe but its prevalence goes usually unnoticed. The very terms 'Christ' and 'Christian' are corruptions of the Sanskrit words

Chrisn and Chrisnian.

City of Krishna

In Siberia, about 2000 miles to the east of Moscow is Krasnoyarak, a city named after Lord Krishna. Around the world there must be many cities named after Lord Krishna, one way or the other. Research needs to be undertaken on this point.

ISKCON

By a curious divine magic and coincidence the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) movement penetrated Russia and obtained a foothold in Krasnoyarak, the very city named after Lord Krishna Himself, of all places.

Vedic Recitation

According to a report published in the Russian newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, a national daily read by industrial managers, the saffron-robed followers of ISKCON who are a familiar sight in the USA have now some fellow-members in Soviet Russia too. This is just as well because Russia has been a Vedic country from time immemorial. In remote parts of Russia where Christianity has not yet been able to make heavy inroads, a tradition is still being maintained in several churches, of mumbling some un-understood abracadabra as a substitute for long forgotten Vedic chants, at the start of the new-fangled Christian worship.

Vedic Fire Temple

On the Caspian Sea is the busy port, Baku. In that city is an ancient Vedic temple of the Goddess of Effulgence (Jwalamai) which has inscriptions buried under heaps of ashes left there by ancient Vedic fire-worshippers. The relics there need a close archaeological study.

At least till World War II an occasional Vedic (Hindu) sadhu (monk) used to station himself in those austere surroundings keeping alive a slender link with the Vedic past of that spot. Local Hindu (Indian) merchants used to raise voluntary contributions for the

upkeep of that temple and its solitary occupant-cum-tender. How many more such temples throughout Russia must now be masquerading as Christian churches! How many more must have vanished or been stamped out of existence by a rampaging neo-Christian faith' one may well imagine.

Vedic Chariot Carving

The Evening News (Bombay) a Times of India publication of 30th August 1982 reported the discovery of carvings depicting a Vedic chariot etc. in the Tajikistan region of Russia.

Kashyap

The Caspian Sea is named after Kashyap the progenitor of Vedic Rushees. That long, hoary Vedic tradition was to some extent revived in modern Communist Russia when at the Book Fair in Moscow in 1979 the publication branch of the ISKCON movement, namely the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust was allowed to display its publications.

That fair was visited by thousands of Russians, predominantly young and the better educated. Some of them with a liking for yoga or other Vedic concepts spent a lot of time at the ISKCON stall to work as interpreters or render other help.

By the, fall of 1980 the movement had spread as far as Krasnoyarak, 2000 miles to the east of Moscow.

A branch of ISKCON started functioning at the Community Centre's House of Culture in Krasnoyarak, as a Health Club.

A young Russian, Yevgeny Tretyakov, who had helped prepare sweets at the ISKCON stall in the Moscow Book Fair, appeared at the first ISKCON meeting in Krasnoyarak in saffron garb, recited mantras and explained to his audience how the ISKCON routine was conducive to health.

Russian Communist authorities cracked down on the ISKCON centre even as in ancient times Hiranyakashyap had frowned on his own son Pralhad for singing the glories of Lord Vishnu in that same Caspian region. This is a curious instance of history repeating itself.

Sanskrit

Russia's Vedic, Sanskrit inheritance may also be gauged from the fact that many a time Russian phraseology and language bears close identity with Sanskrit. For instance, the Sanskrit word for a daughter-in-law, is Snusha. The Russian term is 'Snokha'. This trait of pronouncing the Sanskrit letter 'sha' as 'kha' is common to a wide region. In India itself the Sanskrit word Sishya (i. e. disciple) is pronounced as Sikh in the Punjab region of India. Among the Arabs that same Sanskrit word 'Sishya' came to be pronounced as Sheikh.

Russians use the word 'Agone' for a fire. Its Sanskrit origin is 'Agni'.

Lithuania which was a part of Russia for long has a language close to Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Names

Russian names (and in fact all European names) are Sanskrit. The Russian name Andropov signifies the great Indra, Vedic Lord of the Gods. The name Lebedev is the Sanskrit name Lava-dev i. e. God Lava.

Ayurved

A Sanskrit text of Ashtang Ayurved (i. e. the ancient Vedic medical science) discovered in Russia along with a bronze idol of the Vedic deity of longevity is on display at the International Academy of Indian Culture, 22 - Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016.

The same Institute reports that since Christianity has not been able to make heavy inroads into inhospitable Siberia that region still retains its Vedic links in a much larger measure than the rest of Russia. For instance, people in Siberia adore Ganga water, and are familiar with popular Ayurvedic preparations such as Triphala and Hingashtak powders.

Though currently Russia and India are politically two different nations yet in ancient times they formed part of the indivisible

global Vedic civilization. Those trained there were known as Druids alias Dravids and were deputed to supervise socio-religious affairs of the global Vedic society. As such there was perfect mobility for people all over the world. There were no crippling political curbs. The learned and spiritually advanced Vedic sages-cum-scholars were in demand and command everywhere.

The Ancient Adighai Vedic Community .

Consequently, a Russian Orientalist, Asimov points out that some artefacts of the Adighai, a Vedic community surviving in Russia from ancient times, such as bronze axes, and idols of Lord Vishnu are on display in Russian museums. The decorative patterns and pictures carved on those axes have their counterparts in India. Among those decorative figures are elephants though elephants were never native to the cold Russian region.

The elephant decoration is a sure sign of Indian, Vedic connection. Ancient copies of the Koran found in West Asian countries which are currently Muslim also have elephant figures drawn in the margin.

Adighai folk-songs also proclaim that they belong to the sunny Indian sub-continent. That community also perpetuates Vedic music and dances as practised in India. Their ornaments too are of the Hindu pattern.

Since Vedas are the repositories of all knowledge including complicated technology and arts the Adighais have some ancient Sanskrit, Vedic techniques preserved in their tradition. These people also retain some links of ancient Vedic studies in geography astronomy, geometry and arithmetic. Mr. Asimov gave this information while participating in a symposium at the Nehru Planetarium in Bombay in November, 1981.

Russian archives have preserved over 600 manuscripts of those ancient times which are in Sanskrit as well as in its later variations and corruptions.

Unused Knowledge Rusts

Readers might wonder as to how the ancient expertise in Vedic

sciences and technology has been irretrivably lost? The answer is that even the highest knowledge and expertise tends to rust and be forgotten, time to time. For instance doctors, engineers, lawyers, physicists and other highly qualified persons if asked to appear once again for the matriculation exmination would shudder at the prospect. Similarly all Vedic expertise was lost out of discontinuance and disuse through historical upsets and upheavals.

The Russian Festivals

The Russian carnival of the burial of Kupalo, is celebrated in the autumn when a straw figure is actually buried, a bonfire is lighted and a Kolo is danced by young men and women. Rubnikoff has collected these ballads and published them. In French M. Rambaud has analyzed and described them. The name Rambaud is Rampaud signifying the holy feet of Lord Rama.

The Russian Kupalo is obviously what is known as Cupid, the God of Love in English. That is the Sanskrit name (कोप -द) 'Coap-da' because He angered Lord Shiv by disturbing the latter's meditation. Cupid was burnt by Lord Shiva with the fire that emanated from Lord Shiva's third eye. That is an important Vedic festival. In India it is known as Holi. It is that which is observed as Kupalo in Russia and under other names all over the world to impress on humans the need to sternly burn their passions.

Samaveda

Samaveda is one of the four Vedas. Individuals of the Ural-Altaic community in Siberia are known as Samayeda while their language is called Samayedic. This is a strong indication that if intensive, intelligent research is undertaken, traces of Samavedic recitation can still be detected among those people.

Dionysus Statue

A 1,400-year-old statue of the Greek god, Dionysus valued at 170,000 dollars has been stolen from Leningrad's hermitage museum, a news agency said recently.

The statue of the mythical god of fertility standing by his Aridane was discovered missing on August 30 the Russian information agency reported. (Indian Exp. Sept. 16, 1991)

Our comment - Dionysus is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Devanam isus i. e. Lord of the Gods.

Western Christian, scholars instead of mentioning Lord Shiva often refer to Him as the phallic deity of fertility.

Women praying to that deity for fertility is not because it is a special bestower of progeny but because as a manifestation of divinity it has the power to grant all desires.

The name of His consort Aridane is in fact the Sanskrit term Aridaman alias Arighne i. e. a destroyer of enemies. Shiva's consort is also known by numerous other names such as Chandi, Durga and Bhawani. She is known to wield several weapons and kill demons and other miscreants.

Podgorny (pronounced Pojorny) a Slav Russian surname meaning one residing at the foot of a mountain derives from Sanskrit Pod-Paad; gor-giri, ni-niwas.

Slavic languages are splinters of Sanskrit like all other languages. The Russian word Brat meaning 'brother' is Sanskrit Bhrata. Devar meaning 'husband's brother, is the same in Sanskrit and Russian. Griva i.e. 'throat' or 'neck' is also a Sanskrit word used in Russian. Mata for 'mother' in Sanskrit is 'Mat' in Russian. Supati in Russian is Sanskrit Swapiti for 'sleeping.'

Like the German language ancient Russian too followed the Sanskrit system of seven cases and three numbers (singular, dual and plural).

The Sanskrit word 'Bhagawan' for God is shortened in Russian as 'Bog' while a goddess in Russian is Bogini from Bhagwani or Bhagini in Sanskrit.

In 1615 A. D. there was a colony of Indian merchants on the Volga river in the city of Astrakhan which is Sanskrit Astrasthan

i. e. Land of Missiles.

A Hindi manuscript of Padma Puran was found in Astrakhan. In the 7th century a temple dedicated to Goddess Jwalamukhi was raised in the city of Baku. The name Badi Jwalamukhi attaching to it indicates that a smaller Jwalamukhi temple existed elsewhere.

Buddhism is known to have flourished in the Buriat region of Siberia. Buddhism is only a latter day name of Hinduism alias Vedic culture. The term Buddha used in so-called Buddhist countries signifies god (not a mortal Buddha).

Rigvedic Carvings

Drawings illustrating the contents of many Rigvedic hymns have been found in the northern Tian Shan mountains, in south eastern Kazhakistan reported Tass from Moscow. A composition, 'Kalpa Taru' carved on a rock, depicts a human-like figure with the sun and the moon over its head. There are several carvings of a bull which symbolized the universe and sun for many ancient civilizations
- (Indian Express 3rd Feb. 1990)

A Letter to the editor published in the daily STATESMAN of New Delhi on July 12, 1976 alluded to the discovery of jars with Sanskrit inscriptions in Soviet Uzbekistan.

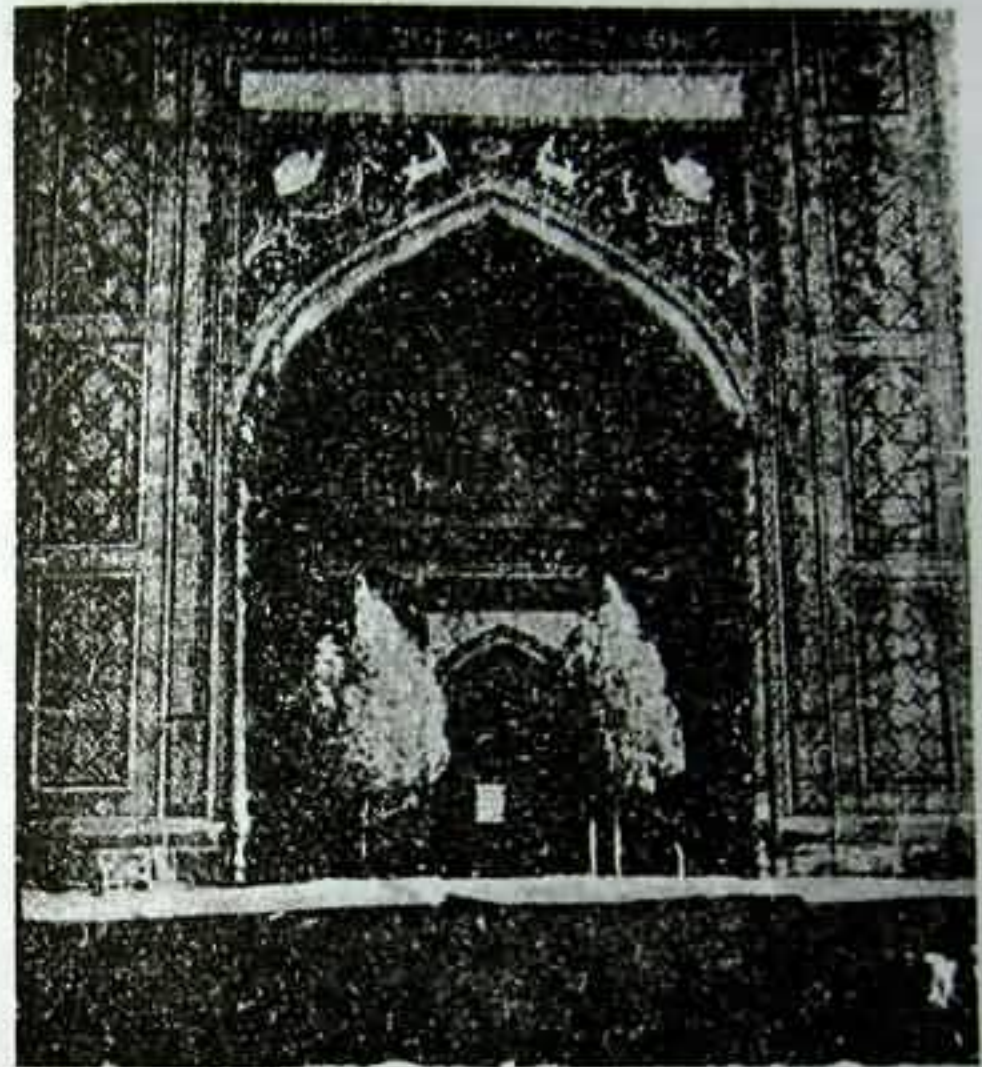
Sanskrit inscriptions in Kharosti and Brahmi scripts have been found in the Kara-tepe Hill in Southern Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union said a New Delhi Soviet Embassy release (Sep. 17,1976) published by the daily Patriot (Sept. 17) and the Times of India (Sept. 18). The Karatepe Hill is located near the ancient trade town of Termez on the right bank of the Amu-darya. A Buddhist monastery has also been discovered in the hill.

The monastery ruins are believed to belong to the 2nd or 4th century A.D. They could be older since Western scholars tend to underestimate the antiquity of ancient events. Even the Buddha lived in the 19th century B.C. and not in the 6th. What is characterized as Buddhism must be understood to be a phase or cult of Hinduism

alias Vedic culture.

Ancient Studio

A Tass dispatch published by the Times of India, November 21, 1976 reported the discovery of a studio - several metres underground at the site of ancient Penjikent in Tajikistan. The inner rooms were covered with mutli-colour paintings showing goddesses surrounded by stars, and beasts, garlands and fruits. The paintings are believed to be of the sixth to eighth centuries.

The Evening News (a Times of India, Bombay publication) of 30th August 1982 reported the discovery of carvings depicting a Vedic chariot etc. in the Tajikistan region of Russia.

The picture depicts the entrance to a palatial building in Samarkand (Russia). The grave inside the building, is said to be that of Tamerlain. Even if that be so it must never be fancied that the building was raised over the grave. Historic buildings throughout the world are littered with Muslim graves true or fake. That has misled historians, architects and archaeologists all over the world to wrongly connect the origin of the edifice to the date of the death. Likewise that also wrongly leads them to regard the architecture of the building to be Islamic and sepulchral.

In such matters one must always ask to be shown corresponding palaces. If a conqueror such as Tamerlain had such a stupendous palace built (?) over his corpse by others, where are the palaces that he himself or others

raised for him while he was alive? A living, kicking monarch will have fifty palaces before his corpse can have one! Since Tamerlain has no (spectacular) palace he couldn't have had a majestic mausoleum.

The building seen alongside was the palace of Sanskrit-speaking Vedic rulers of the ancient Russian region. Muslim iconoclasts would never sketch living beings on their buildings.

Mark the drawings in the two corners of the arch, below the lintel. They depict a rising sun shining on a tiger chasing a deer. Russian women guides describe that caricature as 'Soor-Sadul' but plead ignorance about its meaning. That is the Sanskrit term 'Soorya-Shardul' i. e. 'The Sun and the Tiger.' 'Obviously that is the emblem of the Vedic rulers who held sway in that region. This underlines the necessity of searching the world for such ancient Vedic royal emblems which have remained unnoticed. The symmetry in identical sketches adorning the shoulders of the arch is also a Vedic trait.

What is, therefore, described as Tamerlain's tomb and Islamic architecture, is in fact an ancient Hindu palace or temple in Vedic architecture.

All historic edifices, gardens, townships throughout the world ascribed to Muslims are thus captured Hindu property.

THE VEDIC PAST OF GERMANY

Modern Germans have very often evinced keen interest in Sanskrit studies. In the present state of public ignorance of Europe's Vedic past, the interest that Germans have in Sanskrit research is generally considered a freak trait. But that is a mistake. Germans are interested in Sanskrit studies because Sankrit is in their blood. In pre-Christian times Germany was a land steeped in Sanskrit language and Vedic culture. The Christian invasion of Germany, like that of other parts of Europe, did indeed pull the Germans away from their primordial Vedic culture.

Prussia (the kernel of modern Germany) is the Sanskrit term (प्र ऋषीय) 'Pra-Russia' i. e. an extension of the Rishi country i. e. of Russia. Its other name "Deutschland" is a corruption of the Sanskrit term "Daitya-Sthan." It was the great accomplished Vedic Daitya community which controlled the European region of the world Vedic administration. The term 'Titan' is the European pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Daityan. Therefore Germany is known as Deutschland. The term Deutsch is an European corruption of the earlier Sanskrit name Daitya. The Dutch people of Holland also share the same name Daitya. This will be apparent from the close similarity between the terms Deutsch and Dutch.

Maxmueller, a German scholar of Sanskrit settled in England, who edited a modern edition of the Rigved describes himself in Sanskrit on its front page as (मया शर्मन् देश जातेन गोतीर्थ निवासिना मोक्षमूलर नाम्ना) i. e. (edited) by me born in Sharman (i. e. a scholar)

country, resident of Oxford, named Moksha Moolar.

In the above endorsement Maxmueller has hit upon three important clues. Firstly, knowingly or unknowingly he has discovered that the term German is a corruption of the Sanskrit term 'Sharman' applicable to Sanskrit scholars in Vedic terminology. Secondly, Maxmueller has rightly implied that the term Oxford is a literal translation of the Sanskrit term Go-teerth. Thirdly, Maxmueller has implied that his name is the Sanskrit term Mox-mooler i, e. one whose personality is rooted in salvation. This is very plausible. Mox (i. e. Salvation) was indeed the goal of the ancient sages inhabiting the Russian and Prussian regions, as evidenced by the term Moscow alias Mocsow i. e. Moksh.

Tacitus, an ancient Greek writer has testified to the ancient Hindu, Vedic culture of the Germans. He notes "The first habit of the Germans on rising was ablution, which must have been of Eastern origin and not of the cold climate of Germany, as also the loose flowing robes, the long and braided hair tied in a knot at the top of the head so emblematic of the Brahmins."[1]

Veda-Land

The Dravids alias Druids who exercised supervisory control over worldwide Vedic culture were in Germany too. We are informed that in a certain monastery, upon the confines of Vaitland in Germany, were found six old statues. They were the figures of ancinet Druids. They were seven feet in height, bare-footed, and their heads covered with a Greekish hood, with a scrip by their side, and a beard descending from their nostrils, plaited out in two divisions, to their middle; in their hands was a book and a Diogenes staff, five feet in length; their countenances were severe and morose, and their eyes directed to the earth—they were placed at the gates of the temple."[2]

From the above passage we conclude that a part of Germany

(1) P. 63, Vol. 1, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan by Col. James Tod.
(2) P. 26, A Complete History of the Druids.

called Vaitland is obviously the name Veda-land. Consequently Germany had priestly families reciting the Vedas hereditarily as in India. From the mention of the temple and the statues it is apparent that the spot had an ancient Vedic establishment with a temple of Vishnu or a similar Vedic deity, and the statues are those of ancient sages who manned the Vedic establishment there.

The Swastik Symbol

Early in the 20th century the Nazi party in Germany adopted the Swastik as its symbol. In doing so the Nazis didn't choose a freak outlandish symbol. The Nazis were a fiercely patriotic, rightist organization firmly rooted in the soil. When such a party chose the Swastik it is obvious that the Swastik is an ancient Vedic symbol which is regarded as a native emblem because Germany has been a Vedic country all along in pre-Christian times.

It may also be noted that the Swastik was widely used all over Europe as an important Vedic symbol in the pre-Christian era. Large Swastiks have been found inlaid in mosaics in Britain. A royal Roman, golden dinner-set on display in the British museum, London also has the Swastik carved on it. Thus practically every country of Europe has had relics bearing the Swastik.

The very term Swastik is Sanskrit meaning an emblem of well-being. It is symbolic of the Sun and the earth and the cosmos in a constant mystic, dynamic whirl. It represents the spheres but instead of being merely spherical, it has clefts to keep it in constant dynamic motion with wind-power. It is, therefore, a symbol of karma or constant action in consonance with the whirling cosmos. The Swastik also represents the divine energy which pervades the universe and the eight directions which are of primary and permanent importance in Vedic tradition.

The notion that the Nazi Swastik being forked to the left was different from the real, Vedic, Indian variety, is not true. India too has large left-forking Swastiks inlaid in stone, displayed high on the entrance of the majestic, seven-storied ancient Hindu palace in Sikandra (six miles north of Agra) where the Mogul monarch

Akbar is said to have been buried later. Vedic Tantric designs include Swastiks of either variety like Ganesh idols with their elephantine trunk curving to the right or the left according to one's preference. In the ancient rift between Devas and Daityas (alias Danavas) the Swastik forking to the right was chosen by the Gods as their symbol while the one forking to the left was preferred by the Daityas as is apparent from the left-forked Swastik rooted in German (Deutschland) tradition since hoary antiquity.

The Land-Grant Deeds

The land-grant deeds of ancient Germany are identical with those of India. Both contain an invocation addressed to divinity, the names of witnesses, a description of the gifted land, names of the donor and donee, reason for the grant and a promise that the grant will be enjoyed by the donee in perpetuity and that the donee's right to unhindered enjoyment of the property will be guarded and guaranteed. Such identity of wording, sequence and form of the contents is emphatic proof that both Germany and India were part of a universal Vedic administration in the ancient past.

Burg

In Germany one comes across names like Hindenburg and Heidelburg, with that suffix 'burg' signifying a fort. Therefore, the term Hindenburg (हिन्दुर्ग) means (हिंदूनां दुर्गः) the fort of the Hindus, while Hiedelburg is the Sanskrit compound - 'Haya-dal-durg' (हय-दल-दुर्ग) a fort garrisoned by a contingent of horse. If German dictionaries explain the word 'burg' to mean a mountain they are only party right.

Danke

The German equivalent of 'Thanks' is Danke. That is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Dhanya' which is commonly used in India.

Maan

The German suffix 'mann' in names like 'Hermann' and

Hahnemann is the Sanskrit suffix 'Manav' meaning 'man'.

Rama

Personal and place names deriving from the Vedic incarnation Rama abound in Europe. Corresponding to Ramsgate of the British is Ramstein in Germany. It is to be understood not merely as a stone but as 'sthan' i. e. spot. In West Germany the site where the first American Pershing-II missile was located in November, 1983 is named Ramstein.

Hahnemann is Hanuman

The founder of the medical system known as homoeopathy was Hahnemann. That is the Ramayanic name Hanuman. The prevalence of that name in Germany is clear proof that the Ramayan used to be revered, recited and enacted in ancient, pre-Christian Germany as much as it is in India. Researchers would, therefore, do well to look for an ancient version of the Lowen-hertz legend in German literature since the original Sanskrit Ramayan has been destroyed long back by Christian vandals in Europe. But still traces do survive as discussed in a special chapter in this volume on several surviving European versions of the Ramayan.

Like invaders poisoning the water and food reserves of victim nations or adulterators mixing quality products with base substitutes Christian invaders of Europe have deliberately confounded the ancient legend of the Lion-hearted Rama with that of the Lion-hearted Richard of the Crusades.

Naturally, therefore when every nation of Europe has a legend of Richard the Lion-hearted in its ancient literature that legend is not of the British Richard but of the Vedic incarnation Rama of Ramayanic fame. His also was a crusade against Ravan. Why would other nations of Europe go rapturous over the British king Richard when their rulers too had participated in the Crusades! But the fact that all nations of Europe pay reverential homage to a legendary Richard the Lion-heart proves that he was Ramachandra, the Lion-heart.

Hindu Chieftains of Ancient Germany

It appears that renowned chieftains in ancient Hindu Germany used to be given a ceremonial burial either from lack of firewood for cremation in a cold country or out of extra respect for their status. Two such burials are cited hereunder.

London **Times** (of October 12, 1978) reported the discovery of a '**hung**' grave of the 6th century B. C. of a Celtic chieftain, containing a wealth of treasures including the chieftain's four-wheeled ceremonial chariot, gold jewellery, a beautifully decorated coach, bronze plates, weapons and fabrics, in a field outside Vaihingen near Ludwisberg in West Germany, in a round barrow of 60 yards diameter. The grave was specially constructed out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone. In the wooden inner chamber of the grave, some 5 x 5 yds. was found the skeleton of the chieftain lying on a wheeled coach supported by human figures, He wore a gold neck-band, gold-rings, two snake-shaped gold brooches and a kind of a gold stomacher. His leather shoes and quiver containing gold and iron-tipped arrows were also decorated with gold. By the coach lay a leather riding-whip, a gold goblet and a bronze-vessel decorated with the figures of lions. Remnants of plain-patterned woven material indicated that the grave had been hung with fabrics. The most striking object was the chieftain's wood and iron chariot complete with chains, harness and yoke. In it was a kind of dinner service of 14 bronze plates. One Kleismann professor of pre-history at Bonn University said the grave and many of the objects were very similar to those of the Etruscans.

As observed by us elsewhere in this volume, the Etruscans were followers of Vedic culture in Italy. Consequently the closely resembling relics found in the German grave prove that the chieftain buried there also professed Vedic culture. The lion figures, the jewellery and other objects are such as are associated with ancient Vedic royalty of India.

The chariot was a vehicle which the ancient Vedic elite used

to have. In Sanskrit a chariot is known as 'rath'. It may be observed that if the first syllable 'Cha' is eliminated the remainder 'riot' is obviously the Sanskrit word 'rath'. A chariot drawn by horses was known as 'aswa-rath' in Sanskrit. That word was malpronounced as 'ascha-rath' in Europe. In course of time the first two letters dropped out and the spelling changed to chariot. The use of the chariot as well as the continuation of its Sanskrit name 'rath alias riot' is important evidence of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world.

Another Kshatriya Chieftain

The March 1980 issue of the National Geographic magazine (USA) carried an elaborate, illustrated article on the archaeological excavation of a mound in Hochdorf village near Stuttgart in West Germany.

Under the mound was a well-preserved square chamber, secured on all sides with timber and stones.

Inside the chamber on a royal, bronze gilded coach lay the body of an ancient chieftain of 2500 years' antiquity. The attire he was shown wearing was exactly as is shown in India when enacting plays concerning the Mahabharat era.

Near the feet of the body was a round vessel ornamented with lion figures (symbolic of Vedic royalty). In that vessel lay remnants of mead i, e. a drink of honey.

Mead is Madhu the Sanskrit word for honey. In Vedic tradition a drink of honey is given to near and dear ones in a loving holy welcome or send-off. It was that Vedic tradition which was observed at the burial of the ancient Sanskrit-speaking Vedic administrator of the Stuttgart region of ancient Germany.

Saxony

Ancient German areas had all Sanskrit names. The origin of Saxony was 'Shak-seni' i, e a camping ground of the army of the Kshatriya clan of Shakas. In India 'Saxena' is a common surname

of people employed by Shak senas i. e. armies on accounting jobs.

Kurus

Even after the Mahabharat war a number of Kaurav princes were administrators throughout the world. Consequently German surnames like Kuhr derive from those ancient Kuru administrators.

The German language itself is a distorted form of Sanskrit. Most of its words will also be found to be Sanskrit in origin. For instance, the word 'eisen' signifying iron is Sanskrit 'ayasam.'

The German honorific 'Herr' as in 'Herr Hitler' is an equivalent of the 'Mr.' in English. Herr is a Vedic term of respect. For instance, in India devout Hindus while taking a bath in any river or well or even in their own homes will keep chanting ''Herr Gangay... Herr Gangay.'' wishing thereby that the bath may purify them like the sacred water of the Ganga river.

Likewise Hindus always attach the term Herr to the names of their Gods. In Vedic practice 'Herre Ram' and 'Herre Krishna, are common chants. And since Mahadev signifies the Great God, i. e. deity of superior rank, the honorific ''Herr'' is used twice and the name of Mahadev is invariably invoked as ''Herr Herr Mahadev.''

Shiv Worship

The worship of Lord Shiva, the father god and his consort the Mother Goddess used to be prevalent all over ancient Europe including Germany. Yet Christian Europe has been so estranged from its Vedic past that if they find a Shivling the Europeans dub it as a cult object looking like a hat. West Germany has issued a 30-pennies postal stamp depicting a Shivling covered with gold sheet found during excavation in the city of Schifferstadt, but described it on the stamp as a cult object shaped like a gold hat.

German Language

Our philological observations scattered throughout this volume should enable readers realize that German too is a broken form

of Sanskrit. The historical evidence cited also leads to the same conclusion. Those specializing in German language, lexicography and grammar could take a cue from this volume (and the book Fowlers' Howlers) and trace in detail the Sanskrit origin of German.

Here we propose only to illustrate the approach. Take the English word surrender. That is the Sanskrit term 'Sharan-dhar' (शरणधर) Likewise the English word 'leader' is the Sanskrit term (लोकधर) 'Lok-dhar' i. e. ''person who controls, leads (or) sways the masses. That same word is spelt as 'leiter' in German. Obviously, therefore, 'leiter' is the form in which the Sanskrit word 'Lok-dhar' survives in the German language.

Consider the German word 'gauleiter' which signifies a district administrator. That is because 'gau' in Sanskrit signifies the 'cow'. The term 'gawaleya' stood for a ranch i. e. a cow-farm alias dairy-farm. Since the Vedic economy revolved around cow-establishments 'gauleiter' is the Sanskrit term 'gaualeya-dhar' (गावाल्य धर)

The almost complete identity in the Sanskrit and German declension of nouns is yet another emphatic pointer to the Sanskritic origin of the German language.

♦♦

Oldest Man Lion

A Museum in the town of Ulm in southern Germany recently exhibited the spectacular 32,000 year-old find of a man-lion carved out of a mammoth tusk belonging to the Paleolithic Age in an exhibition on "Animal and Man in the Arts of the Glacial Period"

For 30 years, fragments of a mammoth tusk which were excavated from the deep interior of the Stadel Cave in the valley of river Lone in southern Germany were lying tucked away in boxes in the archaeological archives of this museum.

While making inventories of the finds of the Stadel Cave in October 1969, an archaeologist discovered some marks of sculpting. He fitted the

200 single pieces together to make a nearly 30 cm. tall, upright figure with human as well as animal features. The scientific dating of the layer of the find with the Carbon 14 method dated this statue to about 32,000 years of age, making it the oldest existing find of a figurative sculpture in the world.

Our Comment -

The man-lion figure shown above is obviously the Nara-Simha incarnation of divinity in Vedic culture. Obviously the deity had a mace in hand. This is one additional proof of Germany and in fact the whole of Europe having been part of the Vedic world. The above picture was published in the English daily of Calcutta dated Sunday, March 26, 1996. We however deplore the Paleolithic Age and Glacial Period terminological classification fancifully devised and dictated by European archaeologists. Just say 32,000 years ancient. That is enough.

Since Germans constitute the Vedic Daitya community it is but proper that the Narasimha i. e. Man-Lion idol should be found there. Because Prahlad was the son of the Daitya ruler Hiranyakashyap. The latter forbada son Prahlad from engaging in divine contemplation. Sensing danger to Prahlad's life God incarnated in the form of a Man-Lion (Narasimha) and killed the Tyrant Daitya king. That is the Vedic legend.

A postal stamp depicting an ancient gold-plated Shivling discovered in Germany. Instead of concluding from it that in pre-Christian times Germans followed Vedic culture and worshipped the Shivling modern scholars dub it as a quaint, hat-like cult-object venerated by some non-descript pagans.

Christianity and Islam have thus so thoroughly estranged whole communities and nations from their past moorings as to make them look upon their own ancestors as some unknown savages and strangers.

THE VEDIC PAST OF THE AUSTRIAN REGION

Hungary is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Shringery implying a scenic, hilly region. 'S' and 'H' have been interchangeable.

In Osoma De Coro's preface to the Tibetan Dictionary that Hungarian scholar observes about Sanskrit "To his own nation he feels a pride in announcing that the study of Sanskrit will be more satisfactory than to any other people of Europe. The Hungarians will find a fund of information from its study, respecting their origin, manners, customs, and language, since the structure of Sanskrit (as also of other Indian dialects) is most analogous to the Hungarian, while it greatly differs from the language of occidental Europe. As an example of the close analogy, in the Hungarian, language, instead of prepositions postpositions are invariably used, except with the personal pronouns. Again from a verbal root, without the aid of any auxiliary verb, and by a simple syllabic addition, the several kinds of verbs distinguished as active, passive, causal, desiderative, frequentative, reciprocal etc, are formed in the Hungarian, in the same manner as in Sanskrit."[1]

In view of the above observation it would be advisable hereafter for all those interested in the study of Hungary's history and traditions to look upon it as a part of the ancient Vedic world. Then alone will all the enigmas concerning Hungarian culture and customs be clear.

---

(1) P. 394, Appendix No. XVIII, India in Greece or Truth in Mythology, by E. Pococke, John J. Griffith & Co., Glasgow, 1852 A. D.

Buddhaprastha

Hungary's capital, Budapest is the Sanskrit term Buddhaprashtha i,e. the city of Buddha. Buddha lived in the 19th century B. C. (and not in the 6th century B. C. as is being currently assumed) as discussed in a special chapter in my book titled '**Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research.**'

Realization of that 1300-year under-estimation of Buddha's antiquity assumes considerable importance in history. Because if Buddha is assumed to have lived in the 6th century B. C. the history from that period to our own is fairly known. And during those 2,500 years we are not aware of any gigantic authoritative push from India which enabled the spread of Buddha's teachings from China and Japan to Europe and the Arab lands. That spread of Buddhism at least over half the world was achieved during those 1300 years of Buddhism which remain completely wiped out from history because of modern scholars' under-estimation of the antiquity of human civilization.

Austria

The country known as Austria is the Sanskrit term 'Astriya' i. e. a land of Astras alias missiles. Since sages i, e. Rishis of ancient Vedic civilization living in the Rishiya region (i, e Russia) and in the Pr-Rishiya (i. e. Prussia) region of the European continent were engaged in inventing, experimenting on and perfecting various 'Astras' (i, e. missiles) the region in which they manufactured and piled various missiles was known in Sanskrit as Astriya. It is that Sanskrit name 'Astriya' which attaches to the region we call Austria.

The axiom that history repeats itself is tragically and ironically proving true in our own times because while in ancient Europe Daityas and Devas used to have fearful missiles mounted and trained against each other, even in our own times Russian missiles mounted in Eastern Europe and American missiles deployed in Western Europe had been facing each other in a grim and deadly stare, for over 70 years.

The Austrian capital is these days spelled as Vienna. But a few centuries earlier it used to be spelled as Vindoban which is a corruption of the ancient Sanskrit term Vrindavan, the sacred and famous township associated with Lord Krishna, in India.

The name Vrindavan mentioned above has also another justification namely that tales of the divine flautist (Lord Krishna) form part of the legends of most European nations. For instance, in Greece the flautist is known as Pan (from Sanskrit 'pran' i. e. the divine soul) and in Germany as the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Poland

In a town known as Czestochowa in Poland is an ancient temple the Vedic Mother Goddess known as the Black Virgin i. e. Kali. The Asna Gora monastery in which that holy icon is consecrated is the meaningful Sanskrit term Isan-Gauri i, e, Lord Shiv and his consort, Gauri.

The terms Czechs, Czechoslovakia and Czestochowa originate in the term 'shak' (शक) an ancient clan of Vedic Kshatriyas who as a branch of the Daitya clan administered parts of Europe. The Saxenas of India, Saxons of Europe and the Anglo-Saxons of Britain are part of the same stock. Consequently the term Czechoslovakia is the Sanskrit term Shakaslavakiya (शकस्लावकीय). Slavak is another ancient sub-clan.

Most Slav names could be easily detected to be Sanskrit. For instance, news reports of political developments in the Slav region early in 1994 A. D. mentioned a leader's name as Yasusi Akashi (meaning यशस्वि the Successful, Heaven-Born) and Dushane which could be Dusshasan, a character in the epic Mahabharat.

Sanskrit is the mother of the Polish language. The Poles also regard India as their cultural mother. This finds expression in their saying "Kto poznal India, poznal coly Swiat" meaning. "He who sees India has seen the whole world."

The Sanskrit roots in the above words can be easily detected. For instance, the word 'poznal' is the Sanskrit word 'pashyati'

(पश्यति) while 'coly swist' is 'akhilam jagat' (i. e. the whole world).

Bulgaria

At an Indian film festival held in Bulgaria recently, it was discovered that Bulgarian audiences could easily understand Sanskrit words in the dialogue but couldn't follow Urdu.

For instance, when the film 'SPARSH' (meaning 'touch') was shown the whole audience cheered and lustily repeated the knowledgeable title SPARSH with a gasp of wonder because Bulgarians too use the word Sparsh in the same sense.

The Bulgarian dictionary is replete with Sanskrit words. When the Bulgarian Government was informed of this by the Indian Embassy, Bulgaria promptly introduced courses in Sanskrit in numerous schools. Sofia University has a special department for Sanskrit studies.

Bulgaria itself is a Sanskrit compound Bul-garia (बल गरीय) meaning 'strength of a high calibre.'

Belgium

Likewise Belgium is the Sanskrit compound (बलं अजेयम्) i. e. 'Invincible Strength'

Luxemburg is Laxmi-durg i. e. the fortress of the goddess of wealth (Laxmi) indicating that in pre-Christian times the principle deity of those people was the Vedic Goddess Laxmi.

♦♦

THE VEDIC PAST OF THE SCANDINAVIAN REGION

Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland though separate countries today, are lumped together in ancient Vedic terminology as Scandinavia.

Scandinavia (स्कंदनावीय) is a Sanskrit term meaning a naval settlement founded in the name of Scand, the son of Lord Shiva and Commander-in-Chief of the divine armies. The Vikings inherited that tradition. The last syllable 'king' is the Sanskrit word 'Simha' signifying a lion. It could be that 'r' is missing from the original name Virking meaning Virsimha (वीरसिंह) meaning 'brave like a lion.''

The whole of Europe was administered in ancient times by a Sanskrit-speaking Vedic clan known as Daityas alias Danavas.

Shunda and Merk were two joint priests of the ancient clan of the Daityas. It is those two names which are commemorated in the term Denmark, with a slight distortion of the first name.

Count Biornstierna is, therefore, right in observing ''It appears that the Hindu settlers migrated to Scandinavia before the Mahabharat war.''

The ancient names Sverige for Sweden and Norge for Norway are Sanskrit terms Swarga (स्वर्ग) and Narka (नर्क). The term (सु-दनु) Sweden in Sanskrit signifies a region of the good Danu clan. Since Narka alias Norge signifies 'Hell' in Sanskrit, Vedic tradition, it

is very significant and pertinent that in Norway one town is actually named Hell. This is very important proof of the Vedic past of Norway. Narakasur does indeed figure in Vedic legends as the Daitya king of the Hell region i. e. Narka currently spelled in Europe as Norge alias Norway.

Upsala near Stockholm in Sweden is a Sanskrit term signifyng an auxiliary or subordinate educational campus. It could, therefore, be that in the pre-Christian days Upsala originated as a second, satellite campus of the main educational establishment in Stockholm.

The Vedas

Scandinavia's ancientmost scripture is known as Edda because it is a corruption of the name Veda. After the discontinuance of Sanskrit tuition in Europe and as a result of the spread of Christianity, the contents of the Vedas were forgotten and the word itself came to be mispronounced as Edda. Its kernel viz. its Sanskrit chants have all been substituted by some imaginary stories.

Vedic Designs

Dorothea Chaplin observes in her book "During recent years it has come to be recognized how deeply the impress of ancient Indian designs and folklore have influenced the pre-Columbus civilization of America. But the designs and beliefs centred around the elephants are just as emphatically revealed in the antiquities of Scotland and Scandinavia."[1]

In Vedic tradition elephants are considered holy. God Ganesh has an elephant's head. Every temple and palace is many a time decorated with elephant statues because an elephant is considered a symbol of sober wisdom, sacred strength and regal grandeur. The existence of the elephant in Scandinavian symbolism though a live elephant is not native to the region, is a sure indication of the prevalence of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Scandinavia.

(1) Pp. 1-12 Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, F. S. A. Scot Rider & Co., Paternoster Row, London.

Names and Surnames

Scandinavian names such as Amundsen and Sorensen are clearly of the Vedic tradition. In India the term Sen is these days generally used as a surname, but basically it is personal names such as Ugrasen and Bhadrasen which have 'sen' endings.

The term Veda also forms part of Scandinavian names
names like Vedram and Vedprakash in India.

Buddha Idols

Some Buddha idols found in sunken ships in the frozen seas around Scandinavian countries, indicate that because Scandinavia practised Vedic culture when the Buddha rose to fame in India, his name, fame and images were carried to Scandinavia too as to other parts of the world.

Shiva Worship

Many relics of Shiva worship are often found in Scandinavia as in rest of Europe. But Christian invaders of Scandinavia have done their worst in twisting Shiva worship rituals and prayer books to appear as though they were all woven around sexual revelries or primitive adulation of the genital organs. Even in India, enemies of Vedic culture have manufactured such defamatory Sanskrit literature to masquerade as genuine classics of those revelling in sex worship.

Count Biornstierna, himself a Scandinavian, observes "We have (in Scandinavia) another proof that the myths of the Scandinavians are derived from those of the Hindus."[2]

Though under the present political dispensation the term Scandinavia may apply to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland yet let us also study the other northern European regions in this context.

"Even today, the study of Sanskrit is a treasured objective

(2) P. 163, The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.

among the Finns and the Lithuanians and the legendary gods of these people can be mostly identified with Vedic deities."[3]

Czechoslovakia

In the Czechoslovak language too Veda means knowledge. This is an indication that the Vedas have been a part of ancient European tradition. Science faculties in Czechoslovakian academies are known as 'Veda'.

The Sanskrit word for sugar is Sharkara. Even the English word sugar is a regional variation of that Sanskrit term. The Czech word 'Sucker' is nearer still in pronunciation to the Sanskrit term Sharkara.

Finland

The 'Sauna' hot bath of Finland, is obviously the Sanskrit word 'Snanam' meaning 'bath.'

"Edda (alias Veda) is the sacred book of the Scandinavian branches of the Teutonic family... it includes the Goths of different names, the Moeso-Goths near the Danube; the Visigoths in Spain; the Ostro-Goths who culminated under Theodoric in italy; the Franks whose name is free men and the Lombards who founded a second kingdom in Italy. Of the Teutons we hear nothing until Tacitus the Roman historian found them settled in Germany. Teuton is also a European malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Daityan. To Iceland we must go to learn what they believed and felt before they were brought into contact with Christianity. In the year 874 A. D. a body of people left Norway because they would not submit to the tyranny of Harold Harfager, or Fair Hair and settled in Iceland. They carried with them the religion, the poetry, and the laws of their race; and on this desolate volcanic island they kept these records unchanged for hundreds of years... in 1639 these books were discovered... this literature of all the Teutonic families; its ideas agree so wonderfully with the Sanskrit ideas... The ancient literature of the four nations who inhabit the Scandinavian peninsula is practically one."[4]

(3) P. 27, footnote, Volume 1, Aryatarangini, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1969.

The suffix 'GOTH' quoted above is the Sanskrit term 'Gotra' which signifies a bond of nurture under a common Guru alias sage. All Hindu intelligentsia continue to retain and mention, if asked, their 'Gotra' alias 'Goth' with holy nostalgic reverence. India's Foreign Secretary in the 1980s was 'Rasagotra' of that same tradition.

The extract quoted above gives one an indication that the people who inhabit the vatious regions of Europe are Teutons alias Daityas; and that they all had a common ancient literature. It contained poetry and laws and that the ideas therein agreed with ideas in Sanskrit scriptures. That clearly indicates that the Edda was a latter-day, native European edition of the Vedas like the Zend Avesta of Persia.

The above conclusion gets further clarified and confirmed by some more details which Laura gives, namely, the Norsemen were converted to Christianity so much later than any other European nation that their cosmogony and mythology have been preserved to us in a perfectly unaltered condition... Their literature is both grand and poetic. Their sacred books are the two Eddas, one poetic, the other prose, written in that old Norse tongue which was once spoken by the four families throughout the Scandinavian Peninsula. The four families possibly mean the four social functionaries of Vedic society the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras. The word Edda means great grandmother because the poems were handed down from grandmothers by repetition. The current interpretation that Edda-signifies the grandmother seems to be mistaken. The poetic Edda which is the older of the two, is a collection of 37 sagas. Some of them are religious, and give an account of the creation of the world, of the gods and men; some of them historical telling of the heroes of the nation; one of them gives a series of moral maxims.

(4) Pp. 267-269, Sanskrit and its Kindred Literatures, Studies in Comparative Mythology, by Laura Elizabeth Poor, C. Kegan Paul & Co., Paternoster Square, London, 1881.

"The ballads were written before the 6th century but they were collected together, in 1086 A. D. by a Christian priest named Soemund. Scholars think Soemund was a name given to him in reference to this, for it means the mouth which scatters seeds...". Soemund signifies Shiva's head.

The Vedas and Upanishads

"The prose Edda was collected about 1200 A. D. It explains the mythology and the history of the poetic Edda which, indeed, could hardly be understood without it. It would be difficult to gather a system of belief, even a connected story, from utterances so vague, incoherent and disjointed as those of Soemund's Edda, especially the mythological part; the heroic portion is more connected and comprehensible. But nevertheless there is a wonderful charm about the Edda–a vague breadth in the thought, a delicious simplicity in the expression. Of course there is first the cosmogony or creation of the world (as under) :-

There was in times of old
Nor Sand not Sea
Not gelld waves
Earth existed not.
Nor heaven above
It was a chaotic chasm
And grass nowhere
Then the Supreme ineffable spirit willed
And a formless chaotic matter was created."

The above is clearly a rendering of the opening statement of the Sanskrit Brahmand Puran.

This will immediately suggest that wonderful hymn of the Rigved

"There is only one being who exists
Unmoved yet moving swifter than the wind,
Who far outstrips the senses, though as gods
They strive to reach Him, who, Himself at rest
Transcends the fleetest flight of other beings

Who, like the air, supports all vital action.
He moves not; he is far yet near.
He is within this universe, and yet
Outside this universe; whoe'r beholds
all living creatures as in him, and him,
The universal spirit as in all,
Henceforth regards no creature with contempt."[5]

The two Eddas, one in verse and the other in prose are obviously carry-overs of the original Sanskrit Vedas and the Upanishads respectively. The wonderful charm and breadth of thought and the story of the creation in the Edda are unmistakable characteristics of the Vedas. Similar pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon Ballads are preserved in a manuscript in Exeter Cathedral in England.

Since the Mahabharat war (around 5561 B. C), the tradition of Vedic recitation in Europe broke down and the memory of the Vedas gradually faded away. Later because of the Christian invasion even the remaining traces of the Vedic tradition were wiped out from Europe. In spite of such a big time-gap the irresistible divine magic of the Vedas impelled even a Christian priest such as Soemund to scrape and cull together whatever conceptual remnants he could find of the long extinct Vedic tradition in Europe. The effort was worth its while because from that collection, described above, one can certainly conclude that what is currently being spelled as Edda was indeed basically the Veda or its kindred literature viz. The Upanishads and the Puranas.

Upsala was a Temple

We have already explained earlier that Upsala is a Sanskrit word connoting a subordinate educational establishment. Laura Poor's noting says as much. She observes, "The temple of Norsemen was at Upsala in Sweden; the grove that surrounded it was sacred."[6] It was obviously a hermitage and Vedic school.

(5) Pp. 113-114 and pp. 270-272, Ibid.
(6) P. 283, ibid.

With the Christian invasion of Europe Olaf was the first Scandinavian king to be inviegled into turning a Christian. As soon as he was baptized he let loose his armies in 1030 A.D. to convert all Scandinavians to Christianity. Thereafter the Gods of old were stigmatized and misrepresented as demons and devils.

Scandinavians settled in England were turned Christians four centuries earlier than the people in their home countries.

The Ramayan

All ancient Sanskrit scriptures lie battered, scattered, tattered, trampled and forgotten in Europe. Some remnants of the Vedas and the Upanishads we have already discussed above.

Likewise the Ramayan too has been reduced to small bits. Like fragments of a torn text, single episodes from the Ramayan survive in Europe as loose, independent stories. One such is the Hildebrand Lied, the oldest in Norse mythology because it is an episode from the million-year ancient Ramayan. It is a part of what was once a bigger German epic.

The Mahabharat Legends

Another Norse ballad is about Sigfried, a hero who was born covered with a coat of horn. Obviously this is the European relic of the Mahabharat character, Karna who was born with an armour-plated torso.

The Vedic Past of the Slavs

Modern states such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia constitute the region inhabited by the Slav community.

Slave language like other languages is a dialect of Sanskrit too. Their fire is agni as in Sanskrit, Malka (Mallika) is mother, sestra is sister; brat is brother; syn is son, nos is nose, dom (dham) is house, dvar is door alias dwar. The gypsies living with the Slavs are also Hindus from India. They worship Rama, Krishna, Kali and numerous other Vedic deities. In Scopte a city in Yugoslavia over 50,000 Ramas alias Hindus live. Their names too are Hindu

such as Sudhakant, Asha, Meenakshi and Ramkali. They remember and respect India as their 'Baro Than' i. e. big land.

Ancestor Worship

The ancestor-worship practised by the Slavs in ancient times and the powers of nature adored by them are proof of their pre-Christian Vedic heritage.

The Slavs also offered sacrifices under Oak trees.

Their chief deity Bog is a relic of the Sanskrit word Bhagawan. Swarog is another name of that supreme deity. That name Swarga is the Sanskrit word for heaven.

English words 'Bogy' and 'Puck' are also corruptions of the Sanskrit word 'Bhagawan.'

The Sun is called Dauzh-Bog by the Slavs. That is the Sanskrit term Diwas-Bhagawan i. e. the God of daylight. Stri-Bog is the wind god.

Ogon is their pronunciation of the Sanskrit 'agni' meaning 'fire.'

Slav peasants refer to grain always as 'sacred corn' in the Vedic Hindu way.

The Vedic deity Varun is pronounced by the Slavs as Parun.

Tree Worship

Corresponding to the tall banyan and peepul trees in India the Oak tree was held so sacred by the Slavs that even after conversion to Christianity and giving up their idols the Slavs would not tolerate their sacred Oak trees to be cut down.

The Sati Custom

Upto about a thousand years ago Slav widows too used to immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their deceased husbands, as in India.

The Slavs looked upon the rainbow and the milky way as the

pathways to heaven, which was the abode of the Sun and therefore the abode of the dead.

Veda Slovena

Mr. Verkoviez a Slav resident of Serres, near Salonica, published in 1874 a remarkable collection of Slavonic poetry and named it Veda Slovena. That is an indication of the memory of the Vedas still surviving among the Slavs and also of the great respect they still retain for the Vedas. This couldn't have been possible if the Vedas had not formed part of their lost heritage. Those songs used to be recited even by Mohamedan Bulgarians but Mr. Verkoviez claims to have found them in an ancient monastery on Mt. Rhodope in Thrace. Some Slavonic savants hail them as genuine, sacred ancient hymns while others denounce them as concoctions.

The Norsemen and Slavs were forced to abandon their Vedic culture and become Christian in the 9th century. For a long time Christianity was suffered to exist. However Vladimir, the Charlemagne of Russia (who ascended the throne in 980 A. D.) proclaimed Christianity as the state religion by himself toppling a statue of the Vedic deity, Varun alias Parun. Thereafter, all Vedic temples and schools in the region were turned into Christian churches and monasteries. At his baptism the name Vladimir was changed to Wassily. The Russo-Greek church has since hailed him as St. Basil. This is yet another instance of the Christian and Muslim practice of raising to sainthood persons who wielded the sword and resorted to terror and torture to eradicate worldwide Vedic culture and force people to become Christians or Muslims.

The heroic ballads that are sung about Wassily and about Charlemagne are full of pre-Christian ideas and sentiments grafted on to these Christian converts.

A few ritual songs preserved by the peasantry described the agricultural changes of the seasons. But constant priestly disapproval of those pre-Christian songs have resulted in changing the original Vedic content and meanings of those songs.

Sankranti Festival

Yet as in India the people celebrate the end of winter by building up a bonfire. Peasants dance and sing songs to Loda, the goddess of spring and festivity and for a week the children shoot with bows and arrows. The Christian priests have now baptised that festival as Butter Week. This is yet another indication of how Christians and Muslims put their own shrouds on age-old Vedic festivals to make them look deceptively Christian or Muslim.

In India there are two festivals, both connected with winter, where bonfires are lighted. One falls on January 13/14 and the other about two and half months later. The latter is also a kind of a water festival.

The one falling on January 13/14 is known in the Punjab region of north India as Lodi and also as Sankranti. This is almost the same as the 'Loda' of the Slavs. Since Indian festivals have an unbroken Vedic link it is obvious that the Loda festival of the Slavs is also of Vedic origin.

♦♦

THE VEDIC PAST OF GREECE

Europeans tend to regard Greece and Rome as the source of their culture. But it is seldom realized that Greeco-Roman culture itself was entirely Vedic.

Mrs. Colonel Elwood observes "The striking analogy between some of the Hindoo fables with those of the Greeks, would induce us to believe that the Greeks and Hindoos must, at an early age, have had much intercourse and possibly Pythagoras, with the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, may have imported some of the adventures of the Indian Gods, and ascribed them to the Greek deities.

"Indra whirling his thunderbolt, appears to be the same with Jupiter. Chrisn and his nine Gopis, are evidently Apollo and the Muses. The beautiful Camadeva is a more interesting being even than the Greecian Cupid, while the lovely Maya, the Goddess of beauty, the Venus, sprang from the bosom of the ocean. Surya and Arjuna, resemble Phoebus and Aurora, and the twin sons Aswinau, Aswinicum-arau, or the Daul, Castor and Pollux; Lachshemi crowned with ears of corn appears to be Ceres; Kali, Hecate or Proserpine. Sir William Jones identifies Ganesha with Janus, whilst Hanuman and his monkey attendants, resemble Pan and his Sylvan deities.[1]

(1) Pp. 61-62, Vol. II, Narrative of a Journey Overland from England to India, by Mrs. Colonel Elwood, 2 Volumes, Henry Colburn London, 1830 A. D.

Under the ancient Vedic administration Greece was used as a penal settlement. It was therefore, designated in Sanskrit as the (या-वन) **Yavana** region. In that word the first syllable (या) 'YA' signifies 'departure' while the other syllable (वन) 'Vana' signifies a forest. Therefore, the term 'Yavana' signified a land of exile or segregation. The European term Ionia is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Yavana. Social dropouts who could not conform to the strict standards of Vedic discipline either left voluntarily for Greece or were deported. Rebels who left in a huff also went to Greece. Some others left for Greece from a spirit of pure adventure. Others followed them as caterers and traders while officials of the Vedic administration were posted there on duty. Thus the Vedic Greecian settlement was similar to the origin of the British settlement in Australia and of the Andaman-Nicobar islands under the British regime in India. Vedic tradition also enjoins that every adult after retirement spend a part of his life in the forest. That period was known as Vanaprastha. i.e. departing to distant Greece.

The Penal Settlement

Being mainly rebels, outcastes, dropouts, adventurers and non-conformists those elements in Greece (i. e. the Vedic Yavana) gradually built up a parallel mythology out of spite for or ignorance of the mother culture they had left behind in India or Europe. A parallel may be found in Punjab and Bangladesh regions of India now mainly inhabited by Hindus, forcibly converted to Islam.Consequently,they do their utmost in a spirit of proselytized vengeance, to look, dress and behave differently; yet in spite of their best antagonistic striving their Hindu origin still shows through their names and customs, for instance, several Muslims still call themselves 'Kanwar', 'Raja', 'Rao,' 'Bhatti' etc. which are all Hindu appellations.

Cultural Rift

Thus whenever there is a cleavage either due to anger or long residence away from home, differences in customs,

manners, language and deities do develop by themselves or are deliberately forged to accentuate the rift. This must be remembered when studying ancient Greece, Rome and other parts of Europe. Scholars should remember this principle of historical investigation.

Krishna Worship

Greece having been a prominent penal settlement under the post-Mahabharat Vedic administration, Krishna (also spelled as Chrisn) was one of the main deities of the region. Barbara Wingfield-Stratford observes "In many ways Krishna worship is very like Christianity, and there is a strange similarity upto a point in the story of the early years of the Christ child and Lord Krishna. Driven from His birthplace by oppression and persecution the earthly parents of Srikrishna also found a Nazareth to shelter them for a time, in Gokul, the little city of refuge..."[2]

It is not only the story of Jesus which is patterned on that of Krishna but even the story of Moses's (of the Jews) birth is identical with that of Krishna. This indicates how the so-called Jews and Christians coined their own stories of their own separate divine heroes. But in so doing they had no alternative but to stick both to the original name of the hero as well as the incidents of his life. Because it may be noticed that the term jesus Christ is only a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit name iesus Chrisn. Likewise, since 'S' and 'H' are interchangeable (as 'Sindhi' becomes 'Hindi'), the Sanskrit term Mohesh (the Great Lord) is being spelled by the Jews as Moses.

Greek is a Variation of Sanskrit

The language of ancient Greece, like that of the rest of the Vedic world, was Sanskrit. Later, after the great carnage of the Mahabharat war when the meticulous, universal

(2) Pp. 111-112, India and the English, by Barbara Wingfield-Stratford, Jonathan Cape, London, 1922 A. D.

Sanskrit educational system broke down, local mannerisms led to twists and turns of pronunciation hardening into what we term as the Greek language. The same rule holds good for all other languages. They are all post-Mahabharat variations of a universal Sanskrit.

The same rule also applies to all deities. Mythology and personal names too are latter-day regional variations of earlier universal Vedic traditions.

Names And Deities

Thus Demetrius is (देवमित्रस) Deva-Mitras (i, e. a friend of the Gods); Socrates is (सुकृतस) Sukrutas (one whose conduct is helpful and meritorious); Alexander is (अलक्ष्येंद्र) Alaksyendra (the invisible divinity; Aristotle is (अरिष्टाल) Arishta-taal (God as the warder of calamities); Parthia (पार्थिय) is the land of Paartha (i, e. Arjun); Theodorus is (देवद्वारस) Devadwaras (i, e. the Doorway to Divinity).

Lord Krishna, the mentor of Arjun, was one of the chief deities worshipped in Greece. That is why when Greece was terrorized into accepting Christianity Greeks and Romans quietly baptized iesus Chrisn as Jesus Christ. The Greek greeting 'Hari Tutay' (May Hari bless you) refers to Lord Krishna as Hari. It is the equivalent of the Hindu (Indian) greeting "Rama Rama". The name Hercules too is (हरि कुल ईश) Heri-cul-eesh i, e. Lord of the lineage of Hari. (i, e. Vishnu), and signifies Krishna. The twelve legendary labours of Hercules counterfeited by the Greeks are patterned after the twelve outstanding feats of Lord Krishna, such as slaying of the demon king Kamsa and lifting the Goverdhan mountain. Thus word for word, god for god and name for name Greek civilization, traditions, culture and language are of Hindu, Vedic origin.

All eminent Greeks we hear of during the pre-Christian era were all Hindus i, e. followers of Vedic culture and their language was a form of Sanskrit.

Strabo the Hindu Geographer

Among them was Strabo, an eminent geographer whose

three-volume geography is a source of great information on the ancient world. Strabo is surmised to have been born in 66 B. C. He died in 24 A. D.

He belonged to the Stoic sect. That is the Sanskrit word (स्तविक) 'Stavik' meaning 'meditative'.

An earlier systematic Greek writer on geography was Erstosthenes who died at the age of 80 around B. C. 196.

Eratosthenes is the Sanskrit name Rati-Sthan-eesh i. e. Lord (God) of the city of the Goddess of Love. The initial 'E' is superfluous. We arrive at this conclusion because the Sanskrit word (रतिक) 'ratic' (meaning 'amorous') is spelled as 'erotic' in European languages.

Hindu Expertise in Navigation

The expertise of Indians in navigation during those ancient days is apparent from Strabo's noting on page 149 of the third volume of his Geography that a certain shipwrecked Indian when brought to the Egyptian king offered to guide their ships to India if he was promised safe passage to India.

On page 257 of his third volume Strabo informs us that "Alexander too erected altars as boundaries of his Indian campaign in those parts of the Indies he arrived at ... in imitation of Hercules and Bacchus". A footnote on the same page adds. "these were 12 altars of 50 cubits each erected to the 12 Gods."

Utility of Border Temples

It is a hoary Vedic custom to erect Shiv and Vishnu temples to mark the outer limits of districts, cities, regions and countries. These served several useful purposes. Weary travellers were usually afforded food, shelter, rest and peace at such temples. Moreover, temples at the borders ensured a steady and constant stream of devotees to offer worship, take vows and celebrate weddings. Such a stream of people also ensured ceaseless vigil on the border without the state incurring any expenditure. The offerings of the constant

multitude at the shrines also enabled the priest and other temple staff to cater to the needy, i. e. the destitutes and to travellers.

Alexander - A Vedic Monarch

That Alexander was a devout Hindu alias Vedist is proved firstly by his Sanskrit name Alakshyendra (meaning the invisible Lord) and secondly by his meticulous adherence to the tradition of Vedic rulers to erect temples along the borders of his realm, to twelve Vedic deities.

Vishnu and Shiva

A true Vedist sees no rivalry between Shiva and Vishnu. The Shaivite vs Vaishnavite controversy one sometimes hears of is a latter-day development raised by narrow-minded people. To a true Vedist divinity is one but it has three functions namely of creation, nurture and annihilation representing three facets alias functions. Vishnu and Shiva represent two of those facets. Therefore, it was the custom for rulers and administrators i. e. the Kshatriyas, in Vedic tradition, to ensure proper administration of their realm as representatives of Vishnu, and to fight relentlessly in the field of battle against the aggressor, in the name of Lord Shiva.

The Greek name Bacchus is the truncated Sanskrit name (त्र्यंबकेश) Tryambachesh (i. e. the three-eyed Lord) of Lord Shiva. In European usage the first syllable 'Tryam' got dropped off while the remainder continued to be spelled as Bacchus. And curiously enough just as some wayward persons in India smoke and consume intoxicants (such as Bhaang) in the name of Lord Shiva, the Greeks too regarded Shiva as the deity presiding over drinking orgies. This again shows how the Greeks were wayward Hindus.

Mount Olympus of the Greeks is supposed to be the heavenly abode of their Gods. Eliminating the last syllable 'pus' one may notice that the first syllable '.olym' is the Sanskrit word 'Alayam' meaning 'abode' as in 'Granthalayam (abode of books i. e. library) and Devalayam (abode of Gods) i. e. a temple. The Greek Mount Olympus is a regional substitute for the Vedic tradition which

considers the Himalayan peaks such as Mount Kailas as the abode of its deities.

Pococke surmises that Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from the Indian philosophers, for his scholars were subjected to silence for five years as in India.

The five-year period of silence was intended to give students a good grounding in traditional education so that they may not feel the need for asking any questions, or if they did feel like asking any questions those would be sensible.

About Pythagoras and other European scholars of the pre-Christian era it would be more proper to say that whatever region they belonged to, they all were brought up in the Vedic system of education that pervaded the world in ancient times. So, instead of saying that "Pythagoras must have borrowed his philosophy in part from Indian philosophers" it would be more appropriate to say that Pythagoras himself was a product of the worldwide Vedic educational system. This should be apparent not only from the five-year period of silence he enjoined on his pupils but even from his very name. The term Peeth Guru (spelled by the Greeks as Pythagoras) itself signifies a 'guru' working at a 'peeth' i. e. educational establishment. All scholars must hereafter change their mode of thinking in this respect. They must not talk of some vague Indian influence in some sphere or country such as in Japan, China, Arabia or Italy for instance. All must realize that the Vedic way of life (which now largely survives only in India) pervaded the entire ancient world. Therefore, it was indigenous but Vedic.

Krishna Coins in Greece

That Krishna was the God of Greece (and of Rome) is proved by the silver coins struck by Agathaclose, a Greek ruler of the 2nd century B. C. These coins on display in several museums, bear the imprint of Lord Krishna and brother Balraam. Krishna-nity i. e. the way of life advocated by Lord Krishna, was the ideal to which all people looked upto in Greece, and Rome in pre-Christian

days. Later that Chrisnan-ity Vedic cult deftly camouflaged itself as Christianity with a baptismal shroud when threatened with annihilation by emperor Constantine's military force.

Krishna Mosaic in Corinth

The city of Corinth in Greece had been in ancient times a prominent centre of Vedic culture with several of its temples dedicated to Lord Krishna. A large mosaic of a young lad Krishna playing the flute, standing cross-legged under a tree while grazing cows hangs in the museum in Corinth. It was obviously salvaged from a local Krishna temple ravaged and converted into a church by Christian invaders.

About the Hindu, Vedic Sanskrit culture of Greece E. Pococke has puplished a special volume devoted to the topic. It is titled : **India in Greece or Truth in Mythology.**

Pococke tells us "Among the strongest peculiarities of the so-called heroic period of Greece, appear the perfection of the arts and the abundance of gold; the profusion of gold vessels; their varied yet elegant workmanship; the beauty of embroidered shawls;- the tasteful and ample produce of the loom, the numerous ornaments of ivory; the staining and working of that material; the gift of necklaces as a valuable present, sometimes too from the gods; the brazen tripods and the cauldrons; the social refinement and comfort; the magnificent palaces of Alcinous and Menelaus; finally the great contest of Troy, the constant use of the war chariot... The whole of this state of society, civil and military, must strike anyone as eminently Asiatic; much of it specifically Indian. Such it undoubtedly is... these evidences were but the attendant tokens of an Indian colonization with its corresponding religion and language... the whole of Greece, from the era of the supposed godships of Poseidon and Zeus, down to the close of the Trojan war(was) Indian in language, sentiment and religion, and in the arts of peace and war" (pages 9 to 12)

Greeks Spoke Sanskrit

"Sanskrit was the language of Pelasgic and Hellenic Greece.

Both logographers and poets, from the most ancient date, not excepting Homer and Hesiod, manifest a profound ignorance, or a profound contempt for the primitive state of their native land... We shall therefore be cautious for taking our guide, in matters of Pelasgic, or mythologic or heroic history, either Homer or Hesiod, logographer or poet, save when their accounts are conformable to Sanskrit sources.''(Page 16)

Thus a number of very renowned scholars from the ancient Strabo to the modern Pococke warn readers about the unreliability of Greek sources. That is what explains the European expression, ''Greek meets a Greek'' meaning a ''Cheat encounters a super-Cheat''. This Greek undependability is like Muslim undependability. Scholars all over the world seem to be unaware of these cautions.

Pococke accuses Greek authors of so metamorphosing original names of men, cities and religious rites as to confuse and mislead posterity. He, therefore, suggests a special course in discovering the original. Arabs and Persians play the same trick. They tar their pre-Islamic history also to look Islamic in its entirety.

Origin of the World

Professor Bournouf in his **Discourse on Sanskrit and its Literature**, delivered at the College of France, observed, ''We will study India with its philosophy and its myths, its literature, its laws and its language. Nay it is more than India, it is a page of the origin of the world that we will attempt to decipher.''

That quotation about professor Bournouf is from Pococke's volume. It indicates how gifted minds such as that of Bournouf have from time to time realized that Vedic culture and Sanskrit language have been a human heritage from the very beginning.

Pococke asserts that ''the Greek language is a derivation from Sanskrit. Sanskrit-speaking people i, e. Indians must have dwelt in Greece.'' (Page 18)

The Greek name Macedonia is the Sanskrit term Maha-Sadaneeya

(महासदनीय) implying a region of great mansions. In European languages the letter 'ha' (ह) of Sanskrit words gets eliminated. For instance, the word Saha (सह) is spelled only as co (i, e. 'So' instead of sha) and also pronounced as ''Ko'' in the word 'cooperate'. The term Papa-he (पाप-ह) i, e. 'absolver from Sin' is spelled merely as Papa alias Pope. The name Maharshipal (महर्षिपाल) turns into Marco-Polo (one nurtured by a great sage).

Sun Worship in Greece

As everywhere else in the Vedic world Sun-worship was a prominent ritual in Greece too. The term Heliopolis is the Sanskrit word Helipuras i. e. the city of the sun.

The term metropolis too is the Sanskrit term Mahattar-puras (महत्तर पुरस्) i, e. bigger (large-size) city. Accordingly the term Metro is Sanskrit Mahattar.

Shakuntalam' in Greek City?

French archaeologists have excavated Al-Khanoum, a Greek city in Afghanistan. In the Greek kingdom, founded around the 3rd century B. C. a number of coins, trinkets and most importantly an intricate mosaic depicting one of the scenes in 'Shakuntalam' reveal the age-old inks between the Greeks and the Indians. (News in Indian Express, Feb. 1, 1992)

Dr. Olivier Guillaume, who participated in the excavation of Al-Khanoum, maintained that they had reasons to believe so because of the typical Indian characteristics of the pieces of art found at the excavation site. Some of the Indo-Greek coins even depict a plethora of Indian deities including Lord Krishna.

The most intriguing piece of evidence however is a shell and stained glass motif that has been put together by the French archaeologists. Dr. Guillaume claims that the scene could probably be from the legendary 'Shakuntalam'. Dr. Guillaume, was the head of the French Centre for Human Resources, New Delhi.

Al-Khanoum may have been the capital of the kingdom founded

by a Greek called Diodotus. That kingdom extended southwards beyond the Hindukush mountains into Gandhara. The Sakas later gained control over the Greek kingdom. The city, which had reached glorious heights was finally destroyed in 145 B.C., the archaeologist said, the name Diodotus is Vedic, Sanskrit Devadutus meaning 'a divine envoy'.

Like all Greek cities, Al-Khanoum too was divided into the lower and the upper towns, the latter was known as acropolis. Apart from the palace the city had a huge gymnasium, a theatre and temples. A number of gargoyles and theatre-masks found at the site resemble those used in Greece.

♦♦

THE VEDIC PAST OF ITALY

Rome, Roman empire and Italy are synonymous in ancient history. From the 7th century B. C. to the 2nd century B. C. a very large part of Italy was also known as Etruria. Therefore, Etruria is yet another synonym. So when we discuss the ancient history of Italy, one may keep all those terms in view.

Probably, every scholar worth the name these days treats of Italian history as Christian or pagan.

Derivation

The term Europe, Iberia, (alias Eberia) and Italy (alias Etaly) are all inter-related terms with the common initial letter (or sound) 'E.' In Sanskrit the term (इतली) Italy (alias Etaly) signifies a country lying at the bottom of the 'E' continent.

The name Rome arises from Lord Rama the Vedic incarnation.

Rome the Pivot of Vedic Europe

Rama has been regarded as an ideal monarch in Rome as elsewhere in the world. That is why from modern Siam to the Hunza kingdom in Pakistan and the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt the practice was for every monarch to style himself as Rama I or Ramesis I, Ramesis II, etc, Likewise, the term Roman is the Sanskrit term Rama alias Raman. Sanskrit 'a' is pronounced as 'o' in Europe. Rome has been known as the Eternal City because it is dedicated to the divinity Rama, and divinity is eternal. The very term 'divinity' is the Sanskrit term (दिव्यम् इति) Divyam-iti and also Devan-ity (देवन् इति) namely

that which is of heavenly, celestial origin and shines with eternal cosmic light. That is why Roman monarchs often had the term Deva alias Devas added to their name as in India. Deva is the Vedic term for God. That is also the reason why Roman monarchs were regarded as divine or representative of Lord Vishnu on earth. Lord Vishnu governs the entire cosmos, while on His behalf monarchs on earth rule over the humans. This tradition started when, at the start of the creation the first set of Kshatriya administrators trained by divinity, took charge of their duties on earth. It is that tradition (the Divine Right of Kings) which French and British monarchs too reiterated and tried to hold on to when the public tried to wrest power from them.

Origin of Rome

That Remus and Romulus founded Rome is a mere myth. Yet it may be noticed that even there the two names are mere variations of the name Rama. Those same variations of the name Rama, are in vogue even in India, for instance, in the Andhra Pradesh part of India Ramulu is the form which the name Rama assumes.

The Battles

When fighting valiantly in upholding righteousness and destroying the wicked, a Kshatriya must not flinch. That is his tradition. That alone will ensure salvation for him. Therefore, in times of battle every Kshatriya wore a saffron, crimson dress. That was for two reasons. One was that the saffron colour in Vedic tradition, is the colour of renunciation and community service. That is why sannyasins alias monks wear orange apparel. Orange flags flutter over temples because temples originated as centres of social service where the destitutes were fed, clothed, healed and educated. The other reason was that when injured while fighting, blood stains may not show up to sag the warrior's spirit. Rajputs in India donned orange-colour apparel when going out to fight. The same practice was followed by the Romans because they were Kshatriyas of the Rama tradition. All such 'uniform' practices couldn't have existed worldwide but for an initial divine Vedic start for global humanity.

Vedic Funerals

The funeral rites of the Romans were identical with those of the Hindus. Even if the body of a dead friend or relative is not found religious rites for the deceased are performed with due solemnity amongst both Hindus and Romans so that the deceased's soul may reach its divine abode and not wander about in torment.

Describing the Vedic similarity between Hindu and Roman funeral rites Fanny Parks observes "The nearest relation closed the eyes and mouth of the deceased... the corpse was then laid on the ground, bathed and annointed with perfumes. The body, dressed in the best attire which the deceased had worn when alive, was laid on a couch in the vestibule, with the feet onwards; the couch was sometimes decked with leaves and flowers... the Romans... early adopted the custom of burning (cremandi vel comburendi) from the Greeks... but was afterwards gradually dropped upon the introduction of Christianity, so that it had fallen into disuse about the end of the fourth century. On the day of the funeral, when the people were assembled, the body was carried out with the feet foremost on a couch, covered with rich cloth and supported commonly on the shoulders of the nearest relations of the deceased or of his heirs. Poor citizens were carried to the funeral pile in a plain bier or coffin, usually by four bearers. ... Torches were used at funerals and marriages... first went musicians of various kinds, - then mourning women, hired to lament and sing the funeral song... behind the corpse walked the friends of the deceased, in mourning, - his sons with their heads veiled and daughters with their heads bare, and their hair dishevelled, they sometimes tore their garments, and covered their hair with dust, or pulled it out; the women, in particular, who attended the funeral, beat their breasts and tore their cheeks. At the funeral of an illustrious citizen the corpse was carried through the forum, where the procession stopped, and a funeral oration (laudation) was delivered in praise of the deceased from the rostra by his son, or by some near relation or friend... From the forum the corpse was carried to the place of burning--- which the law of the twelve tables, ordered to be

without the city. - Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepetito, nave writo. According to the customs of other nations, the jews, the Athenians and others... when the pile was burnt down... the bones were gathered by the nearest relations, with loose robes and sometimes barefooted... The friends when they returned home, as a further purification, after being sprinkled with water, stepped over a fire... The house itself was also purified, and swept with a certain kind of broom. There were certain ceremonies for the funeral, a sacrifice was performed... Oblations or sacrifices to the dead were afrerwards made at various times, both occasionally and at stated periods..."[1]

Romans Worshipped Rama

Fanny Parks notes in her book, "The Romans worshipped their founder Romulus as a god, under the name of Quirinus... they were invoked with prayers."[2] It has already been observed above that Lord Rama is often referred to as Ramulu in some parts of India too and so was He in Rome. The name Quirinus is a Greeco-Roman corruption of the name Krishna. In Vedic tradition Rama and Krishna are both incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

Burning of Kama Deva

In Vedic lore in India Kama Deva, the God of Love is said to have incurred the wrath of Lord Shiva for which the latter burnt him down. This legend survives in an annual ritual all over the world in the form of lighting Ballentine alias Ballentyne fires. That term Ballentine is a corruption of the Sanskrit word (बलिदान) Balidan.

Describing such a ritual of ancient Rome Franz Cumont observes "Of all the celebrations connected with the worship of Isis, the most stirring and most suggestive was the commemoration of the 'finding of Osiris' (inventio). Its antecedents date back to remote

(1) Pages 427 to 432, Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, by Fanny Parks, Oxford University Press, London, 1975.

(2) Page 432 ibid.

antiquity... There had been held at Abydos[2a] and elsewhere a sacred performance similar to the mysteries of our Middle Ages, in which events of Osiris 's passion and resurrection were reproduced. Issuing from the temples the god fell under Set 's blows; around his body funeral lamentations were simulated, and he was buried according to the rites...

"The same myth was represented in almost the same manner in Rome, at the beginning of each November. While the priests and the believers moaned and lamented, Isis in great distress sought the divine body of Osiris whose limbs had been scattered by Typhon ... There was an esoteric meaning attached to it that none but the pious elect understood... In Egypt the clergy communicated certain rites and interpretations onlv upon a promise not to reveal them."[3]

The above passage is very significant. It states that the observance lamenting the burning of Osiris is of immemorial antiquity, that it was observed throughout the ancient world and that it had an esoteric meaning.

Even the names mentioned are Sanskrit. Isis is Iseus. Osiris is Eswaras and Typhon is a malpronunciation of the name Tryambak, meaning Lord Shiv.

Rati 's disconsolate lament for her spouse Kama Deva (burnt alive by Lord Shiva 's fiery wrath pouring out of Shiva 's third eye) is the subject of a very touching poem (known as Rati Vilap) by the renowned Sanskrit poet Kalidas. Lord Shiv relented and restored Kama Deva 's spirit without the body. This is a highly esoteric legendary episode. That it should be commemorated through out the ancient world as an annual ritual is emphatic proof of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world. Cupid is a Sanskrit term 'Kop-da' implying 'one who annoyed' (Lord Shiv).

(3) Pages 97-98, The Oriental Religions in Roman, Paganism, By Frans Cumont.

(2a) Abyodos is Ayodhya.

Origin of Rome

The popular legend that Rome was founded by twin brothers Remus and Romulus, suckled by a she-wolf, is a bluff. It is also too bizarre to be believed.

Writing about the origin of the name Rome, Pococke quotes Niebuhr "That Rome was not a Latin name was assumed to be self-evident... like the mysterious name of the Tiber... when we read of the Mexican festivals of the New Fire at the beginning of a new secular period, it is impossible not to be reminded of the Roman, or properly speaking the Etruscan secular festivals; more especially at Rome a new fire was kindled in the Temple of Vista on every 1st of March (Neibuhr's Rome, Vol. 1, page 281)."[4]

That Rome is named after the Vedic incarnation Rama is further proved by the existence of scores of paintings of Ramayanic episodes in ancient Italian homes.

The spelling 'Vista' mentioned above is significant because it indicates that the deity was Vishnu. The other spelling 'Vesta' occurring especially in the term 'Vestal Virgins' seems to be a mistake. It ought to be Vistal Virgins. That Vista is none other than Vishnu is apparent from the fact that even in several regions of India Vishnu is pronounced as Vistu and even as Bistu. The Bistupur locality in Jamshedpur commemorates that name.

Yet another proof of the Rama origin of Rome is that another Italian city, situated on the Adriatic coast, diagonally opposite Rome, is named Ravenna, after Ravan, the great adversary of Rama. About this Pococke observes "Behold the memory of.... Ravan still preserved in the city of Ravenna, and see on the western coast, its great rival Rama or Roma."[5]

This Rome-Ravenna pair of cities should prove as conclusive evidence of the Vedic past of Italy.

---

(4) P. 166, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.
(5) P. 172, ibid.

Another Italian city is Milan alias Milano, which is a Sanskrit term signifying 'meeting.' In the Ramayanic tradition the Rama-Bharat Milan alias meeting marks a very important episode. In India it is commemorated as (Bharat) Milap. This indicates that the Italian city Milano gets its name from the Rama-Bharat Milan. (i.e. meeting) celebration taking place there from very ancient times.

Likewise the city of Verona in Italy is named after the Vedic deity Varun. These instances should induce researchers to investigate the Vedic, Sanskrit origin of Italian cities, Italian shrines and the Italian language. For instance, the term 'Catacomb' is the Sanskrit term (शतकुंभ) 'Sata Kumbh', signifying 'a hundred pitchers' alias 'hundred chambers.'

Hindu Rulers of Rome and Egypt

"Rome like Egypt", says Pococke was colonized by a conflux of the solar as well as lunar races; hence the pomp of her pontifices has always partaken of the ritual of each. Another singular analogy is presented by the Virgins of the Sun, the elect as they are called. These were young maidens dedicated to the service of the deity; who at a tender age were taken from their homes, and introduced into convents where they were placed under the care of certain elderly matrons 'Mama Conas' (read as Mama-Canyas) who had grown grey, within their walls... One is astonished to find so close a resemblance between the institutions of the American Indian, the ancient Roman and the modern Catholic" (Prescott's Peru, Vol. 1, Page 105)"[6]

The system of dedicating virgins to a temple deity is known as the Davadasi system in India. European scholars such as Prescott, Pococke and Franz Cumont look bewildered at the worldwide prevalence of the Devadasi system. Such problems of history are resolved only when it is realized that Vedic culture pervaded the whole world in ancient times. Even the phraseology used is also all Sanskrit. For instance, the term 'Mama Canya' mentioned above

---

(6) Pp. 180-181, ibid.

is the Sanskrit term Maha Kanya (i. e. the elderly virgin) or Mata Kanya (i. e. the motherly lady). In fact, the Christian term 'Mother Superior' is an exact translation of the Sanskrit terms (Maha Kanya) mentioned above. Even the term 'convent' is the Sanskrit term 'Sonvent' (सन्वंत) meaning 'Blissful'. A convent is so named because it houses monks and nuns dedicated to sacred, social service.

Ma The Roman Goddess

Cumont observes, "Roman soldiers learned to revere MA, the great goddess... the rites of her cult were even more sanguinary... clad in black robes, her (devotees) would turn round and round to the sound of drums and trumpets, with their long loose hair streaming, and when vertigo seized them and a state of anasthesis was attained, they would strike their arms and bodies great blows with swords and axes. The view of the running blood excited them, and they then sprinkled the statue of their goddess and her votaries with it... Finally a prophetic delirium would overcome them and they foretold the future."[7]

The above description clearly implies that Romans were Hindus because MA is the Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Every Hindu child calls his mother 'MA'. Mother Mary is a variation of the same name. And the sanguinary rites of the Mother Goddess are still observed all over India even today either realistically or symbolically. The Shia Muslims who are ancient Shaivites continue the same frenzied ritual as Muharrum.

Goddess Worship

"When the tempest was beating the forests of the Berecyntus or Ida, it was Cybele travelling about in her car drawn by roaring lions mourning her lover's death. A crowd of worshippers followed her through woods and thickets, mingling their shouts with the shrill sound of flutes, with the dull beats of tambourines, with the rattling of castanets and the dissonance of brass cymbals. Intoxicated with shouting and with uproar of the instruments, excited

(7) Pp. 53-54, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

by their impetuous advance, breathless and panting, they surrendered to the raptures of a sacred enthusiasm." (page 49 of Cumont's book). This description tallying with Hindu practice indicates the existence of Hinduism in lands converted to Christianity and Islam.

On page 50 of his book Cumont further observes "In the midst of their orgies, and after wild dances, some of the worshippers voluntarily wounded themselves and, becoming intoxicated with the view of the blood, with which they sprinkled their altars, they believed they were uniting themselves with their divinity. Or else, arriving at a paroxysm of frenzy, they sacrificed their virility to the gods as certain Russian dissenters still do today... All these excessive... demonstrations... must not cause us to slight the power of the feeling that inspired it. The sacred ecstasy, the voluntary mutilations and the eagerly sought sufferings manifested an ardent longing for deliverance from subjection to carnal instincts, and a fervent desire to free the soul from the bonds of matter."

Hindu God of Love "Madan"

A mournful ceremony in pre-Christian Rome, observed on March 24 commemorated the death of Attis. Obviously Attis was the husband of Rati and he was burnt down by a conflagration emerging from lord Shiva's third eye, because at the advent of spring, Madan, (the God of Love) attempted to distract Shiva engrossed in deep penance. The day known as dies Sanguinis, Diwas Sanjiwanus (दिवस संजीवनस्) is a Sanskrit term meaning the day of resurrection. Christ's fancied resurrection is nothing but a subtle proselytized concoction of the pre-Christian Vedic remembrance of the resurrection of the God of Love.

Hindu Deities in the West

Franz Cumont observes on page 110 of his book :- "It was easy for the divinities of the Phoenician Coast to cross the seas (into Rome). Among them were Adonis whom the women of Byblos mourned; Balmarcodes "The Lord of the Dances", who came from Beirut; Marna, the master of rain, worshipped at Gaza; and Maiuma i. e. Ma uma (मा-उमा in Sanskrit) whose nautical holiday was celebrated

every spring on the coast near Ostia as well as in the Orient.

All those divinities are Vedic. The term Vedic is to be understood to mean the culture that trails from the Vedas to the Bhagavadgeeta. In that culture there are hundreds of godheads and each one has hundreds of names. Moreover, in the course of milleniums, over long distances around the world the several deities, their functions and names often got distorted and misjoined. In the passage quoted above the Lord of Dances is generally known in India as Shiva alias (नटराज) Nataraj. But he has hundreds of other names too. But in the above passage, the name Balmarcodes is (बालमुकुन्दस) Balmukundas, a Sanskrit name of Lord Krishna. In, Hindu mythology he is not the Lord of Dances, strictly speaking but he is an incarnation known for his expertise in dancing. Ma-Uma is obviously Mother Goddess Uma, the consort of Lord Shiva. It was in spring that for her sake Madan, the God of Love, had tried to interfere with Lord Shiva's penance. Consequently, her celebration coinciding with spring has mythological relevance. The nautical holiday was because mariners participated in Ma Uma's worship. The term Marna (the master of rain) is a corrouption of the name Varuna.

Vedic Traditions of Greeco-Roman Courts

Franz Cumont observes on page 137 of his book that "There is a striking similarity not only between the observances of the Caesars and the practice of the oriental monarchs but also between the beliefs that they held. The continuity of the religious and political tradition cannot be doubted (Read L'Eternite des Emperaurs Romans. 1896, p. 442) .... the habit of welcoming friends with a kiss was a ceremony in the oriental formulary before it became a familiar custom in Europe."

The Mithra Problem

Western scholars who assume Mithra to be a Persian deity wonder how it came to be worshipped in Greece and Rome too. The answer is that Mitra in Vedic tradition connotes the Sun. Since Vedic culture existed all over the world the sun was worshipped in all countries. It is wrong to dub Mithra to be a mere Persian

deity unless it is realized that Persia was a part of the Vedic world. The Western notion that Mithra worship was a primitive cult is wrong. Vedic thought conceives divinty as all-pervading and the Sun is naturally a prominent, visual, dazzling symbol of divinity connected with the Earth. In Vedic tradition Fire is an earthly representation of the Sun.

Astrology in Rome

Astrology exercised absolute authority under the Roman empire. Astrology was considered a most valuable art and the queen of sciences. At Rome and in the provinces architects erected sumptuous **Septizonia** (i. e. सप्तभुवन Sapta-bhuvan in Sanskrit) in the likeness of the seven spheres. The custom arose of stating in epitaphs the exact length of a life to the very hour. The astrologer was consulted for the auspicious time for founding a city or crowning a ruler, marriage, journey, change of domicile and even for taking a bath, visiting the barber, changing clothes or manicuring the fingernails. Questions were asked such as will a son who is about to be born have a big nose? Will a girl just coming into this world have gallant adventures? Certain beliefs also prevailed, such as getting a hair cut during a waxing moon forebode baldness. Some adepts at astrology, like Emperor Tiberius neglected the practice of religion on the ground that fate governed all things. This indicates prevalence of Vedic culture. Tiberius is the Sanskrit name Tripuresh i. e. Lord of three townships.

Roman Deities

An idea of several pre-Christian deities worshipped in Rome, may be had from St. Augustine's sarcastic book titled **The City of God**. All ancient temples in Rome had been seized and turned into Christian churches. In the book titled the **Studio Pontica** (p. 368) the author describes a grotto located near Trapezus and formerly dedicated to Mithra but now transformed into a church.

Christian Writings Distort Europe's Vedic Past

Cumont observes on pages 14-16 of his book. "The writings

of the ecclesiastical authors, although prejudiced, are very fertile sources of information, but in pursuing them one must guard against another kind of error. By a peculiar irony of fate those controversialists are today in many instances our only aid in reviving the idolatry they attempted to destroy... Some of these polemicists nevertheless directed their attacks against the divinities of the Orient at their Latin votaries. Either they derived their information from converts or they had been pagans themselves during their youth. This was the case with Firmicus Maternus who has written a bad treatise on astrology and finally fought the **Error of the Profane Religions** However, the question always arises as to how much they can have known of the esoteric doctrines and the ritual ceremonies... They boast so loudly of their power to disclose these abominations... In addition they were too ready to believe all the calumnies that were circulated against the pagan mysteries... In short the literary tradition is not very rich and frequently little worthy of belief."

Rishis and Maharshis

In Vedic tradition 'Rishi' denotes a 'Sage' while 'Maharshi' denotes a 'great sage'. In ancient Italy both those terms were common. Being improperly spelled, however,they are not easily recognizable. The founder of the Catholic mission in China in 1593 A. D. was an Italian, Matteo Ricci. That is a Vedic Sanskrit name Mahadeva Rishi. Mahadeva is a name of Lord Shiva. Research along these lines will indicate that Italy had a full-fledged Vedic civilization and that Italians spoke Sanskrit in ancient times.

Army House

"Senaculum was the designation of a place at which the Senate met in the early time of Rome."[8]

The Senate in those ancient times consisted entirely of army generals. Consequently their meeting place had the Sanskrit name Senaculum a Sanskrit term implying the Army high command.

(8) P. 84 ibid.

The term Senate is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Sena-Sthan (सेनास्थान)

Lord Shiva

"The temple of Concord was built upon a part of this area and it was hence called Area Concordae. Romulus is said to have dedicated a brazen group of statuary representing a four-horse chariot there and to have planted a lotus tree... The most celebrated temple of Janus, for there were several others in Rome, stood in front of the Curia."[9] That the temple of Janus alias Ganesh was in the front, is significant since that is a Vedic practice.

Since 'C' is pronounced both as 'S' and 'K' in the Roman alphabet, the initial 'C' in the term 'Concordae' if pronounced as 'S' will immediately reveal that the name Concordae is the Sanskrit, Vedic term Sonkordae (शंकरदेव) i, e God Shankar alias Shiv. A four-horse chariot and a lotus plant mentioned above are all peculiarities of Vedic culture.

The modern words 'concord' and concordium indicating 'agreement' obviously originate in the Sanskrit name Sankar-deo and Sankar devam i. e. God Sankar alias Shiva in whose temple the warring parties signed a peace-pact, because Lord Shiv is the God of warriors.

Since Ganesh is the son of Lord Shiv and Ganesh is traditionally worshipped first at every ritual His temples also abounded in Rome.

Lord Vishnu

"The temple of Vesta was a round building and was built in imitation of the spherical shape of the earth, which Vista was supposed to personify."[10]

A slight amendment to the above elucidation by Robert Burn, is necessary

(9) Pp. 85-86 ibid.
(10) P. 603, Rome and the Campagna, by Robert Burn.

Lord Vishnu is the sustainer and presider of the entire cosmos which consists of billions of spheres and not of the earth alone. But even the entire cosmos containing those myriad spheres is a curved sphere in itself. It is that total cosmic sphere (ब्रह्माण्ड) the Brahmanda over which Vishnu alias Vista presides and not the earth alone. Therefore his temple was circular or rather elliptical. The image of Vishnu reclining on the eternal cobra is also one which needs an elliptical, longish, rotund temple to enclose it. Such a temple formed the sacred centre of ancient Rome.

Fire Worship by the Newly-Wed

On page 170 of the volume titled **Rome and the Campagna** is a photo of the ruins of the temple of Venus in Roma... "and an altar upon which every newly married pair in Rome were expected to offer sacrifice..."

In India under the Vedic wedding the married couple has to sit by the sacred fire for hours to offer oblations to the chanting of the Vedas. This was exactly the custom in pre-Christian Rome because the people there followed Vedic culture.

On its pages 205 and 206 Burn's volume also refers to the worship of Goddess Juno Regina in pre-Christian Rome. A processional hymn in honour of Juno Regina was... performed by seven and twenty virgins... two white heifers were led at the head of the temple, before the procession..."

The tradition of including a sacred heifer in religious rituals is a Vedic custom. Likewise the expression 'Seven and Twenty' (instead of twenty seven) is Sanskrit phraseology (सप्तविंशति). In Vedic rituals those 27 goddesses are symbolically represented by as many batel nuts and reverentially worshipped. They are known as Matrukas.

On page 251, of his volume Burn observes "The temple of Serapis is named in the Curiosum Urbis... but nothing further is known about its site."

The term Serapis is the Sanskrit term 'Serpes' i. e cobra. In Britain (as pointed out elsewhere in this volume) the same

word is spelled as 'Seraph'. Obviously after iconoclastic assaults destroyed the statue of the reclining Vishnu the cobra coiling underneath remained unmolested for some years. Consequently what was earlier the temple of Vistae alias Vishnu, came to be known generations later as the temple of the cobra. With further iconoclastic assaults and modernistic zeal even that lonely, damaged cobra was assaulted and dismantled. Therefore, the current confusion about the identity of the location of the Serapis. The temple of Serapis and Vistae were one and the same. It is for this reason that one well-versed in Vedic lore must be associated with all archaeological diggings and study of pre-Christian sites throughout the world. Christian scholarship proves unequal to the task.

Devalaya

The church of St. Bartholomeo has long since been destroyed because it was originally a temple of Brihat Mahadeo (बृहत् महादेव) i. e. a large-size Lord Shiva. This indicates how names fancied to be Christian are in fact Sanskrit, Vedic.

Robert Burn records on page 288 of his book that "near the great drain was a spot called Doliola, in which, at the time of the Gallic invasion of 387 A. D. the sacred symbols from the temple of Vesta were buried for safety in small casks." The Latin term Doliola is the Sanskrit word 'Devalaya' (देवालय) meaning a temple. The symbols were obviously buried by neo-convert Christians under the false pretext of safety. Those ought to be dug out now.

On page 291 the author reproduces a photo of the "Round temple of Hercules, usually called the temple of Vista." Because Hari is the name of Vishnu, and Rama and Krishna are His incarnations. Heri-cul-eesh was Vishnu himself or any of his incarnations.

On page 298 of his book Robert Burn mentions temples of planetary deities (known as Nava-grahas i, e. नवग्रह in Vedic tradition), in the central temple complex of ancient Rome. According to Vedic tradition cosmic affairs follow the planetary time-clock. Therefore the planets are worshipped as vital pistons of the divine mechanism.

That Hercules alias Vesta alias Vishnu was the presiding deity in Rome is made clear by R. Burn's observation that the patron deity of Tibur was Hercules and the epithet Hercules is constantly given to the city by the Latin poets. Strabo states that Tibur was famous in his time for two things, its Herculeum and its waterfall. With the temple of Hercules was united a library... (the temple) most likely stood where the greater number of inscriptions relating to the cult of Hercules have been found...." (Page 397 of his book). The library obviously stocked Sanskrit Vedic scriptures, translations and commentaries.

Rome has thus a number of inscriptions, also actual drawings and paintings of Ramayanic episodes and other hidden documents in the Vatican. With such colossal evidence still available real, earnest, non-denominational scholarship will certainly be able to write an entirely new history of pre-Christian Rome. But all these historic assets are going waste because a Christian Rome seems to lack the aptitude, enthusiasm and knowledge to recall, sort out and recognize its own pre-Christian days.

Apart from important centres in India, Britain, Arabia and Italy are some more countries where gigantic statues of the reclining Vishnu were erected. Idols of Lord Vishnu have also been found in Russia and a number of other countries in the East and the West, testifying to the world sway of Vedic culture.

Rome was the pivot of Vedic Europe. Current accounts of Roman language, culture and history present us with a tangled conglomerate of Greecian, Phrygian, Egyptian, Pagan, Christian and many other influences.

Roman history gets remarkably clarified if it is realized that Rome has from time immemorial been the hub and pivot of Vedic, Sanskrit culture in Europe.

Divine Vedic Triade of Ancient Rome

That ancient Romans were Ramans viz. followers alias devotees of the Vedic incarnation Rama is further proved by the Triade

Capitolina which was the national symbol of the Roman regime.

The triade consisting of goddesses Minerva and June and god Jupiter is a 24-inch tall statue which was worshipped in the temple of Jupiter in Rome. The deities are three-seated figures of Minerva, Jupiter and June with their respective sacred bird mounts the owl, eagle and peacock.

The triade figured in a news item in the Times of India (a Bombay daily) on February 25, 1994 in connection with its attempted theft for shipment abroad.

The animal-mounts help one to identify Minerva as goddess Lakshmi, Jupiter as Vishnu and June as Saraswati. The name Jupiter itself is Sanskrit 'Deva-Pitar i. e. father of the gods.

Conversion of Romans to Christianity tore them away from their primordial Vedic roots and muddled-up the identification of various deities.

What was probably the tenth international Ramayan conference was held from April 13 to 17, 1992 at Villa Guliano in Turin, Italy.

Prominent among Italian scholars who had hosted the conference was Prof. Oscat Botto, head of the department of Oriental Studies, University of Turin. Other two participating local scholars were Dr. Victor Agostini, Executive in CESMO and Dr. Irma Piovano, Director CESMEO.

It is a pity that none of the more than 100 participating Sanskrit and Indological scholars from all over the world had the slightest inkling that the Ramayan was a world epic and Sanskrit was a world language and not of India or the Hindus alone.

Likewise though the conference was held in Italy the Italian scholars themselves showed no awareness of the Ramayanic tradition of their own country. For instance, the names of their two cities Rome and Ravenna derive from Rama and Ravan respectively.

The name Oscat Botto is the Sanskrit term Akshat Bhatt which latter is the same as Abott. Similarly the surname Agostini is from

Agastin, the famous ancient Vedic sage.

I wrote to professor Botto of Italy's own rich Ramayanic heritage in the year 1993 in the context of the Ramayanic conference in which he had participated. I received no reply. Could it be that he did not receive my letter or as a Catholic Christian he took only a superficial interest in the conference presuming the Ramayan to be only a fictional Hindu tale from India and not a historical occurence of universal dimensions ?

The above picture of Lord Ganesh is from ancient Greece and Rome. It is reproduced from page 221 of a book titled - **British Discovery of Hinduism.** That book is a collection of essays by eminent British scholars. Among them is an essay by Sir Willam Jones, titled **Jones on the Gods.** The picture of Lord Ganesh from ancient Europe is an illustration in that essay.

Jones writes "The titles and attributes of this old Italian deity are fully comprised in two choriambick verses of Sulpitius and a further account of him from Ovid would here be superfluous.

Jane pater, Jane Tuens, dive biceps, biformis,
O cate rerum sator, O principium deorum.

The above lines are now attributed to Septimius Serenus, a lyric poet who wrote in the age of Hadrian, says a footnote in the book.

The couplet above says, "Father Ganesh (Janus), all-beholding Ganesh, Thou divinity with two heads, and with two forms. Oh! sagacious planter of all things, and leader of deities."

Ganesh was written as Janus in ancient Greece and Rome. He is known as a two-faced deity because the Ganesh icon that used to be placed in the top middle portion above the entrance used to have one face looking in blissful grace on life inside and the other keeping a watch on life outside the home, city or realm.

It is not only Ganesh but all deities of the Vedic pantheon who were worshipped all over the world just about 2500 years ago when there was no Buddhism, Christianity or Islam.

European scholars such as Sir William Jones who had a staggering pile of such evidence before them were so thoroughly possessed by the Christian ego that their benumbed brains failed to draw the right conclusions.

Ancient Universal Ganesh Worship

In the Luristan region of Western Iran in archaeological excavations undertaken in 1970 a strip bearing the engraven figure of the elephant God Ganesh was discovered. It was estimated to be of about 1200 B. C. The strip is now on display in a museum in Paris.

The Japanese revere Lord Ganesh and have named it Shaotan alias Kanjitan. The term Shaotan is the Sanskrit term Shiva-Tanay (i.e. son of Lord Shiva). Over 243 temples in Japan have Lord

Ganesh consecreted in them.

A book titled **Myths of Pre-Columbian America** by Mckenzie contains an elaborate description of Ganesh worship in the American continents in ancient times.

Hewitt 's Primitive Traditional History also contains similar information.

The East and West Magazine (of Italy). Vol. IV (1958) page 328, and Vol. 18 (1968) also provides some details.

Hindu Roman Empire

Rome is named after the incarnation Lord Rama. This was possible only because Romans were Hindus and the Roman empire was an Hindu empire.

Venice, a city in Italy is the Sanskrit name Vanesh i. e. Lord of Forests indicating that its main shrine, a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was located in a verdant forest when Venice was founded in hoary antiquity.

A large part of that ancient Hindu city has been swallowed by the sea, as happened with Dwarka, the capital of Lord Krishna.

The press reported on January 12, 1980 the finds of more than 30 dikes and ruins of buildings and monuments of the Roman empire submerged on the north-eastern edge of the lagoon city of Venice alias Vanesh, near the island of Torcetior.

Several Italian cities may be seen to be named after Hindu gods and mythological figures. Rome is named after Rama, Ravenna derives its name from Ravan, Verona from Varuna and Venice from Vanesh.

Vedic Influence on the Greeks and Romans

Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle are the four names that are generally known to most educated people of the modern world. While Pythagoras is popular for his especially mentioned

principle in Geometry, Aristotle is famous as one who laid the foundation on which almost the entire Western concept of ethics has been built. Plato and Socrates are remembered for their philosophy and wisdom respectively.

But what was the actual source of their knowledge which made them so famous primarily in the Western countries and subsequently through the spread of Western education all over the world ? This is a question that must be studied very carefully.

The painstaking researches of Garbe and Urwick show that Greek thought was profoundly influenced by the Vedic and Upanishadic wisdom. It was found that in those hoary times, Hindu Brahmins were present in Persia and Asia Minor and Greeks used to visit these regions and could drink at the fount of Indian wisdom becoming disciples of those learned Brahmins. Max Muller and Winternitz also accept this as authentic. Further Max Muller himself, on the basis of authentic information given by Eusobius, says that Brahmins used to visit Athens about the time of Socrates.

Plato, the father of much of Western thought and learning, in fact visited some parts of Asia on a cultural tour and visited India also, out of fascination for the Indian ideas from Pythogoras, to whom also he is deeply indebted. In this connection, Voltaire, the French thinker, says that the earliest. Greeks went to the banks of the Ganges in search of knowledge. Hopkins states that Plato is full of Sankhya ideas while William Jones was the first to point out the similarity between Pythagorean and Sankhya thought.

Dr. Berlzhiener says, "To the Vedic Aryans the central philosophic conceptions of organized nature was 'Rita' which includes natural and human order."

A closely related concept was 'Dham' i. e. of 'Dharma'. The Greeks emphasize the creative energy made of 'Dham' and Romans through the Greeks derived their central conception of 'Ratum' Ratio, naturalis Ratio, Rita.

The Greeks and Romans, perhaps following the Vedic Pitru

Yagna and Sraaddha, believed in the cult of ancestor worship in the idea of Paterfamilias. Similarly the worship of the fire known to the Greeks and Romans was the Agnihotra of the Hindus.

Jacolliot states, "The Olympus of the Greeks is but a reproduction of the Hindu Olympus. The legend of 'Jason and the Golden Fleece' is nothing but an echo and enfeebled version of the Ramayan.'

The preponderance of the Vedic way of life and of Sanskrit in Italy can be clearly seen from the fact that even after professing Christianity for almost 1600 years Italians still practise Vedic rituals under a Christian label and speak a Sanskritized language.

The most interesting detail about ancient Italians was that they not only recited the Vedas, worshipped the Shiva Linga and performed fire worship but also sang the story of Ramayana in their households and painted Ramayanic episodes on their walls, plaques and vases as illustrated elsewhere in this volume.

Buried Vedic treasures of Pompei

Pompeii, a prosperous city in Italy was all of a sudden buried in A. D. 79 by the molten lava and ash spewed out by the erupting volcano named Vesuvius. Pompeii is the Sanskrit name Pampa Vesuvius is Vishwesh.

Among the buried ruins is a building complex known as Herculanium which is being explored through archaeological excavation begun in 1986 on the coast close to Naples. Skeletons of 80 persons found clinging to one another among the ruins testify to the panic that gripped the people in Herculanium when the ominous rumble and gurgle of the volcanic eruption started.

Some of the excavated chambers contained fabulous treasures. One ornament had in it a medallion depicting the image of Heli, the Sun God. The other ornaments found included gold rings, ear pendants, armlets shaped like coiled snakes, silver vessels, bronze and silver coins and a glass bottle for perfume.

Western scholars on whom the world has so far depended for a proper interpretation of historical and archaeological finds seem to be blissfully unaware that they stand in need of a proper reorientation. Since they have a long Christian tradition behind them they tend to forget that in 79 A. D. when Pompeii was swallowed up by a volcanic eruption Italy followed a kind of a Vedic culture (battered and shattered by the Mahabharat war, 5561 B. C.). Hercules is therefore a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit name of Lord krishna. Its proper spelling would be Heri-cul-eesh. Herculanium was the temple-complex of Krishna. Therefore it contained great treasure. The name Heli (yielding the name of the gas helium) signifies the Sun God in Sanskrit. His image on the medallion is a Vedic concept. The snake-coil gold armlet is also a typical Vedic ornament. The whole range of Western archaeological and historical discoveries so far need thus to be revised, reviewed and reinterpreted.

Stupa in Rome

Rome, the capital of Italy, is known as the eternal city because it is named after the incarnation Rama. To preserve the relics of holy men inside huge masonry mounds is a hoary Vedic custom. Such a mound is known as a stoop. In Rome there is an ancient site called Catacomb where there is what they call a Pyramid. Actually it is a stoop of the Essenese (i.e. worshippers of Lord Shiva) as noted on page 160 of the book ABC of Christianity by Joseph Bernard.

Early in the 1940's Benito Mussolini was the head of the Italian Government. The name of his eldest daughter was Edda which was the European pronunciation of the trm Veda. That illustrates how (like Veda-Kumaris in India) daughters all over the world were named after the Vedas. Incidentally that also indicates women were permitted to read the Vedas though their professional methodic recitation was another matter, which was a lifelong, wholetime dedication, not expected from women.

♦♦

A Vedic Kshatriya administrator of about 600 B. C. lying in state, in his burial chamber, discovered under a mound in Hochdorf village near Stuttgart city in West Germany.

He belongs to a time when the Sanskrit-speaking Vedic Daitya clan controlled Europe. 'German' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Sharman' by which these people were called by others. The European name Sherman therefore indicates an ancient Brahmin pundit.

The apparel and the ornaments on the body are identical with those which Mahabharat-time personalities wear on the Indian stage.

At the feet of the body is a metal cauldron ornamented with lion-figures since most Vedic Kshatriya male names sported the 'Simha' (i. e. lion) suffix and lions indicated sovereignty.

In the cauldron were found remnants of Mead a drink made from honey (i. e. 'Madhu' in Sanskrit). This too is significant since according to Vedic tradition the 'Madhupark' ritual entails offering a drink of honey to welcome or bid farewell to the honoured dear-ones.

In the foreground may be seen the chassis of the chariot used by the administrator during his lifetime. The chamber is lined with timber and rock to make it secure.

Hundreds of such Ramayanic episodes painted inside ancient homes, discovered all over Italy are displayed in books and reports concerning archaeological finds. However Christian scholars are blissfully unaware of what the pictures depict. Resolving such worldwide puzzles is one of the important functions of the present volume.

In the above picture the women in Hindu, Vedic apparel are the three wives of Dasharath, father of Rama. They are discussing the sharing of the fertility potion obtained from the putra-kameshti (पुत्रकामेष्टि) fire ritual. Kaikeyi (at the right) feeling offended looks away.

The great relevance of Italy's capital Rome (pronounced 'Roma') being named after the Vedic incarnation, Rama, and paintings caricaturing his life-story, found all over Italy, has been completely lost to modern scholars even within Italy itself. This underlines not only the pathetic ineptitude of modern scholarship but also the blighting effect that allegiance to Christianity has on the research acumen of a whole people.

A vigorous effort needs, therefore, to be mounted both within and outside Italy, to make that country aware of its lost pre-Christian Vedic

soul, by collecting copies of Ramayanic paintings for arranging them in chronological sequence, collecting pictures of Vedic deities such as Shiva and Ganesh whose idols are still found revered, remembered and fondly set up all over Italy, and by persuading the Vatican to cast off its Christian masque and shroud adopted early in the 4th century at the dictates of emperor Constantine's Roman legions. Prior to that harrowing overnight transformation the Papacy used to be a Vedic hermitage. Copies of the Vedas, the Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat and numerous other Sanskrit scriptures and their local translations secreted away over 1500 years ago during that terrible sack, should now be looked for and brought out into the open. This however calls for an honest, non-sectarian and uninhibited drive to search for the great hidden Vedic truth.

A Hindu festival being celebrated by the women of Bali island

Rome (capital of Italy) is named after the Vedic incarnation Rama. This detail of ancient history got obliterated from the memory of a Christian Europe. Paintings, such as the one above depicting Ramayanic episodes have been found painted inside ancient homes discovered in archaeological excavations in Italy. Those paintings had so far baffled scholars because any connection between the Ramayan and Italy was beyond their imagination. Rama, Sita and Lakshman are seen here walking in single file (exactly as described in the Ramayan) in the forest. Sita carries in her hand the Tulasi Manjari (seed-bearing twig of the sacred Basil plant).

Bharat the brother of Rama, leading his horse in the forest in search of Rama's guerrilla camp. The row of spears at the right indicates that he is followed by his troops.

This is one of the hundreds of Ramayanic episodes found painted in ancient Italian homes belonging to the era when Italians spoke Sanskrit and studied Sanskrit scriptures as memebrs of the world Vedic brotherhood.

This is one among hundreds of painted ancient vases on display in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican in Rome (Italy).

It depicts a Ramayanic scene of the monkey-chief Vali abducting Ruma, the wife of his brother Sugreev.

Such Ramayanic paintings in their hundreds, found all over Italy, prove that Rome gets its name from the Vedic incarnation, Rama, and not from the fictitious Remus and Romulus.

Scholars must hereafter collect and rearrange such pictures from Italy in their Ramayanic sequence to realize that the Ramayan used to be a world epic, revered, studied, recited and enacted as much in the West as in the East.

The so-called Etruscan civilization of ancient Italy must hereafter be studied as a part of the ancient Vedic world instead of being regarded as an isolated enigma.

An ornate, profusely illustrated German manuscript of 1174 A. D. by monk Harimann, at the Herzog August Research Library in Wolfnbuettel just south of Brunswick in Germany, also needs close examination for traces of the Ramayan and Mahabharat of ancient Europe. Harimann is a Sanskrit name signifying a person whose mann i. e. mind is concentrated on Hari, the Vedic deity.

One of the hundreds of Ramayanic episodes found painted on vases and house-walls in ancient Italy.

Rama's brother Lakshman (left) grappling with the monkey-chief Sugreev for dilly-dallying in placing his troops at Rama's disposal for the campaign against Ravan, (king of Lanka). Note the tail of the cowering monkey-chief (right bottom corner).

A Ramayanic scene found painted in an ancient Italian home.

Vibhishan, ready to leave Lanka in battle-dress to join Lord Rama, makes a last appeal to a defiant Ravan to release Sita (seen squatting at bottom right).

Since pre-Christian Italy's Etruscans followed Vedic culture they named Rome after Rama and devoutly caricatured Ramayanic events on the walls of their homes. Such drawings are now on display in various museums in Italy.

Note the Hindu-style apparel of Ravan and Sita.

A Ramayanic episode found painted in ancient Italian homes. Lava and Kush (sons of Rama) capturing a sacrificial horse released by their father, and driving it away to Sage Valmiki's hermitage.

Hundreds of such Ramayanic paintings discovered by Italian archaeologists are languishing unnoticed and unrecognized because modern scholars fail to identify such caricatures as Ramayanic. The story of Remus and Romulus founding Rome is obviously a distortion of the legend of the two twin sons of Lord Rama, Lava and Kush who were nurtured in a forest hermitage by their mother.

Pompey, the Consul of Rome, wearing the sacred Vedic sandalmark on his froehead, indicates that ancient Italy was a part of the Vedic world. This picture is reproduced from page 237 of the **History of Rome**, by Smith, and the book titled - **Long Missing Links**, by Iyangar.

Ancient Italy's Etruscans (2nd century B. C. and beyond) were Sanskrit-speaking Vedists as is apparent from the above portrait of one of their emperors wearing a dhoti and holy sandal-paste marks on the forehead and neck. (The above photo appears earlier on page 185 of Long Missing Links, by Iyengar and on page 300, of the **History of Rome**, by Smith).

Idols of Lord Ganesh from India (at the left) and from Italy. Mark the close similarity.

At numerous places in Italy idols and emblems of Lord Ganesh and His father, Lord Shiva have been found. Gigantic statues of Lord Shiva are even now unwittingly set up in public squares in Italy. In spite of such frequent, proliferating evidence there is hardly any attempt to investigate the Vedic past of Italy, in any part of the scholastic world. Is it Christian and Muslim sectarian allegiance and dogma which so stupefies the minds of scholars as to make them look upon such evidence with an impervious, dull, deadened daze and haze?

Lord Shiva standing over a public fountain at a road square in Bologna, Italy. Notice the trident in Shiva's hand. But the hoods of two snakes coiling round Shiva's neck have been substituted with birds because of a latter-day Christian sculptor's ignorance of Italy's Vedic past.

Throughout Italy, idols of Ganesh, Shiva and other Vedic deities found in archaeological digging have never been publicised by the Christian regime.

Yet so deep-rooted is the unwitting public remembrance and reverence for the deities that these gods, ousted from their temples (since converted to churches) continue to stand up and be counted at public places.

Emperor Tiberius of Rome in Vedic apparel wearing a dhoti and shoulder cloth with rest of the body bare. The name Tiberius is Sanskrit Tripuresh (त्रिपुरेश) i. e. Lord of three prominent centres. The river Tiber too is Sanskrit Tripuri i. e. flowing along three prominent townships.

Vrukodara (वृकोदरः) is a very common Vedic expression. It is used in the Bhagawad Geeta in describing the mighty Bheem as a Vrukodara signifying a tough, brave person nurtured and suckled by a (she) wolf.

The statue depicting Remus and Romulus suckling at the breast of a she-wolf is a cherished Roman symbol proudly depicted in Italian museums.

The capital of Italy, Rome alias Roma is named after Lord Rama, the Vedic incarnation. His wife Sita gave birth to a set of twins Kusha and Lava while in exile. The twins nurtured and reared by Sita in a forest hermitage which was her retreat, grew up to become valiant fighters.

The she-wolf suckling the two human babies is therefore an allegory for an angry, deserted and banished Sita who nurtured her twin sons in the forest.

That such a statue should be displayed as a national symbol in Italy is one more proof of Italy's Ramayanic heritage. And yet conversion to Christianity from 312 A. D. onwards has so deadened the sensibilities of Italian academics that when an International Ramayanic Conference was held in Turin in 1993 A. D. participating Italian scholars appeared totally oblivious of their pre-Christian Vedic past. Such is the blighting effect of Christianity and Islam on the minds of even the intelligentsia as to draw a total blank on human existence in pre-Christian and pre-Mohamed times.

THE VEDIC PAST OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

France having been converted to Christianity only about 1500 years ago, for millions of years earlier it was a Vedic country. That is why it has a great number of relics of those times.

To the west of Paris is a railway junction known as Sable' which is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Shivalaya indicating that it was a township raised around a Shiv temple. That ancientmost shrine has been kept mysteriously locked and uninvestigated. A visitor from India (the late Dr. V. V. Pendse of Pune, who founded the welknown Dnyan Prabodhini institution), detected all the signs of an uprooted Shivling when he peeped through the barred windows.

The term entrepreneur is the Sanskrit term enter-prerit (अंतर्प्रेरितनर) neur i. e. a man with an inner urge (to start an establishment).

The word Casino if written as Sacino (since 'c' and 's' are interchangeable) reveals itself to be the name Sakuni, the official who headed the gambling establishment of the Kaurava court, in the epic Mahabharat.

The townships in France which end in 'lles' as in Marseilles and Versailles get their name from the central Vedic deity around which they were founded. That ending represents the Sanskrit term 'alayas' (आलयस्) i. e. 'abode'. Consequently Marseilles is the Sanskrit term Marichalayas (मरिचालयस्) i. e. the township founded in the name of the Sun god. Marichi is one of the many names of the Sun in Sanskrit.

Likewise Versailles is the Sanskrit expression Var-ish-alayas

(वर ईश आलयस्) i. e. the abode alias shrine of the Great God (Vishnu).

On a wall alongside a road leading to the Eiffel tower is a stone tablet inscribed with the 1st chapter of the Sanskrit scripture Srimad Bhagavatam. Even if that tablet may have been put up by the modern ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) it represents a miraculous re-sprouting of the ancient primordial Vedic culture of France.

The 1st chapter of the Sanskrit scripture Shreemad Bhagavatam inscribed on a roadside public edifice near the Eiffel tower in Paris (France)

In the north-east region of France in Alsace there is a small town, Ramatuel named after Lord Rama. Most other towns in France will also thus be found to be of Vedic Sanskrit origin.

The Christian exterior of modern France needs to be scratched and scrubbed to reveal its Vedic soul and body.

France's ancient name Gaul stems from the Vedic sage Gaulav (गालव) whose Vedic hermitage school used to be on the bank of the river Seine. Pravar in Sanskrit signifies a sage. Its current Western pronunciation is Friar. The plural of Pravar is Pravarance i. e. group of sages. It is that word which has led to the modern term France. Its ancient Keltic alias Celtic civilization was Vedic.

Though France, Spain and Portugal have emerged as three different countries in modern times, yet they together formed a compact Vedic region in the pre-Christian days.

The terms 'Franc' alias 'France' and 'French, Franchise' etc. are derivatives of the Sanskrit root 'pra' pronounced as 'fra' in modern-day European pronunciation. The Sanskrit root 'pro' signifies tending towards' (spirituality alias altruistic service). A Vedic monk is known in Sanskrit as Pravarh (प्रवर:). The suffix 'var' signifies a 'superior' calibre. The 'Pravar' of Vedic terminology is still in use in Europe as 'Friar'. Correspondingly, Hindu-cum-Buddhist monks in East Asian countries too call themselves modestly merely as 'Fra'.

In modern European parlance the root 'fra' signifies freedom, because 'Pravar' implied persons who had 'freed' themselves from all mundane cares and worries.

The addition of 'nce' is a nasal intonation signifying the plural of 'Fra' like the Sanskrit word Vidwans meaning the 'learned' Consequently modern 'France' gets its name from the concentration of Vedic Friars alias Druid sages in that region. Since sage Gulav (गालव) was at their head in the remotest antiquity the impress of his name is found in the name Gaul. That the term Gaul signified the entire region comprising of France, Spain and Portugal is apparent

from the suffix 'gal' in that last name. Since (पुरत:) 'Puratah' in Sanskrit signifies 'frontal'. Terms like 'port' and 'portal' indicate that Portugal gets its name because it provided an entrance and exit to the Gaul alias Galuv region and people. The term Gaelic is also of the same origin.

The term Spain originates in the Sanskrit word 'Spand' (स्पंद) connoting pulsation alias 'throbbing'. European terms such as 'spin, spun, spindle' derive from the same Sanskrit root. Consequently Spain gets its name from its ancient 'pulsation... throbbing' Vedic activity linking Europe with Africa.

Cadiz, a port in Spain had numerous Krishna temples as mentioned by Herodotus and other ancient Greek authors. Even the entire promontary there used to be called 'holy' because of the numerous temples dedicated to Vedic deities that were there. A towering Krishna temple with a row of tall, massive, rotund pillars in its front verandah used to be a familiar landmark with which mariners on approaching ships could identify the coast of Spain.

It is commonly believed that European Christian scholars are open to reason and are dedicated to their studies. This is only partially true because my experience is that Christian scholars are generally averse to question the existence of Christ and are not prepared to admit of any organized pre-Christian civilization in Europe.

Regarding France I had the same experience. The few Frenchmen, I talked to, were not at all keen even to study as an hypothesis that prior to Christianity France spoke Sanskrit and that it had a Vedic civilization. When I wrote to Mr. Stanley Hoffman, Douglas Dillon professor of the civilization of France, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, USA to find out what they knew of pre-Christian France I was informed that they knew nothing. The brief, brusque reply dated February 17, 1982 said "Many thanks for your letter. Unfortunately, I can be of no help to you since I know nothing about the pre-Christian heritage of France." In

fact it appeared to me from that reply that Western scholars never want to know anything of pre-Christian France because in their view France couldn't be of any worth civilization-wise, in pre-Christian times; that is to say, its existence as a country, as a nation, as a civilized entity is only due to Christ and Christianity. In the field of academics this is a horrific satate of affairs. It shows how allegiance to modern creeds and religions permanently damages the psyche of scholars. It persuades them to cut off all pre-Christian history of the world as unwarranted, irrelevant or useless in the very manner in which Muslims obliterate all pre-Mohammed history.

The implied notion behind remarks such as the one quoted above, in the minds of present-day scholars, that Europeans were virtual cave-men until Jesus pulled them out of their caves with his Christian magic, had its parallel later in the identical miracle attributed to Mohamed by people forced to turn Muslim.

Both these instances indicate how dangerous individual-centred fanatical creeds are. They invert all divine values and force their followers to misrepresent slavery as freedom and ignorance as wisdom.

Equating Christianity with modernism and progress, is doubly wrong because there never was any Jesus and also because until the Mahabharat war all Europeans (and all West Asians too) did have a flourishing Vedic civilization. It was only thereafter that they gradually receded into a state of ignorance, inactivity and oblivion because of their continued isolation from a Vedic India.

Vedic Tuition

The whole of the European continent, along with the other parts of the world, had Vedic seminaries run by renowned sages. Their names are still associated with a number of regions. For instance, the Caspian Sea preserves the memory of Kashyap. Etruria of sage Atri, Palestine of Pulestin and Gaul, the ancient name of France of the Vedic sage Gulav.

These sages had a corps of assistants, disciples and apostles

known as Druids. That Sanskrit word, composed of two syllables, Dra-Vida signifies 'a seer and scholar.'

Franz Cumont observes "In Gaul, Druidism with oral traditions embodied in long poems, perished and disappeared."[1] That means that France has not only smothered its own Vedic civilization but has wiped out all evidence of it in its latter-day fanatic Christian zeal, exactly as Muslims did with their own Vedic past.

Casting a glance at the histories of countries like France and Spain it appears that these countries have often been seized by public frenzies during which they made a complele breakaway from the past, trying not only to disown it but even to obliterate it.

In the case of France this occurred at least twice in recent memory; once about 1500 years ago when it was seized with a neo-Christian fever and again in the later part of the 18th century during its convulsive anti-monarchial upheaval. In both cases large sections of Frenchmen themselves had to flee in terror seeking asylum in neighbouring regions.

Cumont's mention of oral traditions in ancient Gaul is important because only in the Vedic tradition students are expected to repeat all their lessons by heart and all texts of all sciences and arts are entirely in verse. Ancient Gaul included what we call France, Spain, Portugal and Swizerland.

Namah Shivesh (नमः शिवेश)

Cumont cites a curious inscription in France which is obviously a Sanskrit salutation to Lord Shiva, and yet Christian scholars have glossed over it and ignored it as though it were some insignificant, undecipherable titbit. But we regard it as a very important pointer to the existence of Shiv worship in France. And this is but natural when neighbouring Italy was a land of Shiv worship. But let it be understood that when we mention Shiv worship that is not to be mistaken to be some isolated cult but must be regarded

---

(1) Pp. 20-21, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism by Franz Cumont.

as an important pointer to the existence of total Vedic culture. Historians must also learn to deduce that when Italy and France are known to have practised Vedic culture, Switzerland could not but have been a link in that chain. Any pretence, therefore, that Switzerland or Albania or Finland had nothing to do with Vedic culture would be totally unwarranted.

Coming back to the inscription topic we quote Cumont to say that "there are dedications like Name Sebesio in the Louvre, that caused a number of dissertations to be written without anybody explaining it."[2]

The curious fact that despite a number of dissertations being written none could explain the meaning of those two simple Sanskrit words speaks for the poverty of Sanskrit and historical scholarship of those who wrestled with the topic. The inscrption is Sanskrit meaning "Salutations to Shiva the Lord. Sebesio is the compound word Siva-eesh i. e. Shiv the Lord." In popular parlance everywhere 'v' is very often pronounced as 'b' and the term Shiv-eesh becomes Sebesio. Shiv is in fact different from Mithra the Sun. Yet after the decline of Vedic culture in Europe the names, appearances, attributes and sexes of different Vedic deities all got mixed up. That is why one could find a salutation to Shiva engraved on a statue of Mithra. It could also be said that the Statue of Shiva is being mistaken for that of Mithra.

But in another sense the said inscription is not the least bit incongruous because according to the Vedic concept divinity is one entity. People represent it in different ways. Yet in the ultimate analysis, any deity whatever its name or form, is representative of the Supreme Being. That is why in Vedic chants several names are common to numerous deities. Each one of them represents divinity as a whole.

Vedic, Sanskrit City—Names in France

A forgotten fact of history is that the names of all important

(2) Pp. 16-17, Ibid.

ancient locations in France and other European regions are of Vedic, Sanskrit origin. The analysis of a few names given hereunder should be helpful to all those interested in conducting further research of pre-Christian France and other parts of Europe.

Cannes

The real, ancient, original spelling and pronunciation of Cannes (Kannes) should be Sannes. In European languages 'C' was a substitute for 'S', though later 'C' was pronounced as 'K'. Therefore if the city name Cannes is spelled as Sannes it will be immediately detected to be the Sanskrit term Sanis i. e. Saturn. Obviously the city, Cannes in France was founded around a temple of Saturn and was a famous centre of pilgrimage for Saturn worship. The biggest and centremost cathedral in Cannes is obviously the site of the ancient Vedic Saturn temple.

Marseilles

Strabo, the ancient geographer records (on page 268, Vol. I) in his Geography that Marseilles had around it a protective wall. Inside it was the temple of the Delphian Apollo. That was a Sun temple. Since in Vedic terminology a Sun temple is known as Marichalayas (मरीचालयम्) the current name Marseilles is obviously a corruption of that ancient Sanskrit term.

Verseilles

Those studying French antiquities may find out whether the ancient deity to whom Verseilles owes its name, was Lord Vishnu or Shiva. All such names go back to the times when the Vedic sovereign there was known as Rai (now 'Roi') and the queen as Rajni (now 'Rene')

Le Mans

To the west of Paris the city, Le Mans is obviously named after the great ancient law-giver, progenitor and ruler of the human race, Manu (मनु)

Toulouse

On page 281 of Vol. I of his book Strabo notes that in Toulouse "there was a sacred temple held in great reverence by the inhabitants of the surrounding country." Obviously the deity in that temple was the Vedic Mother-Goddess because in India too there are places with identical names. For instance the family deity of Shivaji the great, was known as Tulaja Bhavani. Her temple township on a hillock about fifteen miles from Sholapur is known as Tulajapur. In the Saurashtra region also an important temple city is known as Talaja. Therefore places like Talaja and Tuljapur in India, and Toulouse in France are Vedic kins, being dedicated to and revering the same Mother Goddess Tulaja.The astrological sign 'Tula' alias Libra symbolized by a goddess holding (representing divine justice) a pair of scales, also commemorates that same goddess. Chateau (pronounced Shato) is the Sanskrit word 'kot' as in Amarkot.

Joan of Arc gets her name from the township of Sun-worship because 'Arc' (अर्क) in Sanskrit signifies the Sun, as may be seen from the famous Konark temple in India.

Such sample instances analysed in this chapter should give a new impetus to the search for the Vedic, Sanskrit derivation of all ancient place names in France. All this evidence leads to the conclusion that pre-Christian France was steeped in Vedic culture.

Muni

This gives us an important research clue that as elsewhere in the world several European cities are named after Vedic deities and that their historic churches are all pre-Christian Vedic temples and monasteries. The term monk, monastic and monastery derive from the Sanskrit word 'Muni' signifying a sage. Considered from this angle every Christian is the descendant of a convert Vedist alias Hindu.

Paris

The very capital of France, Paris gets its name from the Vedic Mother Goddess. To understand this one has to recall that during

Roman times Paris was spelled as Parisorium. That in turn was a corruption of the ancient Vedic, Sanskrit name Parameswarium. In Vedic terminology the term Parameswar signifies the Supreme God while his consort, the Supreme Goddess is known as Parameswari. Consequently, on the banks of the river Seine there used to be a famous, temple of the Mother Goddess. It was known as Paramsewarium. Therefore the township which developed around it also came to be known as Parameswarium. After the carnage of the Mahabharat war when Sanskrit tuition broke down and laxity in pronunciation set in the ancient Sanskrit name came to be lisped as Parisorium. After Roman rule ended the term Parisorium itself was abbreviated to Paris. But in actul pronunciation Frenchmen have further abbreviated it to 'Pari'. This is but a symbolic indication of the way Christianity has pulled Frenchmen further and farther away from their Vedic moorings.

Sorbonne

The well-known university Sorbonne derives its name from 'Sur-Bhanu' which means in Sanskrit 'Sun of the Gods' and hence signifies 'divine lustre i, e. the 'light of divine knowledge.'

Notre Dame a Vedic Goddess

The term 'Notre Dame' is usually translated as 'Our Lady' But that is wrong. Its real original meaning is 'Our Mother' alias 'Goddess.'

The famous Notre Dame cathedral of Paris, one of the biggest shrines of Europe, is that original shrine of the Vedic Mother Goddess. It was only in the 12th century that it got fully converted to its present form as a Christian church. Until then it used to be the temple of the Mother Goddess. Even now it continues to be the temple of the Mother Goddess but that poor Goddess has been baptised and made to forget her Vedic past along with her Vedic children, the people of France who were pounced upon by Roman troops and forced to accept Christianity.

But even though the temple of the Vedic Goddess stands converted as that of a Christian Goddess the shrine miraculously retains many

Toulouse

On page 281 of Vol. I of his book Strabo notes that in Toulouse, there was a sacred temple held in great reverence by the inhabitants of the surrounding country." Obviously the deity in that temple was the Vedic Mother-Goddess because in India too there are places with identical names. For instance the family deity of Shivaji the great, was known as Tulaja Bhavani. Her temple township on a hillock about fifteen miles from Sholapur is known as Tulajapur. In the Saurashtra region also an important temple city is known as Talaja. Therefore places like Talaja and Tuljapur in India, and Toulouse in France are Vedic kins, being dedicated to and revering the same Mother Goddess Tulaja.The astrological sign 'Tula' alias Libra symbolized by a goddess holding (representing divine justice) a pair of scales, also commemorates that same goddess. Chateau (pronounced Shato) is the Sanskrit word 'kot' as in Amarkot.

Joan of Arc gets her name from the township of Sun-worship because 'Arc' (अर्क) in Sanskrit signifies the Sun, as may be seen from the famous Konark temple in India.

Such sample instances analysed in this chapter should give a new impetus to the search for the Vedic, Sanskrit derivation of all ancient place names in France. All this evidence leads to the conclusion that pre-Christian France was steeped in Vedic culture.

Muni

This gives us an important research clue that as elsewhere in the world several European cities are named after Vedic deities and that their historic churches are all pre-Christian Vedic temples and monasteries. The term monk, monastic and monastery derive from the Sanskrit word 'Muni' signifying a sage. Considered from this angle every Christian is the descendant of a convert Vedist alias Hindu.

Paris

The very capital of France, Paris gets its name from the Vedic Mother Goddess. To understand this one has to recall that during

Roman times Paris was spelled as Parisorium. That in turn was a corruption of the ancient Vedic, Sanskrit name Parameswarium. In Vedic terminology the term Parameswar signifies the Supreme God while his consort, the Supreme Goddess is known as Parameswari. Consequently, on the banks of the river Seine there used to be a famous, temple of the Mother Goddess. It was known as Paramsewarium. Therefore the township which developed around it also came to be known as Parameswarium. After the carnage of the Mahabharat war when Sanskrit tuition broke down and laxity in pronunciation set in the ancient Sanskrit name came to be lisped as Parisorium. After Roman rule ended the term Parisorium itself was abbreviated to Paris. But in actul pronunciation Frenchmen have further abbreviated it to 'Pari'. This is but a symbolic indication of the way Christianity has pulled Frenchmen further and farther away from their Vedic moorings.

Sorbonne

The well-known university Sorbonne derives its name from 'Sur-Bhanu' which means in Sanskrit 'Sun of the Gods' and hence signifies 'divine lustre i, e. the 'light of divine knowledge.'

Notre Dame a Vedic Goddess

The term 'Notre Dame' is usually translated as 'Our Lady' But that is wrong. Its real original meaning is 'Our Mother' alias 'Goddess.'

The famous Notre Dame cathedral of Paris, one of the biggest shrines of Europe, is that original shrine of the Vedic Mother Goddess. It was only in the 12th century that it got fully converted to its present form as a Christian church. Until then it used to be the temple of the Mother Goddess. Even now it continues to be the temple of the Mother Goddess but that poor Goddess has been baptised and made to forget her Vedic past along with her Vedic children, the people of France who were pounced upon by Roman troops and forced to accept Christianity.

But even though the temple of the Vedic Goddess stands converted as that of a Christian Goddess the shrine miraculously retains many

of its earlier Vedic attributes.

Vedic Yantras

All over the cathedral one may see various geometrical patterns such as squares, hexagon, octagons and circles with 12 or 24 spokes. In Vedic Goddess-worship terminology such esoteric designs are known as Yantras which represent the various creative circuits made use of by divinity in shaping the cosmos.

French - a Dialect of Sanskrit

French scholars, litterateurs, journalists, teachers and lexicographers would do well, hereafter, to look into the Sanskrit origin of French and consequently look upon Panini as their chief grammarian. To help them in this task a few leads are being given hereunder to serve as a head-start for all Europeans.

Frenchmen usually pronounce 'S' as 'Z'. This trait is seen all over the West. For instance, ths Sanskrit term 'Ishwar' meaning 'The Great Lord' (as applied to God as well) used to signify the temporal rulers all over the ancient world. The terms Caesar, Kaiser, Czar and (al) Azar (in Cairo) represent that same word spelled and distorted differently in various regions. This is a graphic instance of not only a uniform Vedic practice but also a common Sanskrit usage of ancient global life.

The European (fancied Christian) name Christopher is the Sanskrit, Vedic name Chrisnper i, e. a devotee of Chrisn.

Likewise since the Mother Goddess (Notre Dame) has been France's guardian deity the French surname Davidovita is the Sanskrit term Devi-daivata (देवीदैवत) signifying the family which has 'Devi' (i, e. Goddess) as its 'daivata' (i, e. deity)

The French surname Aron is the Sanskrit term 'Arun' signifying the red, mild, rising Sun. Mortin (i, e. Martand) is also a synonym of the 'Sun'.

The French term 'comme des garcons' is Sanskrit 'sommetu balakanam (सम तु बालकानाम्) meaning 'similar to children.' This gives

us a clue that in English as well as French the Sanskrit article 'tu' has assumed the softer pronunciations 'the' and 'des'. Also 'balacanam' changes to 'garcon' which indicates that 'g' replaces 'b' while 'd' is substituted by an 'r'; 'un peu' in French is the Sanskrit word (अल्प) 'alp' meaning 'a little'; est (pronounced as 'a') is the Sanskrit word 'esti' (अस्ति) meaning 'is'. French language scholars ought to study this aspect.

Zodiacal Signs

On the cathedral are drawn the 12 zodiacal signs of Vedic astrology. Had Notre Dame originated as a Christian cathedral it shouldn't have displayed Zodiacal signs because astrology has no place in Christian theology. Astrology becomes relevant only in the Vedic context where the human soul has a history of past and future births and Karma indicated and also induced by the zodiacal circle. The zodiacal signs also indicate that in the Vedic tradition idols representing the nine planets too used to be consecrated and worshipped in the Notre Dame Vedic Goddess temple in pre-Christian times.

Vedic Texts

Among the designs on the facade of Notre Dame are also shown two books, one open and the other shut. They are not the Bible but the Vedas and the Devi Mahatmyam i, e. sacred chants concerning the greatness of the Mother Goddess. Those books depicted on the cathedral are a continuation of pre-Christian symbols in the manner of the Zodiacal signs. To explain them away as the Bible is an afterthought improvised by Christian proselytization. Had the book been the Bible there shouldn't have been two. The closed book represents the Veda Samhita while the open book is the Devi Mahatmyam i, e. the chant of the Goddess.

Yakshas And Sages

The entire tall spire of the cathedral facade is studded with figures of saints, nuns, birds, beasts and demons. Decorating temple spires with such crowding figures is Vedic temple-tradition. Look at the towering Gopurams (spires) of well known temples in India

for a parallel. They are studded with sages, tigers, lions, demons yakshas etc.

Ceremonial Washing of the Feet

Ceremonial washing of the feet of persons held in high reverence, at important religious ceremonies in Notre Dame is a hoary pre-Christian practice which is still faithfully and meticulously carried out in modern-day France even though all Christian congregations wear suits and socks and shoes, and washing of the feet is never a Christian practice as such. Therefore, the ritual of washing the feet at religious ceremonies in Notre Dame is a carryover of pre-Christian Vedic ceremonies. Yet Christian scholars and lay persons pay no heed to such details. Even the Pope washes the feet of children and other sacred souls as a ritual in certain ceremonies (throughout the year). Yet even he doesn't realize that the tradition of washing the feet as a prelude to a welcome proves the pre-Christian Vedic past of his own august and sacred office.

Ordinarily untying the laces of one's shoes, pulling off one's socks, squatting on the floor with the trousers on, pulling up the trouser and having one's feet washed for nothing is all unthinkable in current European Christian practice for several reasons such as the weather, the etiquette of dress, Christian worship not insisting on removing shoes and socks, lack of washing arrangements near the altar, the cold climate of Europe and lack of any necessity to wash the feet when they are already clean inside the shoes and socks.

Yet, when in spite of so many adverse factors the ritual of washing the feet is very carefully observed at Christian ceremonies does it not prove that they are continuing a Vedic ritual in the garb of a Christian ceremony!

Lotus

The lily alias the lotus is a royal symbol of Hindu origin which was part of the royal French flag.

Agincourt

The battle of Agincourt is recorded in French history. The term Agincourt is the Sanskrit Agnikot signifying a walled township known for its fire worship.

Ganesh

"Ganesh... is depicted on a carving at Rheims in France with a rat above his head."[3]

Julius Caesar, the Roman general has recorded that the Gauls claim to be descended from Dis Pater namely the Father of the Gods. That is a Sanskrit, Vedic term (देवस् पितर्) signifying Lord Indra alias Vishnu. The Vedic past of France is proved by the testimony of Julius Caesar about ancient Frenchmen's belief in their descent from Lord Vishnu unlike modern French intelligentsia asserting monkeys to be their ancestors as per Darwin.

The old French word 'prestre' (signifying a priest) is a corruption of the Sanskrit word 'purohit'. The English word 'barrister' is also of the same origin. The French word 'detente' is the Sanskrit word (द्वैतांत) 'dwaitant' i. e. the end of difference of opinion.

The French word 'roi' meaning 'king' is the Sanskrit word 'raya' which is indicative of the Vedic traditions of French royalty. The French word Rene (meaning 'queen') is also Sanskrit 'Rajni'. The term 'rue' for 'street' is a truncated relic of the Sanskrit word 'ratthya' (रथ्या). Likewise the word 'boulevarde' signifying a 'highway' is the Sanskrit term (बलिवर्दः) 'baliward' meaning bullocks and therefore implying, a road wide enough for a herd of bullocks or a bullock-cart to pass. This has its equivalents in the English language in terms like 'Uksbridge' and 'Oxford.'

---

(3) P. 37, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links, by Dorothea Chaplin, Rider & Co. Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, London, 1935.

River Seine

Paris, the capital of France is situated on the banks of the river Seine. That name was originally Sindhu, given by people proceeding from India who colonized France in remote antiquity. Since the French eliminate the last consonant the last syllable of that Sanskrit term got dropped. What remained was Seine, the current name which the French use for their river.

Krishna in France

Dorothea Chaplin mentions that "at Autun in France, a deity thought to be a Keltic fertility God is overcoming a serpent."[4] Christian scholars not bothering to distinguish between the various Vedic deities have conveniently lumped and damned them all as fertility gods to create a subtle prejudice in the readers' mind. The episode of overcoming the multihooded cobra, Kaliya is prominent in the life of Lord Krishna. Therefore, Autun obviously had an ancient Krishna temple at the spot occupied by its main cathedral.

A book titled **Mythes et Epopee'** by L. Dumozil is a compilation of the Vedic legends of France and Europe.

Champagne

A favourite drink and product of modern, Christian France is champagne. That word and the word 'shampoo' are derived from the Sanskrit word 'champi' implying rubbing, cleaning, massaging. Consequently champagne originated in France in its pre-Christian days as an Ayurvedic (आसव) 'asav' i. e. decoction for external and occasional internal medicinal use. Its current use as an intoxicant is an after-thought and as improper as the drinking of methylated spirit.

The Language of Ancient Britain

Prior to English developing as a separate language it is well known that the British spoke the same language as the French.

(4) P. 25, ibid.

That was because the language or languages spoken all over Europe were variations of Sanskrit.

In this context Godfrey Higgins observes "Speaking of the Gauls, Caesar says, that they had all the same language, with some little variation in their dialects. But he says it was usual with them to pass over to Britain to improve themselves in the discipline of the Druids, which almost proves that the two countries had the same language. And Tacitus says expressly, that the language of Gaul and Britain was not very different..."[5] That is why French continued to be the language of the British Isles for a long period even in modern times.

The Lingual Cleavage

This indicates that not only France and England but the whole of Europe and the entire world once spoke the common language Sanskrit. With the eclipse of the world Vedic empire continents regions and later still individual countries drifted apart mistaking their mannerisms and corruptions of Sanskrit as their own separate languages.

Manu Smriti

Even Spain formed part of the same Vedic chain. About this Higgins adds "Turdetani, the oldest inhabitants of Spain, were Celts; and we are told by Strabo that they had laws written in verse a thousand years before his time."[6]

The ancient laws in verse referred to above are obviously those of Manu, the great law-giver since it is those laws which governed social life throughout the ancient Vedic world.

An additional proof of Hinduism alias Vedic culture governing the social order in Spain (and consequently in France and England) was that the promontary near Cadiz in Spain was known as holy because it abounded in temples of Lord Krishna and other Vedic deities.

(5) P. 12, The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey, Higgins.
(6) P. 12, ibid.

In studying European Christian sources as in studying Muslim sources one has to be very cautious about tendentious forgeries. This is suggested by Higgins' remark that "it is very probable that every manuscript of Caesar's (Memoirs) now existing has been copied by a Christian priest."[7]

In the light of the above remark let us examine the following noting supposed to have been made by Caesar about the French people viz. "The whole nation of the Gauls is extremely addicted to superstiton; wherein... they make no scruple to sacrifice man."[8]

At the time of Caesar, namely in the 1st century B. C. Italy and France being both European countries fairly close to one another, and both non-Christian, their standards of superstitiousness couldn't have been different. Therefore, it does not seem plausible for Caesar to condemn contemporary France as superstitious. Obviously that sentence is an interpolation by some latter-day Christian copyist of Caesar's commentarius.

What the Commentarius records in continuation of the previous suspicious statement, is quite plausible. It says that "Mercury is the chief deity with them (i. e. with the Gauls). Of him they have many images, (they) account him the inventor of all arts, their guide and conductor of their journeys, and the patron of merchandise and gain. Next to him are Apollo and Mars and Juipter and Minerva."[9]

The deities mentioned above are all Vedic. Their functions are also the same as defined in Vedic astrology.

Christian copyists of Caesar's Commentarius have also added forged illustrations of people being burnt alive in honour of the Gods. Obviously the motive of the Christian copyists was to incite the public to destroy the earlier Vedic culture and flock to the

(7) P. 13, ibid.
(8) P. 78. The Commentarius of Caesar, English translation, London.
(9) Pp. 144 (8) Caesar's commentarius, ibid.

Christian altar. Students of history and genuine researchers must hereafter be very vigilant in studying European sources. They must be constantly on the lookout for motivated forgeries of the kind mentioned above. Such interpolations are both in the text and pictorial illustrations. Since pre-Christian manuscripts had to be manually copied out from time to time during the Christian era, the copying Christians used the opportunity for liberal forgery with a view to glorify Christianity and condemn earlier culture as pagan, heathen and demoniac. This aspect of European history does not seem to be adequately known or sufficiently stressed.

Calais

The French city, Calais (though pronounced 'Kalay') is the Sanskrit word Salay indicating that it originated as an ancient Vedic school. Researchers should look for similar names in other countries too.

Ecole, the French word for 'school' is also the Sanskrit word 'sala' burdened with an initial 'E'.

The terms Casino and Cannes are twins. Cannes is Sanis i. e. Saturn while Casino if written as Sacino (because S and C are interchangeable) it can be seen to be the name Sakuni, the manager of the gambling establishment of the Kaurava court of the epic Mahabharat. It could be that the Casino at Cannes is the Mahabharat site where king Duryodhan challenged the eldest Pandav, Yudhisthir to a crafty game of dice at which the latter staked all and lost all.

Ramayan and Mahabharat events took place all over the world. To ascribe them all to locations in India alone, is as uninformed as villagers in Buddhist countries attributing events in Buddha's life to sites in their own regions.

Ranikot

In the volume titled the **Holy Blood and the Holy Grail**, its three joint authors—Michael Baigent, Richard Leigh and Henry Lincoln mention the Priory of Sion i. e. the Pravar-Shiv sect in the Rennes-le-Chateau (i. e. Ranikot) meaning the Queen's Castle

township in the Pyrennese region of France. Thus French language and ancient locations are of totally Vedic Sanskrit origin.

Ancient Vedic Buildings in Spain

The history of the Vedic past of Spain seems at present to be completely wiped out though it should be apparent to all thoughtful scholars that when the rest of Europe followed Vedic culture in the pre-Christian period, Spain couldn 't be different. Lots of evidence of that lost, forgotten Vedic past of Spain must be lurking in numerous places. What has really happened is that a Vedic Spain was overrun and smothered first by Christianity. Later in 711 A. D. came the Muslim onslaught over Spain eclipsing its Christian past. Thereby Spain 's Vedic past receded into greater oblivion. About 600 years later the brave Spanish people drove away the Muslims and contentedly retrieved their Christian soul. But in all these historical convulsions the Spanish people seem blissfully unaware that their Christian retrieval is only a half-way house. What they ought to get back is their original basic Vedic soul.

Around 1966 A. D. in my book titled **The Taj Mahal is a Hindu Palace** I first threw a hint about this, alerting scholars of Latin history that the antecedents of massive ancient edifices in Spain, easily attributed to the Muslim Moors, need to be seriously investigated in view of the Muslim penchant for claiming false authorship of captured buildings.

My deduction was well-founded for later Mr. Marvin H. Mills, adjunct professor in the School of Architecture in the City College of The City University of Newyork, making a preliminary study of the issue for a doctoral thesis under the Columbia University, wrote to me (in his letter dated November 15, 1983) "My belief, though it remains to be confirmed, is that the most important alleged Moslem buildings in Spain are not Moslem at all. They probably precede the Moslem era dating from 711 A. D. Much like in India the Moslems came as looters and conquerors, preying on a superior culture where they found generous amounts of buildings to choose from without the need or the ability to construct new ones. Thus I would guess that the (so-called) Mosque of Cordoba, the Alhambra,

and the palace city of Azhara outside of Cardoba as well as buildings in Sevile and elsewhere will turn out to be non-Moslem. In short, there is need to rewrite Spanish history as well as Indian history."

In a connected paper that professor Mills read in Chicago on November 4, 1983 at the 17th Annual Meeting of Middle East Studies Association of North America, based on his preliminary research-endeavours involving an archaeometric analysis of the so-called Muslim buildings in ancient Spain, Mr. Mills observed "Two specific potentially fertile monuments for the application of archaeometry are the Taj Mahal and the (so-called) Mosque of Cordoba. Neither face Mecca. The (so-called) mosque that is part of the Taj complex faces due west whereas Mecca from Agra is 14 degrees 55 minutes south of west. It is oriented to the cardinal directions as would be typical of a Hindu temple in India."

Prof. Mills then describes how a wood sample he took from the rear, river-level doorway of the Taj and had it tested for carbon-14 dating by Dr. Evan Williams, Director of the Brooklyn College Radiocarbon Laboratory, proved that even that door was pre-Shahjahan. Similar samples taken from Fatehpur Sikri also proved that that township, usually attributed to the 3rd-generation Mogul emperor, Akbar, is also much more ancient.

Applying the same scientific methods to determine the origin of the ancient buildings in Spain by examining wood and brick samples professor Mills observes about the (so-called) mosque in Cordoba "we have so little concrete evidence as to its origin that a definitive assertion at this point as to its Moslem provenance should be viewed with some doubt."

He then adds that the "Doubt... begins with the fact that it does not face Mecca.... it misses Mecca by about 50 degrees. The (so-called) Mosque in Cordoba, and the Kaba may possibly be oriented towards the heavens in the same direction for the same reason but it does not follow that the (so-called) Mosque based its orientation on a Moslem veneration of the Kaba."

Professor Mills points out that "there are several other questions

concerning this building which are troublesome." For instance, he asks "how can we be sure that the original Roman temple and the Christian cathedral that it was converted to are not in part or for the most part, still there?"

"There is a relating consistent stylistic continuity in the structure though it is said to have been built by the Moslem invaders over a 250-year period. The curiously elongated shape of stage three is not typical of mosque layouts. The facades have battlements and bastions which suggest a fortress-like appearance and function. Why did Abdur Rahman III have to rebuild the original minaret supposed to have been built earlier by al-Hikam I, with curious large gold and silver fruit and lily leaves decorations at the top which are inconsistent with Muslim practice? "Why are so many of the interior columns and capitals in the Visegothic and Roman styles? How were the Moslems of Spain able to decorate the (so-called) mosque in such intricate and beautiful mosaics when, according to Ibn Idhari, only one mosaicist was brought from Constantinople who taught two 'slaves' and returned home. According to Terrasse, being an infidel he was probably not even allowed in the (so-called) mosque."

It is quite probable from professor Mills' observation above that those ancient spectacular buildings in Spain are neither Christian nor Muslim but are earlier Vedic temples, forts and palaces. The fact that the mosaicist was an infidel indicates that the mosaic decoration is non-Muslim and therefore pre-Muslim. Moreover how could the so-called Muslim expert train two novice 'slaves' in mosaic art in such a short time and leave them to execute the jub all by themselves? The reference to 'slaves' arises from the wicked Muslim tradition of terming and treating all non-Muslims as slaves. The falsity of Muslim claims discovered all over the world proves that most Muslim historians have been liars and that hereafter every Muslim letter, word and claim in historical chronicles and documents must be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

Madrid

The junior wife of King Pandu (father of the Pandavas) mentioned

in the Mahahbarat, was Madri belonging to the Madra region. Obviously that Madra is modern Spain. The name of its capital, Madrid is a Sanskrit term (माद्रि-द) meaning 'giving away Madri, (in marriage to Pandu). It derives its name from the great event when Pandu was welcomed there. A huge wedding pandal was erected and other arrangements made for the large concourse attending the royal wedding. In course of time all those fixtures induced the growth of a regular township there, which is today's Madrid.

In October-November 1983 and a few years earlier too the Spanish Queen Sophia and her sister flew all the way from Spain to pay homage to and seek spiritual solace from the Hindu Vedic saint-preceptor-priest sannyasin, the Shankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetham in South India. In mundane causation this contact may be explained away as arising from a chance persuasion by a common Indian acquaintance of the two parties. But that is too tenuous an explanation for Christian royalty of fashion-steeped Europe to be drawn to a priestly recluse of India, both speaking in different tongues.

Actually in such matters history must also take cognizance of the operation of unseen spiritual links, at times trailing over several past births. The Pope's Vatican was nearer and also more easily accessible from considerations of language, mode of life and religious compatibility. The two Spanish princesses could have sought spiritual solace from him in the ordinary course. The reader may therefore, well imagine the strength of the invisible, spiritual bonds which drew the two princesses to the Shankaracharya of India obviously because of their ancestral links with India and Vedic culture. Modern scholars should, therefore, cast away their inhibitions and strive to rediscover the Vedic past of the European continent, lying hidden under a comparatively recent Christian crust.

Thus, the building that is being currently used as the Government secretariat in Panjim (Goa) has been branded in official Portuguese records as the Adilshahi palace. Modern scholars trained in the Western style of research assume that blundering Portuguese governmental dubbing as the last word in authenticity. All such

ought to learn hereafter to probe behind the Western branding.

A close archaeological examination will reveal that the building is a Hindu palace wrested by the Muslim Adilshahs themselves from Goa's erstwhile Hindu rulers.

Similarly scholars when dealing with the so-called 27 mosques in Ponda say that only one of them viz. the Sofa Shahpuri Masjid remains somewhat identifiable. Others have all been destroyed. Obviously they were captured, ravaged temples. The 'Puri' suffix is an important indication that Sofa Shahpuri is an Islamic distortion of the Hindu divine name Shambhu Shivpuri.

The usual assertion that the so-called mosque was 'built' by Ibrahim Adilshah must be understood to mean that he captured that temple in that year. Such edifices can never be 'built' within one year. Its 30 x 30 metres masonry tank is also a Hindu feature.

The so-called Dargah of Ghazi Abdulla Khan Shahid (i. e. one slain while capturing a Hindu shrine) inside the old fort in Ponda; the Namazgah in Bicholeim wrongly ascribed to Akbar (son of Aurangzeb); the so-called Karoa mosque in Diu ascribed to Muslim rulers of Cambay, the so-called Bahadurshah mosque in Diu, and Fort Narva must all be studied as ancient Hindu edifices. The canards of their Muslim authorship must no longer be believed in.

Christianity, imposed on Europe and several other parts of the world through force, coercion and deceit has unfortunately buried all that classical history.

Islam Too A Mere Burial Mound

Just as Christianity has been shown above to be a mere graveyard of Vedic culture marked with a cross, Islam alias Mohamedanism too is a mere graveyard of Vedic culture. Islam has a much shorter history than that of Christianity. Islam was proclaimed in 622 A. D. Thus it is only 1373 years ancient. Like Christianity Islam too was spread with threats, temptations, taxation, terror, torture and tyranny. That is why in lands from Algeria to Malaysia and Indonesia swept by Islam not a single non-Muslim was suffered to live. "Submit to live as a Muslim or get killed" was the ultimatum which was

ruthlessly implemented.

Christians had invented, initiated and implemented that deadly practice much earlier. That is how in Western countries not a single non-Christian was suffered or allowed to live. Such cent percent conversions were the magic of the blood-dripping swords of Islam and Christianity.

Exposing Conversion History

It should be the duty especially of Muslim and Christian scholars to delve into their respective pre-conversion past and write an honest account of the quick ferocity with which cent percent conversions were effected in no time. Later all accounts of the coercion and cruelty were systematically buried and all neo-convert generations have been forced to believe that they all en masse turned Christian or Muslim being enamoured of Christian and Islamic preaching.

A Muslim or Christian who doesn't probe into that conversion history must not delude himself to be an honest academician, historian, thinker or citizen.

Tragedy of Indonesians / Malaysians

Indonesians and Malaysians though converted to Islam retain much of their Vedic charm, culture, gentleness and Vedic Sanskrit names and customs precisely because they succumbed to a few, sporadic ferocious Arab-Muslim raids but did not suffer from long Arab Muslim domination. Yet the ferocity of even those passing raids was so severe that almost all Indonesians and Malaysians were forced to proclaim themselves Muslim and submit to an Islamic veneer while unknowingly retaining their Vedic core. For instance, the name of the late Indonesian president Sukarno (as per Dutch spelling) is the name of Karna, one of the heroes of the epic Mahabharat. His daughter Meghawati Sukarno-putri also bears a totally delightful classical Vedic Sanskrit name.

With all that evidence Indonesians must now wake up and do two things. They must first investigate and write an exhaustive truthful account of Arab cruelty which in a few atrocious raids terrorized all of Southeast Asian residents into accepting Islam and secondly they

should renounce Islamic veneer and proclaim themselves to be full-fledged followers of their agelong native Vedic culture.

♦♦

Parade shield of king Charles V of Spain, made of steel, gold and silver is on display at the Royal Armory, Madrid. The deity in the centre with snakes coiling on the head and around the neck is Lord Shiva the Vedic deity of all warriors.

Footnote : During their 400 and odd years of occupation of coastal pockets of peninsular Western India (Goa, Daman and Diu) Portuguese scholars like most other European scholars have, by their insensitive inadvertance and intransigence messed up and muddied Hindu history too. For instance, because the Portuguese wrested those lands from the Muslim Adilshah rulers of Bijapur they blindly listed all historic buildings as Muslim mosques, mausoleums and mansions without caring or tarrying to probe their Hindu origin. This was the natural consequence of one convert aggressor being ousted by another.

THE VEDIC PAST OF TUNISIA

The 'ia' ending as in Russia, Siberia, Bulgaria, Austria is Sanskrit, signifying a region with a particular speciality. Thus Austria signifies a land of Astras i. e. missiles.

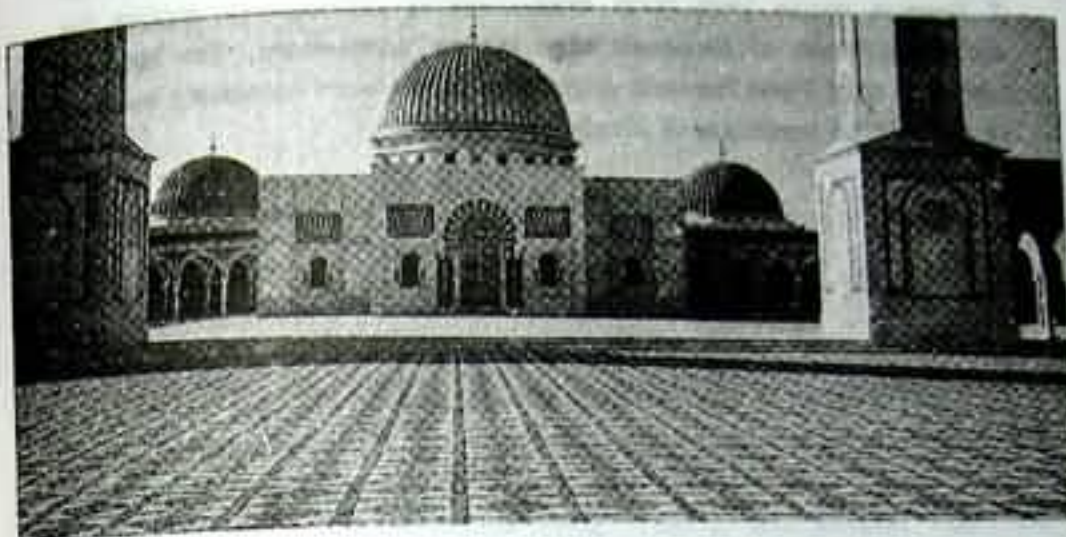
When it has a prefix 'IS' alias 'eesh' (or eeshus) signifying God (Lord Almighty) in Sanskrit it connotes a divine region. Therefore the 'ISIA' ending in Tunisia denotes a divine land. The initial syllable 'Tun' pertains to one of the many attributes of divinity in Vedic Sanskrit lore.

Tunisia is one of the 55 countries of the African continent. It is sandwiched between Algeria and Libya in north Africa.

Even the noun Africa if spelled and pronounced as Afrisa (since 'c' is also pronounced as 's' as in 'centre', 'civil', citation etc.) will reveal itself to have the Vedic ending signifying a divine land. Consequently regional names such as Africa and America if pronounced as Afrisa and Amarisa (i. e. immortal divinity) they could be immediately identified as ancient Vedic, Sanskrit names.

Though Tunisia's recidents are all Arabs, who are mostly Muslim they are free from three Islamic drawbacks viz. polygamy, (banned since 1956), 'purdah' and illiteracy which shows the abiding effect of their pre-Islamic Vedic memories.

Ruins of Roman Bath at Zaghouan

The above photo of an historic scenic spot in Tunisia called a Roman Bath in modern tourist terminology is in fact a sacred Vedic Kund (alias holy tank in scenic, sylvan surroundings). It is like any other typical water-tank built around a natural water fount in India, identical in plan. The icons of Vedic deities consecrated in the arched wall bordering the tank were apparently destroyed by both European Christian and Muslim iconoclasts. But before Romans were forced to submit to the Christian yoke they followed Vedic culture. Consequently the pattern of their architecture continued to be Vedic even after their conversion to Christianity. Romans themselves were Ramans and therefore Vedic people.

Mausoleum at Monastir, Tunisia

The photo said to be a mausoleum is actually that of a captured Vedic temple in Tunisia.

Christian zealots first started the spree of capturing and converting individuals and turning Vedic temples into churches and mausoleums (e. g. the Westminister Abbey and St. Paul's in London.)

Envious of their success, three hundred years later a section of the Arabs too used the same gimmick of plundering, conquering, subduing and converting people in the name of a new, deceptive theology called Islam.

The above building is one such captured Vedic edifice dedicated to the Muslim captor. We arrive at the above conclusion from the following tell-tale evidence viz. (1) If the above palatial building was built over a dead Muslim where are the corresponding palaces which the deceased occupied when alive ? (2) If the successor of the deceased raised such a palatial edifice to house the body of the deceased where is the successor's own magnificent palace ? If neither the deceased nor his successor had any palace or mansion of their own would they have the financial means and the will to build a grand edifice to house a mere corpse ? (3) Now take a close look at the building itself. It is totally symmetrical, which is a Vedic trait. (4) Look at the base of the domes. It is octagonal, which is a Vedic speciality The three domes on a symmetrical edifice connote

the Vedic trinity while they are a misfit in Islamic practice since Islam has only one Allah and one prophet. For whom then is the third dome ? Readers should learn such cross-checking technique to explore the fraudulent claim of Saracenic alias Islamic architecture. The Monastir township is of Vedic Sanskrit origin akin to the word monastery meaning in Sanskrit an hermitage of Munis i. e. Saints.

♦♦

THE VEDIC PAST OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Current histories of the British isles suffer from the same fault which other histories suffer, namely, that beyond two thousand years they draw a complete blank. This is but natural when we consider that even an average individual does not know any history of his own family, beyond two generations though that is his nearest and dearest topic.

Such ignorance of regional and national histories beyond 2000 years has been the bane of world public life in at least two respects. Firstly, it leads to more dissensions. Rifts get wider as time passes and people forget their primordial Vedic bonds, as children of common parents who lived amicably as one family while parents were alive, get estranged, separate and become inimical towards one another as time passes. If reminded of their nostalgic childhood-unity there is some hope of their coming together once again or at least cultivating mutual cordial relations.

The second fault arising from an ignorance of remote history is that several problems defy solution. And then, in trying to wrestle with them scholars acquire great reputations even by suggesting some absurd, haphazard, make-do solutions. Since those solutions are unreal they lead to more problems which further complicate the issue, with the result that human knowledge becomes a chequered, unsatisfactory patchwork.

This is currently the situation concerning the history of the

British isles. Accounts of Roman, Norman, or Anglo-Saxon strands don't weave into a satisfactory fabric covering every issue. Scholars of British philology, theology, history, archaeology, heraldry and almost every other field of study have faced insoluble problems because a fact of basic significance has escaped them all namely that like every other part of the world, from time immemorial the language of the British isles was Sanskrit and its culture, Vedic. The validity of this finding becomes apparent when every problem of any branch of history will be seen to resolve itself on the basis of that doctrine.

Sanskrit Origin

Let us start with the very name England. That is of Hindu, Sanskrit origin. To understand this let us turn to the French who have an older and more continuous civilization than that of the British. *Moreover we have observed in the earlier chapter how the earlier language of the British Isles was French, because the French is a closer and nearer relic and descendant of Sanskrit.* The French word for English and the English people is 'Anglais'. The terminal 's' being silenced in French the name though pronounced as 'Anglay' it is a Sanskrit word originating in the Sanskrit term 'Anguli' i. e. a finger.

Ancient Hindu explorers and administrators who fanned over a virgin Europe looked across the English channel and called the British isles 'Anguli' ('sthan' or 'desh') i. e. a finger-size, finger-length land. If one imagines Europe to be a palm-size, palm-shaped continent, Great Britain appears to be the 'Anguli' namely (the extended) finger.

Anguli is also a standard as well as a variable Vedic measure. To select an adhoc local standard-measuring-rod for different measurements was common Vedic practice. Consequently the length of Britain from top to toe, having been chosen as a standard-rod in mapping Europe and the Atlantic and Mediterranean oceans Britain was designated as Anguli-sthan. That also incidentally highlights the ancient importance of Vedic Britain.

The current terminal 'land' stems from Sanskrit 'sthan' as we shall presently explain. The Sanskrit word 'granthi' is spelled as 'gland' in English. Likewise the Sanskrit word lamp-'sthan' is lamp-stand in English. That proves that the Sanskrit terminations 'anth' and 'than' change to 'and' in English. Therefore, Angulisthan came to be spelled in English as Anguliand i. e. England.

In Sanskrit the suffix 'ish' signifies something 'in the style of'. In English too the suffix 'ish' retains its original Sanskrit meaning. Take the Sanskrit word 'baal' signifying a child. The suffix 'ish' when added to the Sanskrit word 'baal' the derivative 'baalish' means exactly what 'childish' means in English. By this rule the language of the Angul people (or land) came to be known as Angul-ish i. e. English. Therefore, Anglai and Angulish (i. e. English) are Sanskrit words deriving from 'Anguli.'

Angul Country

The Oxford English Dictionary (Vol. 1, p. 327) explains the term Angle as "The race of people of Angul". This fully justifies our conclusion, explained earlier, that the term England originates in the Sanskrit term Anguli-Sthan i. e. a finger-size, finger-length country because the Sanskrit word 'anguli' signifies a 'finger.'

The word Britain too is of Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit term was Brihat-Sthan i. e. the Great Isles. In course of time Brihatsthan was corrupted to Britain in popular speech. The nick-name Britannia is a nearer remnant of the Sanskrit 'Brihat-sthaniya.' That Britain itself signified 'the Great' isles was forgotten in course of time but the memory of 'greatness' persisted. Therefore the term 'Great Britain' is an exact translation of the earlier Sanskrit term Brihat-Sthan.

Likewise Ireland is Arya land (आर्यस्थान) and Scotland is Kshatraland (क्षात्रस्थान)

Hindu Royalty

The conclusion that the words English, England, Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland are of Sanskrit origin is reinforced by the

fact that the British isles were first explored and ruled over by Kshatriya rulers who spoke Sanskrit. The last known Hindu sovereign of Britain who fought against Roman invaders was queen Bodicia alias Buddhi-isha (i. e. of superior or Godly intellect) of the Ishani tribe i. e. the tribe of Lord Shiva.

Though the names of other kings will have to be traced hereafter, yet there is a plethora of evidence to prove that the royal traditions of Great Britain and Ireland are entirely of Hindu, Sanskrit Vedic origin even to this day. The English word monarch is Sanskrit Manawarka i. e. the Sun among humans, since in Vedic tradition the monarch is always regarded as the sun of glory and power, sustainer of the realm. That is why in Vedic tradition the suffix 'Aditya' was many-a-time attached to the sovereign's name (e. g. Vikramaditya and Pratapaditya). In the same tradition the Iranian sovereign too continued the ageold Vedic practice of styling himself as Arya Mihir i. e. the sun of the Aryan (i. e. Vedic) culture, even after conversion to Islam.

Remembering that 'g' is also pronounced as 'j' as in 'genetics' and 'gerantology' we may see that the words 'regent', 'regency', 'regal', 'regnal', 'reign' (rajan), 'regime' all derive from the Sanskrit word 'raja' meaning 'king'. This could not be possible unless Hindu (i. e. Vedic) kings ruled the British Isles in the forgotten past, either exclusively or as part of a world-empire.

The word 'regime' is Sanskrit 'rajyam'.

The word 'royal' too is Sanskrit rayal derived fron Raya i. e. king.

The British monarch's bodyguard wears bright, orange coloured tunics, because that is the chosen Vedic colour of saints and sannyasins, of temple flags and of the battle-dress of Kshatriya soldiery.

Vedic Terminology

'Raya' is a synonym of 'raja' as may be seen in the words 'Shiva-raya', 'Rai-Bahadur', 'Raisen', 'Raipur' and

'Rayalseema'. In the Indian Telugu language a king is known as 'Rayulu'. King Krishna Deva Rai of the Vijayanagar empire was known as 'Krishnadeva-rayulu'. From this it is apperent that the word 'royal' is the mis-spelled Sanskrit word 'rayal'. Similar Sanskrit derivatives are 'dayalu' (दयालु), i. e. 'compassionate' from 'daya', and 'krupalu' (favourably disposed) from 'Krupa'.

The word 'Majesty' is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit Maharaj-asti i. e. High Sovereignty. The English title 'Sir' is Sanskrit 'Sri'. Sir Roy Henderson is, therefore, Sanskrit Sri Rai Indrasen. Mr. a short form of 'Mister' is the Sanskrit term Maha-Ster (महा-स्तर) signifying a person of a high order, like Mahodaya.

The Flag

Hindu tradition speaks of the ten directions. Hindus believe that the sway of God and the king extends to all the ten directions. The high heavens above and the nether world are two of those ten. The remaining eight surface directions have each a special name in Sanskrit. Eight supernatural, celestial guards have also been assigned to those directions.

Consequently ancient Hindu orthodox buildings connected with royalty and divinity used to be octagonal or used to have octagonal features like bastions and kiosks to signify the royal or divine sway in all those directions. In this context when one studies the British flag one finds that it has a double cross signifying all the eight directions. In the Hindu royal and divine tradition that British cross is drawn in ochre which is also the Hindu regal colour.

The usual explanation in British heraldic literature that the British flag has three crosses namely those of saints George, Patrick and Andrews is untenable because in reality there are only two crosses one like the plus sign and the other like the letter X. If a third cross overlaps one of those two it violates heraldic convention. The triple-cross explanation is therefore a clumsy, untenable, haphazard after-thought.

The Throne

In Sanskrit, Hindu tradition the word for a throne is 'Simhasan' literally meaning a 'Lion Seat' since a Vedic sovereign is invariably crowned on a golden throne flanked by lion figures, because a Vedic monarch is expected to be brave like a lion in guarding his subjects. A Sanskrit verse glorifies a lion as the king of the forest by virtue of its own prowess. Therefore, the names of Hindu kings also usually ended with the suffix 'simha' i.e. 'lion' as may be seen in names like 'Jagat Simha' and 'Man Simha.' Therefore, the term Richard the-lion-hearted' and 'Napoleon' and Leonid are in the Sanskrit tradition.

In that tradition the British coronation chair i, e. the throne in Westminster Abbey has four gilded lion figures at the ends of its legs.

The Sacred Hindu Stone

Under the seat of that coronation chair is a shelf which holds an almond-coloured stone slab. That slab is a sacred relic associated with the coronations of British sovereigns from time immemorial, because it is a memento carried by ancient Hindu kings from India. The stone is of the same genre and Vedic ochre colour as the stone of the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra. Those forts were built by Hindu kings when Delhi used to be known as Indraprastha and Agra as Agranagar.

Hindu Townships

In India, walled townships and forts are known as 'Cote' which is the same as 'Kot' as in Siddhakot, Agrakot, Lohakot, Sialkot, Akkalkot, Bagalkot, Lalkot and Amarkot. In England too walled townships and castles still bear the Sanskrit names. 'Cote' as may be seen in names like Charlcote, Northcote, Heathcote and Kingscote.

The famous horse races at Ascot are not a freak sport of that place. They are a legacy of the hoary Kshatriya administration as is apparent from the name Ascot from Sanskrit Aswacote i. e. a city of horses.

The Sanskrit word 'cote' signifies the protective wall around a township. Therefore the coat which a person wears as protective apparel around the body, is also a Sanskrit word.

Likewise Agincourt in France, famous for the battle won there by King Henry III of England, is the ancient Hindu centre of fire worship with the Sanskrit name Agnicote. Under Vedic rule, fire worship was widely practised on the European continent and the British isles. The tradition still survives in Baletyne alias Balentine fires occasionally lighted all over Europe.

Schoenbaum's book titled "Shakespeare- A Documentary of His Life" carries an illustration of young Shakespeare hauled up for poaching, before Sir Thomas Lucy. In the background is the walled castle or township 'Charlcote.'

The 'Shire' Ending

In Britain all topographical names are Sanskrit in origin. The ending 'shire' is Sanskrit 'eshwar'. Indian townships are known as Lankeshwar, Tryambakeshwar, Mahabaleshwar etc. Similary English locations are known as Lancashire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire etc. The Sanskrit ending 'eshwar' surviving as 'shire' in modern English usage, signifies a township around a Shiva temple. Therefore, the suffix 'shire' is proof of Shiva worship having been prevalent in England and on the continent. Some specimen Shiva Lingas and icons of Shiva of those times may still be seen in the Etruscan museum in the Vatican in Rome and elsewhere in Europe.

The 'Bury' Termination

The ending 'bury' as in Bloomsbury, Sevenbury, Waterbury, Canterbury, Ainsbury, Shrewsbury, is the Sanskrit termination 'pury (i, e. a locality) as in Krishnapury, Sudampury and Jagannathpury. Sanskrit 'P' changes to 'B' as Sanskrit poat is English 'boat.' Distant Thailand which has townships with indisputable Sanskrit names has also townships called in the same manner as Cholbury, Rajbury and Fechbury. This again proves that the English 'bury' ending is Sanskrit 'pury.' Sevenbury is Sanskrit

Saptapury i. e. a group of seven villages.

The 'Ton' Ending

The ending 'ston' or 'ton' as in Ringston, is Sansktrit 'sthan' as in Rajasthan and Sindhusthan. Kingston is literally Rajasthan. Townships ending with the letters 'pton' as in Hampton, Northampton and Southampton have the Sanskrit termination 'pattan' meaning a 'township'. Northampton is Uttarpattan and Southampton is Dakshinpattan. Hampton is Hampi-pattan.

Rivers

The river 'Thames' pronounced as 'Tames' is the Sanskrit word 'Tamasa' (i. e. dark) since it is mostly enveloped in fog and is muddy. The river Tamasa is mentioned in the Ramayana.

The river Amber in Britain gets its name from Sanskrit Ambha (meaning 'water') says the Oxford Dictionary of Place Names and Proper Names. English rivers could not bear Sanskrit names unless the British isles were administered by Sanskrit-speaking rulers in ancient times.

Rama

Ramsgate is a well known township which is reminiscent of an ancient Rama temple. In India too it is not uncommon to have a Rama-Dwar. i. e. Ram's Gate as an important, sacred topographical location. Ramford has a similar derivation.

Names like Sandringham, Birmingham are corrupt forms of the Sanskrit Vedic termination 'dham' meaning 'abode.' Therefore Birmingham is a malpronunciation of Brahman-dham.

Names ending in 'gate' as Billingsgate, Queens Gate, Margate are the ancient term 'ghat' i. e. seaside or riverside stone-embankments.

Religion

The word 'church' is the Sanskrit word (चर्चा) 'churcha' meaning (religious) discourse.

The surname Churchill is from Sanskrit (चर्चा चालक:) 'Churcha-Chalak' i, e. one who conducts religious discourses. That indicates that Sir Winston Churchill's forefathers had been priests.

The room in churches where holy clerical apparel is kept is known as 'Vestry' from Sanskrit 'Vastra' meaning apparel.

An idol of the Vedic Sun god Mithras of pre-Christian Vedic times was found in the debris around the Houses of Parliament in London during reconstrution work after the World War II bombing damage.

The word 'underling' in English is Sanskrit 'antarling' signifying a smaller, interior Shivling. Hindu Shiva temples have the customary double Shivalings. The one on the ground floor is big and prominent while the other in a pit in the nether storey is smaller and not very prominent. Similar other words in Sanskrit are antar-Jnan (i. e. inner knowledge) and antaratma (inner being or soul.)

Tantra

The word (तंत्रम्) 'tantrum' in English is the Sanskrit word 'tantrum' which indicates that Hindu mantra-tantra (religious and esoteric practices) were prevalent in ancient Britain. Minister is from Mantri.

The English surname 'Brahm' is Sanskrit 'Brahma' as in 'Brahmin'. The name Abraham too is a malpronunciation of Brahma the Vedic name for the Creator.

Language

English etymologists, philologists and lexicographers are in the habit of tracing English words to Latin and Greek roots rather than to Sanskrit direct. Greeks never ruled England. Therefore, English cannot be derived from the Greek language. English is as much a dialect of Sanskrit as Indian prakrit dialects like Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali. Since Latin and Greek are themselves dialects of Sanskrit it could be that some English words have descended

from Sanskrit via Latin and Greek. But because Vedic, Sanskrit-speaking rulers ruled over England for thousands of years, numerous English words are directly derived from Sanskrit as will be apparent from the following instances; 'upper' is 'ooper', 'medium' is 'madhyam', 'Saint' is 'Sant', 'preacher' is 'pracharak', 'adore' is 'aader', 'man' is 'manav', door is 'dwar', 'cow' is 'gow', etc. Several rules of Sanskrti grammar also apply to English.[1]

Soup, the opening course of English meals is a Sanskrit word. Hence, cooks at the Jagannath temple in Puri are known as Soupkars. Modern Indian languages are derived from Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the ancient spoken language of India. Vice-versa when modern European languages are seen to be dialects of Sanskrit it is apparent that Sanskrit was the spoken language of ancient Europe too. That could be possible only if Europe practised Vedic culture and was ruled by Vedic kings.

Coastal Nuclear Contamination

The Environment Ministry of Great Britain issued a warning to the public on November 30, 1983 to "avoid unnecessary use of the beach near the Windscale nuclear processing plant in north-west England because the vegetation on the beach has been found to be radio-active." The contamination discovered was 1000 times higher than the level considered normal.

This little detail is of great significance because it provides two vital clues to an understanding of past events. The Vedic epic, Mahabharat records the havoc caused on the humans of those times by an identical contamination of sea-coast vegetation, proving firstly that Mahabharat is real history of a bygone age and that nuclear power and missiles had been developed in that age too. In fact the Mahabharat war details deal exhaustively with the devastating effect of numerous deadly missiles in the very terms in which nuclear scientists of our own age talk about them.

(1) Readers interested in the Sanskrit origin of English may read P. N. Oak's book Fowlers' Howlers.

The event of the sea-coast vegetation contamination havoc is described in the Mausal Parva i. e. the Missile Chapter towards the end of the Mahabharat. It says that some mischievous teenagers of the Yedu tribe dressed a male colleague to look like a pregnant woman and approached a sage with the request to predict whether the offspring would be a boy or a girl. The irate sage, seeing through the game cursed that the 'birth' would be a missile which would annihilate all the Yedus. In course of time (so goes the story) the youth actually 'delivered' a missile. Thereafter, fearful of the predicted grim mass annihilation the young men pounded the missile and threw its bits into the sea. The reeds that grew in the sea there later (on the Dwarka coast) bore nuclear contamination. Later the Yedu tribe frolicking on the beach pulled out the reed and in a drunken brawl beat one another to death with it, thus fulfilling the prophecy about total annihilation. Obviously the concerned missile, an unexploded remnant of the Mahabharat war, was broken into pieces and dumped into the sea. But the contaminated vegetation it produced resulted in the annihilation of most people in the region, is the sum and substance of the account which may appear slightly garbled with some incongruous details.

Aryans and Dravids

Englishmen call themselves Aryans. That term has however mistakenly led to the belief that the Aryans were a race.

The word 'Arya' signifies Hinduism alias the Vedic way of life. This is easily illustrated by the Arya Samaj movement in India that believes in Vedic revivalism. So in admitting that they are Aryans Englishmen in fact admit that though currently they profess Christianity their forefathers practised Vedic culture.

This is further supported by the existence of the Dravid (Druid) community amongst the British too as in India.

In India the Dravids are a part and parcel of the Aryan i. e. the Hindu way of life. Similarly in England too the Druids (Dravids of old) form part of the larger Aryan English society.

The English word 'rice' derives from the Indian, Hindu Dravid word 'Arisu'.

The Gayatri Mantram

In India Dravids today are stauncher Hindus and more religious than their counterparts in the north ravaged by Islam. Similarly not only in Britain but all over Europe too the Dravids alias Druids are a closely knit, staunch religious group who still chant the sacred Gayatri mantram (the hymn to the Sun) in English as orthodox Hindus do in India in Sanskrit.

At the break of dawn on equinoxes and solstices they gather at the Stonehenge and at public heaths and commons and facing the east they invoke the rising Sun to 'energize our intelligence'. This is an exact translation of the Sanskrit chant 'Dhiyo yo nah prachodayat' (धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्).

Gayatri Mantra in Local Dialect

Mackenzie says that the religion of Great Britian before Christianity was Buddhism and the Druids (Dravidians) in ancient Britain were Buddhists and constituted a social order which reserved to itself the mysteries of religion. This evidently shows that the religion of the British in the earlier ages, that is prior to Buddhism, was nothing other than Vedic religion and culture.

Recently, (around 1977 A. D.) in the heart of London, a temple of the Vedic God 'Mitra' (Sun) was excavated. The ancient Siva linga now on display in the Vatican in Rome are ample proof that temples of Lord Siva existed all over Europe prior to the spread of Christianity.

Sky worship, Shiva worship, observance of religious rites according to the lunar calender and recitation of 'Gayatri Mantra' translated into the local dialect were prevalent in ancient England. This clearly shows that the Druids were Vedic Pundits carrying on the mission of propagating Vedic culture through sermons in local languages.

Princep commenting on the Greek Church and Christianity says

the Buddhists of the West, accepting Christianity on its first announcement at once introduced the rites and observances which for centuries had already been in India.

Dean Inge, commenting on the teaching of Christian missionaries such as Plotinus, Caimant, Gregory, Augustine and the like says they are the ancient religion of Brahmins "masquerading in the clothes borrowed from the Jewish, Gnostic, Manichaean and Neo-Platonic allegories."

Humbolt says that Hindu customs and manners prevailed in America when the Europeans first founded colonies there. William Jones points out that the biggest temple of Mexico houses an image of Shiva, and the museums throughout South American countries have several figurines of Shiva and Ganesh, his Elephant-headed son, while the poetry of Peru bears the imprint of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Miles Poindexter says that the hymns of the Inca rulers of Peru remind us of the simple chantings very similar to that of Aryan Brahmins.

Syrian author Zenob says "the worship of the Hindu God Krishna was present in America in the second and third centuries before Christ. Temples dedicated to Krishna containing large images existed near the lake 'Van'. In the fourth century A. D. there were in America about five thousand followers of Bhagawata religion whose deity was Krishna."

According to Sir Henry Maine, the old Brehan laws of Ireland are Aryan. The Aswamedha sacrifice of Vedic culture survived till the 12th century A.D. in Ireland.

In the pre-Christian era a large part of Italy was known as Etruria, a corrupted form of the Sanskrit word meaning 'the land of the Vedic sage Atri.'

Vedic Temples

Hindu temples abounded in ancient Britain when Hinduism was the state religion. Ancient Hindu temples lie in unrecognizable ruins throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

One such famous temple existed on the Hill of Tara, alias Taragarh, (in today's Indian parlance), in Ireland. The Hill of Tara is consequently a sacred ancient site on which Sanskrit-speaking Hindu Kshatriya kings used to be crowned for centuries. The other famous temple is the well-known Stonehenge pre-dating the Roman conquest.

Under Roman rule London was known as Londonium. This is a corruption of the much ancient Sanskrit term Nondonium signifying a pleasing place.

Shiv Samhita

An ancient Sanskrit scripture, Shiva Samhita is well known in India to devout Hindus and to scholars. The same title is found listed among the publications of the Druids in Britain. Currently it is only a tiny booklet in English but its title clearly suggests that it is a rickety namesake of the original robust Sanskrit scripture.

Britain's Hindu New Year Day

Until 1752 A. D. England's New Year Day used to be March 25 (not January 1) which is just about the exact date when Hindus begin their new year. Every year new Hindu panchangs (calendars-cum-ephemeris) are brought out around March 25. This is crucial proof of the Hindu royal tradition having been rooted in ancient England from pre-Mahabharat times.

Footnote No. 52 to a research paper titled **The Origin of Observatories in India**, read at a conference in Scotland (10-19 August 1977) by professor K. D. Mathur of the U. S. A. corroborates that "as a result of certain astronomical tables received in Europe from the East, around 628 A. D. there developed a trend in Britain.... that the Britishers and Hindus had a common origin" (The Edinburgh Review, Vol. 10., p. 387, 1810 A. D.)

VEDIC GUILD SYSTEM

Julius Caesar who conquered the British Isles centuries after the extinction of Hindu rule there, records in his memoirs the

existence of two higher castes in Britain. Since the Hindu varna system alone has two higher castes above the lowermost Vaishya and Shoodra classes, this is additional proof of Hinduism having prevailed in the West. Therefore, the ancient way of life in Europe including the British Isles, usually dismissed as heathenism, was in fact Hinduism.

Ayurved

The Hindu medical system 'Ayurved' was practised in ancient England as may be concluded from English medical terms derived from Sanskrit. This is discussed elaborately in a separate chapter.

Sanskrit Medium

Education in ancient Britain and in fact in the whole of Europe used to be in Sanskrit as is also discussed at length in a separate chapter.

Academic Degrees

Academic degrees conferred in the Western system of education and its entire terminology is Sanskritic. This has been explained at length in a special chapter discussing the ancient Vedic educational system.

Lexicographic Lapse

English lexicography is guilty of a serious lapse. Whereas English dictionaries must first trace the roots of their words to Sanskrit, they resort mostly to Greek and Latin without realizing that those two languages themselves are descended from Sanskrit. Words are said to be of obscure origin if they cannot be traced to Latin or Greek or other popular sources such as old French and old English.

They have by and large ignored Sanskrit as a source language of English because the history they have learnt makes no mention of Hindu rule at the dawn of civilization when Sanskrit was the national language of the British Isles and the European continent.

This topic has been discussed at some length in a separate

chapter but hereunder we present a typical illustration of how and when philology and Christian tradition reach inexplicable dead-ends only the Sanskrit-Vedic tradition provides the master-key to solve their problems.

Vedic Kshatriyas.

The letter 'X', in the English alphabet represents the Sanskrit letter 'ksha.' That letter is of immense importance in Hindu tradition because it is the first letter in the word Xatriya (Kshatriya) signifying the warrior ruling class. As such the name Xavier is in fact an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Xatriya-vir namely Kshatriya warrior. The retention of 'X' in the English alphabet is a very important piece of evidence of ancient Hindu Kshatriya rule over the British Isles.

A short form of 'Kshatriya' is Kshatra. Scotland is in fact 'Kshatra land'. The Sanskrit term Kshatra has led to 'Scot' in English.

Currently it is believed by historians that the people of Ireland migrated and founded Scotland. On the face of it this explanation seems absurd. How could Irish people become Scots ? But if Ireland is understood to be the Sanskrit term 'Arya' land and if Scotland is understood to be another Sanskrit term Kshatra land then it becomes quite plausible that the Vedic people settled in Ireland moved to the northern tip of Britain and called that region Kshatraland i. e. Scotland.

Vedic Relics

"In the north of England, near the Wall of Hadrian an inscription in verse in honour of the goddess of Hieropolis has been found."[1]

Hieropolis is the Sanskrit name Haripur as i. e. the city of Lord Krishna alias Vishnu. That such a deity was worshipped in England is an indication of the Shiva worship too being very common in the British Isles. I identified at least two mosaics of Lord Shiva,

(1) P. 112, Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

found in Great Britain, on display in the British Museum in London in 1977. There might be many more lying undisplayed in its vaults. Of the two hung up on walls was a bearded figure holding a trident. The other was portrayed riding a buffalo (like the God of death, Yama) with a begging bowl slung at His waist.

Icons of the Mother Goddess, the consort of Lord Shiva, found in Britain are also exhibited in the British Museum.

Western scholars are in the habit of dismissing such finds as cult objects suggesting thereby that those icons belong to some stray, obscure sects but that the bulk of the population had nothing to do with it or that there was not much of a civilization to talk of in those remote days. All those notions need to be thoroughly purged.

The usual notion of the British Isles having remained deserted in the ancient past or at best having been inhabited only by monkeys or mere cave-men while countries like India had a flourishing Vedic civilization, needs to be drastically revised. Because all over the world in the remote past there used to be a flourishing Vedic civilization for millions of years.

It appears that prior to Julius Caesar's invasion the British Isles passed through a period of oblivion and obscurity. Consequently, there may have been a break in its history. But that must be recognised as a fact of history common to all nations and individuals. Just as every individual has his ups and downs; periods when he rides the high crest of prosperity, publicity and praise and periods when he is down and under, an insignificant nobody, nations too have their periods of glory, or depression and oblivion. Moreover being cut off from the European mainland Britain lacked a stable population or governance in the remote past off and on. Nevertheless evidence presented in this volume, in this chapter and elsewhere indicates that the British Isles constituted an important, active and busy component of the world Vedic-Sanskrit civilization.

Under the Vedic dispensation people worship a number of icons according to the individual mood, preference or convenience at any

given moment. But that doesn't constitute a cult. Each icon represents the entire immanent divinity which controls and sustains the cosmos. Therefore, the discovery of any Vedic deity anywhere is clear evidence of the existence of Vedic culture as a whole, just as homage paid to St. Xavier, Nicholas or Michael at any place is an indication of the prevalence of Christianity there and not of the cult of that particular saint alone.

Gold Ring with Shivling

A paper read on May 13, 1830 by Lt. Col. James Tod, titled "Observation on a Gold Ring found at Montrose in Scotland,"[2] said.

"The ring of which a facsimile is annexed, was sent to me by a valued associate of our Society with the following letter :-

Upper Lodge, Bushey Park,
20th March, 1829.

My dear Sir,

You will at once appreciate the following curious circumstance connected with the ring that accompanies this letter.

It was dug up on the Fort Hill near Montrose, some years since, on the site of an engagement occasioned by the landing of the English during Mary's (about 1556 A.D.) minority and her absence in France... It required but a slight knowledge of Hindu mythology at once to claim for it an Eastern origin....

Most truly yours,
G. Fitzclarence

It will not be easy to assign a satisfactory solution of its discovery in so unlooked for a quarter... This mystic amulet has at once an astrological and mythological import. It represents the symbol of the Sun God Belnath, around which is wreathed a serpent guardent

(2) Pp. 569-571, Vol. II, Article XXVI, Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

with two bulls as supporters... This relic, therefore, must have belonged to some pious devotee...."

The ring mentioned above has a Shivling mounted on it. The discovery proves the existence of Shiv worship and consequently of Vedic culture in the ancient British Isles. Two photos of it appear on the inside of the front cover of the annual research journal for 1980 A. D. of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History, New Delhi.

Calling it an emblem of the Sun is, however, improper. This is an example of how, after the decline of Vedic culture in the West, all deities got mixed up. Whether Roman, Assyrian, Syrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, they were all Vedic deities such as Shiva the Mother Goddess, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Rama, Krishna, Vishnu and the Sun. But because the sects which revered them had long lost their connection with India the name, shape and attributes of the several deities had all got inextricably mixed up and messed up. Therefore, it needs to be impressed on Western scholars that they must no longer consider themselves as authorities on such matters. They must seek the advice of Indian experts in Vedic theology to identify the ancient deities discovered in the West.

Vedic Festivals and Symbols

Along with Vedic deities Vedic festivals also formed part of public life in the ancient British Isles as recorded at various places in volumes titled **Indian Antiquities.**

"The first of April, or the ancient Feast of the Vernal Equinox (was) equally observed in India and in Britain." (Page 71, Vol. VI, Indian Antiquities)

"The first of May (was) equally regarded as a phallic festival in India and in Britain." (Page 89, Vol. ibid).

"The circle and the crescent, the former the characteristic symbol of Brahma, the latter that of Seeva (i. e. Shiva) were conspicuous ornaments of the sacerdotal order of ancient Britain."

(Page 236, Vol. VI, Indian Antiquities).

Hindu World

Dr. John Wilson observes in his book titled **India 3000 Years Ago** (first published in 1858, recently reprinted by the Indological Book House, Varanasi) "It is admitted by every philologer of the present day that the Aryas and ourselves have sprung from the same original stock."

The preface to Vol. VI of Indian Antiquities (Pages XI-XII) rightly asserts "The Hindoo religion probably spread over the whole earth; there are signs of it in every system of worship. In England it is obvious Stonehenge is one of the temples of the Booth, (i. e. Buddha) and the arithmetic, astronomy, astrology, the holidays, games, names of the stars, and figures of constellations, the language of the different nations bear the strongest marks of the same origin."

The same volume VI contains a **Dissertation on the Indian Origin of Druids"** which concludes that the Druids of Europe were Brahmins from India.

Stonehenge

The Stonehenge is one of the most important archaeological sites of pre-Christian England. Almost all writers agree that it was a temple and an observatory. But no scholar is known to have explained the significance or the meaning of the term Stonehenge. They all easily assume that the term Stonehenge arises from some bare stones standing there today. That is yet another illustration of the faulty methodology of research followed these days all over the modern world. We shall elucidate this in the context of the term Stonehenge. The term Stonehenge couldn't have been improvised for that site after it was left with only some bare boulders standing. The term Stonehenge applied to the site from very ancient times when it was a full-fledged, functioning temple-cum-observatory. At that time it was a massive, plastered building. Therefore, the current assumption that the term Stonehenge arises from the stones standing there is obviously mistaken. Those stone

remnants are like bones of a carcass. The name is always of the living entity and not of its skeleton. Therefore, the term Stonehenge must not have any relation to the English word 'Stone', from the remaining random stones left standing there.

Our discovery, therefore, is that 'Stonehenge' is the Sanskrit term (स्तवनकुंज) Stavankunj i. e. a meditational bower." A few miles away is another location titled Woodhenge. Since the Sanskrit equivalent of 'Wood' is 'Vana' alias 'Wana', the original Sanskrit name of the location is (वनकुंज) Vanakunja i. e. a forest 'bower.' This gives one a new insight in detecting the Sanskrit origin of English names ending in the suffix 'henge' which is the Sanskrit word 'Kunj' meaning 'bower.' Considered merely as an English syllable the term 'henge' is meaningless.

The Stonehenge is a circle of huge boulders standing on the Salisbury plain in Wiltshire. Salisbury is the Sanskrit term "Shaileshpury" (शैलेशपुरी) i. e. the Township of (Shiv) the 'Lord of the Mountains' Wiltshire which is also the Sanskrit term Walteshwar (वल्तेश्वर) signifying Lord Shiva.

According to several renowned astronomers Stonehenge is an ancient sophisticated astronomical observatory because the circle of stones enables one to determine the time for solar and lunar years, and get navigational bearings by the stars.

Avinsky, a Russian claims yet another significance for the structure. According to him the five circular stone-groups there form a pentagram or five-pointed star, and that the sizes of the circles represent the varying sizes of the planets of our solar system, with an error margin of barely one per cent.

Currently only 16 26-tonne stones remain standing in the inner circle, while 11 lie flat.

Excavations have indicated that originally the number of boulders in the outer circle numbered 30, and in the inner one 40. There are also two 6.6 metre high stones standing in the configuration, and 12 visible stones forming a horseshoe.

Most of the rocks in Stonehenge are Sarsens i. e. sandstone, while others are blue stones.

The Ancient Vedic Priest

The British Isles still have their ancient supreme Vedic seat. But like the Papacy in the Vatican in Rome the ancient Vedic pontiff of the British Isles has also been forced to embrace Christianity from 597 A. D.

That ancient sacred Vedic seat is the Archbishopry of Canterbury.

Since the letter 'c' in English deputizes both for 'si' and 'k' it is advisable to try both those pronunciations to discover the original Sanskrit word. Applying that rule to the term 'Canterbury' let us pronounce it as Santerbury. Now allowing for English mannerisms let us substitute 't' with 'k' and 'b' with 'p' to rewrite the name Canterbury as Sankarpury i. e. the township of Lord Shiva. This will reveal that Canterbury had an ancient famous Shiv temple which was the headquarters of the head priest namely the Archbishop, the supreme Vedic pontiff of the British Isles. The biggest and most ancient church in Canterbury should be identified as the site of that ancient Vedic Shiva temple. Research undertaken along these lines is bound to reveal the traces of that Vedic Shiva establishment. The current Archbishop is the successor in that sacred Vedic line. Research must investigate the antecedents of the Archbishopry of Canterbury alias Sankarpury. I had addressed a letter to the Archbishop, Dr. Robert Runcie in 1983 suggesting that his office had a pre-Christian origin of Vedic Shiv worship. The reply received from the Archbishop's librarian was that the suggestion was interesting but they don't have enough staff to probe into their antecedents of such antiquity. The remedy lies therefore for some university scholar to undertake the research.

Buddhism

Colonel Meadows Taylor believes "Buddhism may have been preached in Britain as it was in Greece."[3]

(3) P. 51, History of India.

As clarified elsewhere by us Buddhism is not at all a separate religion. When the Buddha attained fame in India for his great renunciation people flocked to hear his discourses. In those discourses the Buddha preached the same old Vedic-Upanishadic philosophy that had been ingrained in him. Therefore, all Vedic teachings preached in Vedic establishments all over the world in the post-Buddha era as the sayings of Buddha may have been preached in Buddha's name in Britain too.

Distant nations cut off from India later mistakenly believed that those teachings were of the Buddha himself. *The precise reason why Buddhism did not take root in India was that people here being in constant touch with Upanishadic teachings, were fully aware that Buddha's own teachings were not different.* In any case Taylor's reference to the spread of Buddha's teachings to the British Isles clearly indicates that in the post-Buddha era Vedic centres in Great Britain too, as elsewhere in the world, constantly invoked the Buddha's name as the latest master of Vedic theology.

Elephant and Peacock Motifs

One of the signs of the worldwide spread of Vedic civilization in Britain too is the prevalence of the elephant and peacock motifs in the art of regions where elephants and peacocks are not native fauna.

Sir Grafton Elliot Smith has observed that "the designs and beliefs centred around the elephants are... emphatically revealed in the antiquities of Scotland."[4]

Mosaics depicting peacocks and the Swastik found in Great Britain are on display in the British Museum, London. Peacocks are tropical birds native to India. Moreover, the peacock is also the mount of several Vedic deities. The Swastik is an important Vedic symbol. Therefore, the portrayal of peacocks and Swastiks in Great Britain is an indication of the ancient worship of Vedic deities prevalent there.

(4) Preface by Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, to Dorothea Chaplin's book, Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltik and Hindu Links.

Krishna

Dorothea Chaplin mentions that "in the parish churchyard of Penrith, England, there is a small figure with a halo on Boar-Stone who is.... vanquishing a serpent."[5]

Vanquishing the multi-hooded Kaliya being an important episode in Lord Krishna's life the church at Penrith was obviously a Krishna temple before being invaded by Christianity. The graveyard in churches are mute witnesses to the slaughter that ensued when Christianity tried to eradicate Vedic culture from Europe.

Holy Vedic Trinity

"Outside the west door of the church of the Holy Trinity which was originally at Dinnacair in Kincardineshire Scotland, but which is now in Banchory House is the stone (which) besides having a fish on it, is itself shaped like a fish."[6]

Every so-called church of the Christian Trinity was a quick and subtle substitute for the holy Vedic trinity of Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh by invading Christendom. The said church was, therefore, a Vedic temple. The term Dinnacair is the Sanskrit term 'Dinkar' meaning the Sun. Likewise the term Kincardineshire is the Sanskrit term (किंकर्दिनेश्वर) Kincardineswar signifying Lord Shiva. The fish is a symbol and incarnation of Lord Vishnu. All this indicates that all the places mentioned above formed a big Vedic temple establishment. Consequently, it is apparent that Scotland had a very strong ancient Vedic tradition.

The Boar Symbol

The symbol of the boar "may be perceived in a carving on one of the inside walls of St. David's cathedral in South Wales, in a part of the edifice which is said to be the oldest portion. Tacitus refers to the boar as a religious symbol of the ancient

(5) Pp. 20-25, Dorothea Chaplin's book, ibid.
(6) P. 27, Dorothea Chaplin's book, ibid.

tribe of Aestyi, whose language was Gaelic... A boar is also carved on the rock fortress of Dunadd in Argyll... The carving of the Knock-na-Gael boar... near Inverness has a deified name and a little... above the animal is the carving of a sun-disc."[7] The London Times of September 20, 1929 carried an article on it by Herbert Craw. "Fargus Mor, son of Erc, the first king of Scotland, is said to have been crowned in the fort of Dunadd when he arrived from Dalriada, county Antrim, Ireland, in the early part of the Christian era. Many small pre-historic objects have been discovered here, and it is possible that the history of the fort began sometime before this event.... the figure of a boar is sometimes hewn out of stone and placed over the grave of some hero. There is one of these on the holy island of Incholm, in the Firth of Forth, where the ruins of an old Abbey are still in existence, the surroundings showing such an ancient foundation that the precincts are looked upon as the 'Iona' of the East of Scotland..... A symbolic boar (was drawn) over the doorway of a shop. On the Mound in Edinburgh..... St. Andrew's church, Penrith, Cumberland stands on foundations of great antiquity... all the boars have the plaited deified mane. Figures of boars in mythological form have been found at Hounslow in Middlesex... A curious figure composite in symbolism, sitting in a cross-legged attitude, with a symbolic boar behind it, was discovered at Meigle In Perthshire and there may be many others discovered and undiscovered."[8]

In the above passage the name Erc is Sanskrit, meaning the Sun. Antrim in Sanskrit, means interior. Perthshire is the Sanskrit term Partheswar (पार्थेश्वर) signifying Lord Krishna.

Ganesh

Margate in Kent has a very ancient grotto which obviously was used by sages for meditation and Vedic chants. Ganesh[9] is represented in that grotto says Dorothea.

(7) Pp. 30-31, ibid.
(8) Pp. 31, 32 ibid.
(9) P. 37, ibid.

Scand

Scand, the son of Shiva in Vedic lore, is the commander-in-chief of the army of the Gods. In Gaelic language 'Scandlock' means 'warlike' and 'scandal' means battle. From this it should be obvious that people speaking Gaelic practised Vedic culture. Lok alias lock in Sanskrit signifies a region inhabited by people.

In Wales the earth is called 'pridd'. Apparently this is a relic of the Sanskrit word 'prithvi.'

Agam

The Vedas are known as both Nigam and Agam. The word 'Agam' connotes 'arrival', while Nigam' signifies 'departure.' Consequently both those terms apply to the Vedas as dealing with the arrival and departure of life, birth after birth. In ancient Britain the "Ogam script was an occult manner of writing, and is in cryptic form. The wheel of Ogam is often seen in Keltic designs; and some fine specimens carved in stone find refuge in the church at Margam in south Wales."[10] Obviously the name of the script indicates the prevalence of Vedic studies in ancient Britain.

The golden ring which forms part of the Glasgow coat-of-arms is thought to be a solar symbol.

The Cow and Mother Goddess

In Vedic tradition the cow is a very sacred animal. One may see the "cow-face looking out from some of the carved rocks of antiquity in the British isles, and also in decoration of a later period in some parts of the country... At a very early period the Rishis and thinkers of ancient India established the worship of the great Mother Goddess... Innumerable figures of the mother Goddess have been discovered in Asia, Africa and Europe during the last hundred years."[11]

The Greek goddess Demater is Sanskrit Deva-Maatar i, e. mother of the gods.

(10) P. 46, ibid.
(11) Pp. 52-56, ibid.

The Sanskrit word 'jwala'(i, e. flame) is spelled as 'Jwawl' in Welsh and Cornish.

Serpent Symbol

"The emblems of serpents are found all over Britain. At Alstonfield in Staffordshire there are three fragments of sculptured crosses... Here the Keltic plaitwork ends in a serpent head. (In) the Stafford Knot, the badge of the Stafford family, the two ends of the knot occasionally terminate with the heads of serpents... There is a device of a snake on an old earth-house at Airlie, Angus, Scotland... Near Loch Nell in Argyll, is a serpentine mound 300 ft. long.."[12]

Dogras

"At some time, during the 5th century A. D. Dogra was chief of the Druids in Britain.... It seems not unlikely that his name is in some way connected with the Dogras in Kashmir."[13]

Another Indian Kshatriya clan, the Cholas have also an ancient township Cholomondeley in Scotland commemorating their ancient sojourn in the British Isles. That term is Sanskrit (चोल-मंडल-आलय) Chol-mandal-alaya i, e. "an enclave of the Cholas."

Lotus Motif

"Although not indigenous to the soil, the graceful form of the lotus is much in evidence in the early handiwork of the Picts in Scotland. In the bridal song of a Welsh harpist there is an allusion to the lotus...

Love sat on a lotus leaf afloat
And saw old Time in his loaded boat..."[14]

A Keltic lotus leaf design also forms the framework of a window in the Cathedral of Iona.

(12) Pp. 73-74, ibid.
(13) P. 81, ibid.
(14) P. 83, ibid.

Dancing Around the Maypole

"In India in mediaeval times when the spring festivities were celebrated with pomp and pageantry for three months, the people danced round the Maypole as they do in some districts in England at the present day."[15]

Strewing Grass on Floors

The roots of the Kusa grass are lopped off and the grass is strewn over the floor of the chamber where the religious Durga Puja ceremony is held in India around October.

A similar custom exists in Britain since Vedic times. The old custom of Rush-bearing is observed annually on the 5th of August or around that date, in the old church of St. Oswald at Grasmere in Westmoreland. The Rush-bearing tradition is also observed in Nottinghamshire on Ascension-Day.

There is a belief in the British Isles and also in India that a dog scratching the floor forebodes death.

Festival of the God of Death

The Samain festival in Scotland is associated with Saman, God of Death. The festival starts at midnight on October 31, when witches on broomsticks fly across the sky and owls, bats and black cats come out in the moonlight. This coincides with the Vedic Sarva Pitri Amavasya i. e. New Moon Day in October when libations are offered to dead ancestors. Saman is a corruption of Yaman alias Yama, the Vedic God of Death.

Kent

The name Kent in Britain originates in the Sanskrit term kanthi, a coast. The coastal sub-division of the district of Midnapur in West Bengal is know as Kanthi.

The Vedic Margate Grotto

Britain has a very ancient cave used for Vedic chants and worship.

(15) P. 89, Ibid.

The "mysterious beautiful and subterranean grotto was discovered about a hundred years ago at Margate in the Isle of Thanet. It is distinguished from other grottos on the British Isles on account of the excellent workmanship displayed in the interior, including true mosaic. The grotto comprises an entrance, a rotund, rectangular chamber and serpentine passages; and the walls, ceilings and archways are ornamented with symbolic patterns. On the walls there are heart-outlines, each containing a smaller heart.... as interpreted by the Hindus, a heart within a heart or a lotus within a lotus indicates the cycle of creation. A human heart with the aorta attached was compared by the rishis of old to a developed lotus bud with the stem attached. There are also two small hearts on a panel... the shell mosaic which appears here and there glistens when light is thrown upon it... In the rectangular chamber... are the Sun, moon and stars... Kent was a sun-worshipping county, apparently as it has a white horse in its coat of arms. The grotto appears to be dedicated to Vishnu, the Sun, in the form of Narayan or to Varun. He appears to be standing in his characteristic attitude supporting the earth, which contains an emblem of the Trinity or human family. Above again is the Sun. In each of the four corners of the shrine is a large conch."

"The Margate grotto which might well be called the grotto of the conch, appears to have no counterpart in the British Isles. This shrine with its beautiful central pillar on which is the emblem of the turtle certainly shows designs based on the Aryan faith. The Sun is portrayed rising, setting and in full midday glory. Urns from which rise eternal flames, also find a place on the walls. The grotto possesses the properties of a whispering gallery; the entrance-way is thought to have been narrower originally, allowing a passage-way in single file only. The grotto resembles that which we know as a Catacomb. The grotto (is) of a pre-Christian character. The Sanskrit word Satha Khumba (शत कुंभ) would appear to be the origin of the term catacomb. Satha Khumba seems to have been a kind of Teertha or sacred spot which was always connected with water in some form or other."[16] The Margate grotto obviously resounded with Vedic chants in ancient times being used as a

Vedic training centre.

Combe is Kumbha

The term combe or combes is associated with a number of places in Britain. That is the Sanskrit term 'Kumbha' namely a pitcher. Places called Combe have generally water or a waterfall associated with them. "Swanscombe in Kent has recently revealed some ten thousand-year-old pottery", observes Dorothea Chaplin on page 216 of her book.

She adds that 'Comb' as a Scottish Lowland word was used to distinguish all such hills as are scooped out on one side in the form of a crescent. The bosom of the hill, or that portion which, lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated 'coomb'.

The Snake Town

Avebury is an ancient site in Britain with serpentine stone formations. Significantly the name (अहिपुरी) Ahipury (of which Avebury is a corruption) is in fact a Sanskrit term connoting a snake town.

The Isle of Angelsey also had a gigantic statue of Lord Vishnu reclining on the great time-serpent, which is described in a separate chapter.

The Rag Tree

"Houston in Renfrewshire in Scotland is Hua's Town in which there was a holy well. Mothers used to bring their sick children to leave them in the pure and possibly medicated waters. They put rags or garments on the branches of neighbouring trees, but some over-zealous Christian missionaries forced the people to abandon their tradition and had the well filled with stones."[17] Hanging such rags on trees near holy shrines is a very ancient Hindu custom common in India.

(16) Pp. 113-115 and 216, ibid.
(17) Pp. 115-116, ibid.

Cremation

Evidence of the Vedic practice of cremation being prevalent in ancient Britain is found in the form of urns containing sacred ashes preserved under elaborate stone shrines.

King Bali's Gate

Bali is the name of a famous Asur king in Vedic lore. He was vanquished and banished to the nether world by God Vishnu. Ballingsgate in London, formerly known as Belin's Gate is named after Belin, son of a British king and grandson of Cloton, king of Cornwall. On Belin's death his ashes were put in a bronze urn which was put on top of the arch of a gate. Belin is a Sanskrit form of the name Bali.

Tantrik Design

The beautiful rose or wheel window with 16 segments in the old Bishop's palace at St. David's in South Wales and others of its kind have originated from Hindu tantrik designs. Since (देवि-द) Devi-da (alias David) is a Sanskrit term signifying blessed or donated by the Goddess St. David's church was obviously a Mother Goddess temple earlier.

Sun

The English name Martin is Sanskrit (मार्तण्ड) Martand i. e. the Sun. The arms of the Martin family consist of a Latin cross with the Sun disc appended to one arm and the crescent moon to the other.

In Vedic tradition the Sun-Moon symbols signify perpetual reign and fame for the ruling family.

The circle representing the Sun appears over Vishnu temples while the trident is raised over a Shiva temple. These symbols are found in several European churches which are ancient Vedic temples.

Perambulation

When making pilgrimages to holy wells, the Kelts circulated three times round the well in a clockwise direction as the Hindus do even today. Two Christian monarchs of England, Edgar and Canute banned well-worship.

Off the coast of Galway is Aran island deriving its name from the Sanskrit word (अरण्य) 'Aranya' signifying a forest. The island is full of stone relics of pre-Christian antiquity.

Moreshwar

In Scotland, specially in Morayshire, figures of bulls are carved in rocks. The place is an ancient Vedic temple site. Morayshire is a corruption of the Sanskrit name of the deity, (मोरेश्वर) Moreshwar. The place obviously abounded in Shiva temples which were destroyed by Christian zealots. The Bull, Nandin is the mount of Lord Shiv.

Vedic Pilgrimages

Pilgrimages were made to St. Nicholas' Church on the first Monday and Tuesday of May to commemorate a festival. A procession, with accompanying ceremonies still takes place near the summer solstice at Peebles in southern Scotland known as the Beltana festival. It was a pre-Christian holy fair and feast. On the summits of Peebleshire hills are several forts of which two most important are Cademuir and Cardrona.

Peebles had been an important healing centre in pre-Christian times. It abounds in holy wells. Those wells dedicated to various Vedic deities have their ancient Sanskrit names twisted to sound Christian such as St. Mungo and St. Ronan.

A holy spring here has a tank built around it 12 ft. below the ground. It has 36 pillars and holds 7000 gallons of water. There are two springs close by, one of fresh water and the other of sulphur in an horseshoe-type aperture. Britain has many such sacred wells. One is in Perth.

Ancient Vedic shrines in Scotland suffered great ravage at the

hands of Christian zealots and wars of chieftains. St. Andrews made to appear as a Christian name was a temple dedicated to the Vedic deity, Indra. The harbour there is built of ancient carved and cultured stones obtained from the debris of Vedic temples wrecked by Christian fanatics. The ancient Vedic Indra temple in Perth was pulled down and dragged to pieces. The county of Galloway was denuded of most of its archaeological remains, and ancient temples were converted into churches.

John Knox the Knocker

In Perth, after a sermon delivered by John Knox, all ancient artistic Vedic shrines were destroyed in one night. St. Paul's cathedral in London, which was an ancient Vishnu temple was also invaded at about the same time and its valuable contents were either plundered or destroyed.

Saraswati

Staffordshire has many relics of ancient Vedic shrines. The White Lady which so often figures in British legend is the Vedic goddess Saraswati.

Sacred Rivers

One of the many names of the Ganga is Dhur, and the word 'dwi' in Welsh for water is a derivative of Dhur. Keltic rivers were feminine in the Sanskrit tradition. The term 'Father' Thames is obviously an innovation since Tamise in French is feminine as Tamasa is in Sanskrit. That shows that France too has a river Tamise alias Tamasa of Ramayanic fame.

The Keltic river in Essex, spelled Ugley, is pronounced Hoogley as in India.

"It may not be very generally known", observes Dorothea Chaplin (on page 138 of her book) that "Margharita is a Sanskrit word meaning a pearl. This meaning is attributed to it by Mc Crindles' Greek historians in connection with Alexander's invasion of India."

The term Margarita (मार्गिता or मार्गिकता) has two other Sanskrit

connotations signifying 'a woman devoted to truth' or 'devoted to the chosen path.'

Manu's Land

Several areas in Britain are named after Manu, the first law-giver and ruler. One is the Isle of Man. The other is Slamannan in Central Scotland. It means the 'upland of Manu' and Checkmannan (the smallest county in Scotland) i. e. : the 'Stone of Manu' according to professor Watson.

A map dated 1731 in the Public Library of Edinburgh states that Islay among the Western isles of Scotland is an abbreviation of the 'Isle of Ila' and it is said that Helmsdale and Helmsdale river in Sutherlandshire too are named after Ila the daughter of Manu.

Pura and Pury

The term 'Borough' in the British Isles is a corruption of the Sanskrit term 'Pura' i. e. an urban settlement, township or locality. Its feminine form 'Pury' indicating a smaller township, is also widely used in Britain as Bury. Therefore, these two terms Borough and Bury which are very common in the British Isles are emphatic proof of the existence of Vedic culture in Britain for millions of years. That Vedic tradition is so firmly rooted that it survives to our own day despite two thousand years of invasions by diverse peoples.

Goldsborough (near Whitby in Yorkshire) is a part translation of the ancient Sanskrit name Suvarnapur (i. e. the city of gold). That and Flamsborough Head district abound in ancient ruins of Vedic settlements. Farnborough is located on a very ancient site. Its church was an ancient Vedic temple. The plaque in that church is believed to be the oldest in England.

Jedburgh Abbey in the Scottish lowlands is the Sanskrit term Yedupur Abbey signifying a temple dedicated to Lord Krishna. That Abbey is still an architectural gem despite the havoc wrought upon it by Christian zealots.

Edinborough the City of the Vedas

Dorothea Chaplin very rightly surmises that Edinburgh connotes the city of the Vedas. We arrive at the same conclusion but in a different way. Our explanation is that the Vedas had come to be pronounced as Edda after the advent of Christianity in Europe. Scandinavia's ancientmost scripture Edda is an echo of the Sanskrit Vedas. The Sanskrit form would be (वेदानाम् पुरम्) Vedanampuram like Hastinampuram. In India there is an ancient city called Hastinapur (i. e. a city of elephants). Likewise Edinburgh in Scotland is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Vedinpur alias Edinpur i. e. City of the Vedas.

Dorothy Chaplin's explanation (on page 139 of her book) is "The city of Edinburgh with its famous beacon is surrounded by a halo of romance. Arthur in Scotland seems to be identical with Aedh, or Aedhan, the Fair one, Keltic god of fire. So conspicuous a figure in legend and romance as King Arthur, whose Seat is a landmark all over Edinburgh and far beyond, would seem also to be identified with Edinburgh itself. This beacon, is now known as Arthur's seat, the Gadi of Arthur, and one of the spots from which the mystic Aidh or Torch of the Vedas, spread its illuminating rays in all directions for the material and spiritual enlightenment of humanity? The word 'aidh' in the Vedas is thought by Maxmueller to mean a torch. Edha (with a short 'a') is a synonym of 'indhan' or fuel which builds up the sacrificial fire... As so many names in the British Isles are admittedly of Sanskrit origin, it seems within the range of possibility that Burgh and Borough originated from pura..."[18]

The Christian term Michael is a corruption of the term Manukul i. e. one descended from Manu.

The Town Council of Peebles owns a silver arrow described as a 'flattened stalk of silver with a barbed point.' It is 15 inches long and is preserved in the Hall of the Royal Archers in Edinburgh.[19]

---

(18) Pp. 139-140, ibid.
(19) P. 164, ibid.

This is obviously a pre-Christian relic.

Deepawali in Scotland

Deepawali, the festival of lights is the gayest and longest festival in the Vedic tradition. In that festival all houses are wreathed in rows of oil lamps and all members of the household and visitors are sumptuously feasted on snacks. A relic of this survives in Scottish tradition. "One of the forms of the Hallow E'en festivities in Scotland is that of the Procession of Lamps, which are made of turnips hollowed out and given a human face or that of the Sun and Moon... The fact that it takes place in the autumn leads one to think it may be a reflection of Divali. The artistry displayed in cake-making at this time, is remarkable."[20]

Dhenu The Cow

An old Gaelic Ms the Book of the Dun Cow indicates that the Sanskrit word Dhenu for a cow was in use in ancient Britain. Even the word 'cow' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'gow'.

Devi Sant

St. David (David Sant-i. e. devoted to Devi, the great goddess) the patron saint of Wales, practised rigid austerities and to whom much legend attaches. He was a Vedic sanyasi (recluse). South Wales, notably Dewisland in Pembrokeshire has numerous Vedic relics. The term Dewisland is Sanskrit Devi-sthan i, e. the sanctuary of the goddess. The term Pembrokeshire is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit term Tryambakeshwar i. e. Lord Shiva or a locality where the Chief deity is Lord Shiva.

Vedic Stage Plays

In ancient Vedic tradition all forms of public entertainment such as dance, ballet and dramas were woven around the doings of gods. That in ancient British tradition too religious themes alone formed part of public entertainment is strong proof that Vedic

(20) P. 179, Ibid.

culture has been Britain's (and in fact that of the whole world's) primordial heritage. About this Dorothea Chaplin observes 'British miracle-plays of mediaeval times (belonged) to the ancient faith of the Britons (i. e. Vedic alias Aryan or Keltic). Morality plays are allegorical (wherein) abstract ideas take personal form. Allegorical or mythological figures are created by the dramatist for this purpose. **The play of the Wether**, written by John Haywood and performed at Malvern in 1732 was... described as a new and very merry interlude of all manner of Wethers. It was printed in 1533. The central figure was the Sky God (i, e. Lord Indra) and can have been no other than Dis Peter or Dyes Pitar, the Heaven Father of both Hindus and Kelts. The play envelops a philosophic truism presented with humour, yet none the less a fact for all time. The mythological covering veils the philosophy."[21]

Om in Welsh Tradition

"The language of the Welsh is thought by some to resemble Sanskrit. George Barrow maintains that Gaelic possesses more Sanskrit words than Cymrie. (Like Sanskrit Welsh is pronounced as it is spelled). In Welsh tradition it is said that God realized His name thus, lll and that this is the word, the first event traditionally preserved. These strokes are three beams of light, the foundation of the alphabet leading to knowledge. In Hindu tradition AUM (the combination of three sounds A U M) represents the same idea. The word uttered by the Almighty was the literary and musical sound in the universe, according to the people of Wales; and in the eyes of the Kelts, music in common with literature is sanctified as being of divine origin."[22] This is exactly Vedic tradition too.

The above extract is a clear indication that the letter AUM was as much revered in the British Isles, as the origin of all knowledge and speech, as it is revered in the Vedic tradition in India.

(21) P. 185, ibid.
(22) Pp. 192-194, ibid.

Complicated Spelling

Several locations in the British Isles retain their ancient, long-winding Sanskrit names and titles but their pronunciation has obviously been distorted or shortcircuited.

A city in Wales has a tongue-twisting name made up of 58 letters namely :-

LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERYCHWYRNDROBWLLLLANTYSILIOGOGOGOCH

The railway ticket of the place has all those letters printed on it but the impossible name is pronounced in short as Clanfair Piji. That name of the town, in the west Wales island country of Anglesey, is currently mistakenly believed to mean. 'St. Mary's church in a dell of white Hazel trees, near the Rapid Whirlpool, by the Red Cave of the Church of St. Tysilio, That is obviously a Christian plaster shrouding the earlier Sanskrit wording.

We here offer the guidelines for any Sanskritist to try to unravel that Sanskrit name which obviously refers to the temple of the reclining Lord Vishnu and Brahma and Shiva who constitute the holy Vedic cosmic Trinity. We have already described in detail elsewhere in this volume that the Isle of Angelsey had a gigantic statuary representing the Vedic Trinity. As such it bore a long Sanskrit title appropriate to its supreme importance. The 58-letter spelling of that place is the fossilized relic of the grand Sanskrit title of that divine site and sight.

That lengthy slithering spelling represents the distortion of a long Sanskrit compound sentence spelling the divine importance of that ancient city as is often encountered in the novel titled Kadambari written by the ancient Sanskrit poet and author, Bana Bhatta.

A parallel contemporary example of long Sanskrit titles for famous or important cities may be quoted from Siam alias Thailand The title of Ayuthia (their ancient capital) and now Bangkok runs into 162 letters as under :-

Krung thep mahana Khonobonobowom ratan Kosin Mahinitarayudayaya Mahadilokpopnoparatana rajthani buriromud omrajhiwas mahasatarnamo rupimarna Varasatitsakattiya Visanukamprasit.

That long title signifies 'A city of angels, great city of immortals, magnificent jewelled city of the God Indra, seat of the king of Ayuthia, city of gleaming temples, city of the King's most excellent palace and dominions, home of Vishnu and all the gods.'

We venture to suggest that if some Sanskrit expert and genius wrestles with the long 58-letter title of the Welsh city he may also be able to resolve it into meaningful words adding up to a long and colourful title of that great city of vanished glory, like that of the Siamese capital. The word 'Church' has been substituted for the word temple in the original title of that Welsh city. The 58-letter title would, I suggest, resolve into something like the following in chaste Sanskrit-Seat of the Supreme divinity Lord Vishnu and the holy Trinity, Creator, and sustainer of the world and the navel of the cosmos etc, etc.

Britain has many names which make absolutely no sense in English but are very meaningful Sanskrit terms. For instance Manmouthshire is (मन्मथेश्वर) Manmatheshwar i. e. Shiva the Lord of the God of Love. Balliol is Ballal (बल्लाल) name of the elephant-headed god Ganesh.

Names

Names 'Bagot' and 'Paget' of old Staffordshire families are corruptions of the Sanskrit word 'Bhakta' connoting a 'devotee'. We come across corresponding names 'Bhagat' in North India, and 'Bhagwat' in South India.

The English surname Roy is found both as Roy and Rai in India since it is a Sanskrit name signifying a king, lord or master.

Sheila is an English name of Sanskrit origin, signifying a woman of character.

The name Sarah is an European abbreviation of the Sanskrit goddess Saraswati as 'survey' is the short form of the Sanskrit word surveykshan (सर्वेक्षण).

The term 'Syr' in old Welsh and 'Sir' in modern English are malpronunciations of the Sanskrit honorific 'Sri.'

Rebirth

The Vedic doctrine of rebirth or reincarnation appears in Wales in the form of Teliesin or Taliesin, Chief Bard and one of the Three Primary Inventors. Taliesin was a rebirth. He is sometimes equated with Ossian or Oisin, son of Fingal in Scotland, whose mother was a Hind." Sin is the Vedic ending 'Sen'.

Royal Emblem

"The King's Dragon sometimes faces the Queen's Lion when they support the royal arms, and in some cases he takes the form of a gryffin. Both of these are Hindu emblems of Siva and Vishnu."

"The University of St. Andrews has a crescent in its coat of arms which is a sign of Siva of the Hindu Trinity."[23]

"One may see a dragon among the designs on the tiles in the Pyx Chapel of Westminster Abbey."

The Dun Cow conspicuously carved in stone occupies an honoured position on the tower of Durham cathedral indicating that is was a temple of the cowherd Krishna.

The Sanskrit word Hrid meaning 'heart' is written as Cridhe in Gaelic. That is why heardiologists are known as Cardiologists.

In September 1911 near Dormington in Hertfordshire, a gypsy child died, whereupon the parents broke up the van in which they lived, and which had cost them £ 80, to make a funeral pyre.[24] Such was the hold of Vedic traditions on their minds that they

(23) Pp. 196-201, Ibid.

(24) P. 202, Ibid.

couldn't help cremating their child even at the cost of burning their own mobile home as it were.

The Holy Grail

"The legend of the Holy Grail, so widely spread in Europe, is full of mystic meaning.... If the quest for wisdom was not pursued seriously the Grail vanished. Only to those whose condition of mind permitted was the Holy Grail visible."[25] This is as per Vedic tradition.

Manu

As per Vedic tradition Manu was the first man on earth. In fact the English word 'man' itself connotes 'a descendant of Manu'. Manu is known as Vaivasvat i. e. son of Vivaswan, the Sun, That is to say Manu was the first being created by the Sun Himself.

If we find that Manu is regarded as the father of humanity in other parts of the world too where people are no longer Hindus that should be a sure enough indication that Vedic culture existed all over the world.

Such evidence is, indeed, provided by Dorothea Chaplin, She observes "Of the Isle of Man Canon Kermode remarks' It is tantalizing that of the many names which occur in our Manks inscriptions none have with certainty been identified with any historic personage.' (Zeitschrift fiir Celtische Pilalogic, 1897). Professor W. A. Craigie of St. Andrew's remarks of the Isle of Man, called Mon in Iceland, that it has for the genitive Manor, and that the mutation may imply an original nominative, Manu, whence the genitive Manu of Gaelic names. Thus the central point in Iceland appears to be the mythic figure of the great Hindu law-giver as in the Isle of Man and some districts of the British mainland."[26]

Iceland, currently sparsely populated had in the ancient times a flourishing Vedic community. This is apparent from the above evidence as well as the preponderance of Sanskrit words (such as sambandhi i, e. a relation) in their language.

(25) P. 208, Ibid.

(26) P. 213, Ibid.

Rudra in Monmouthshire

It has already been explained earlier that Monmouthshire (alias Manmatheshwar) is the Sanskrit name of Lord Shiva and also this township. The angry form of Shiva is Rudra. And surprisingly enough (or should it really be a matter for surprise?) there is a place called Rudry in Monmouthshire, obviously 'the temple of Rudra.' Rudry is the exact Sanskrit form. An enraged Shiva is known as Rudra.

Muni

"The important ecclesiastical centre of St. David's in South Wales, suggests association with Hindu allegory in its old name of Muni... the daughter of Daksha and the mother of Narad."[27]

Gauri

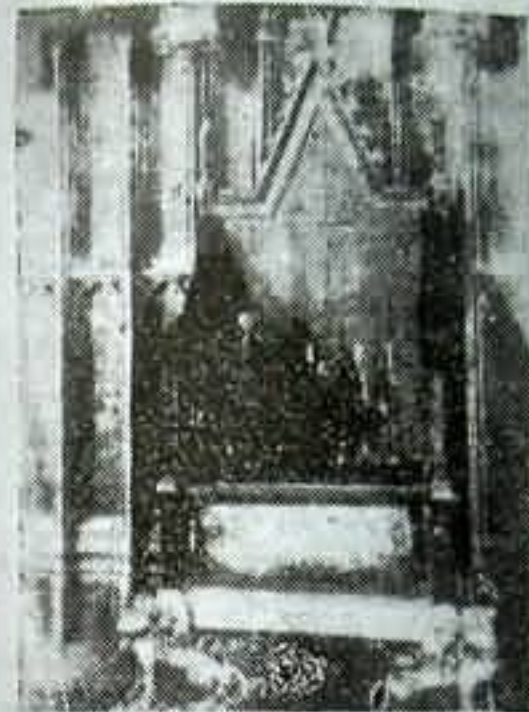
"Chaurykirk the old name for Elgin Cathedral, (is) possibly from Gauri, the Goddess of the hearth and home. Gauri is the wife of Siva whose vehicle, the Bull, is so much in evidence on pillar stones in this district."[28]

Bharadwaj

The Gaelic deity Budwas was originally Bharadwaj grandson of Brihaspati. Bharadwaja's descendant was Drona from whom the hill fort of Cardrona received its name.

Tactical troop formations known as 'vyuha' find a mention numerous times in the Mahabharat. Among them the Chakra-vyuha is the most popular and survives to this day in Hindu Vedic parlance. Such concentric defensive walls rising in tiers exist on the Malvern Hills in Herefordshire, notes Dorothea Chaplin. This is doubly significant. Firstly, it proves that Mahabharat accounts are not imaginary and secondly, that Scotland alias Kshatra Sthan in the British Isles does indeed preserve some very ancient Vedic military traditions even in concrete masonry.

♦♦

(27) P. 216, ibid.
(28) P. 217, ibid.

Above is the British coronation chair kept in Westminster Abbey, London. Every new British sovereign is crowned on it. At its four legs are golden lions. Two front ones are seen at the bottom. To crown a Sovereign on a Lion-seat (Simhasan in Sanskrit) is inviolable Vedic tradition. The rickety, vexed lions here are a typical Indian pattern seen at numerous historic sites in India. Even the word (spelled in old English as 'Cing') is the Indian word Singh corrupted from Sanskrit 'Simha' (meaning a 'lion') because every sovereign was called upon to be as brave and vigilant as a lion in protecting his subjects.

Above the lions but below the Chair-seat may be seen a piece of rock. That is the almond-coloured, crude Stone of Scon. None knows its history prior to the 12th century A. D. What is known, however, is that the Stone of Scon's sacred association with the British coronation chair is indispensable and inviolable.

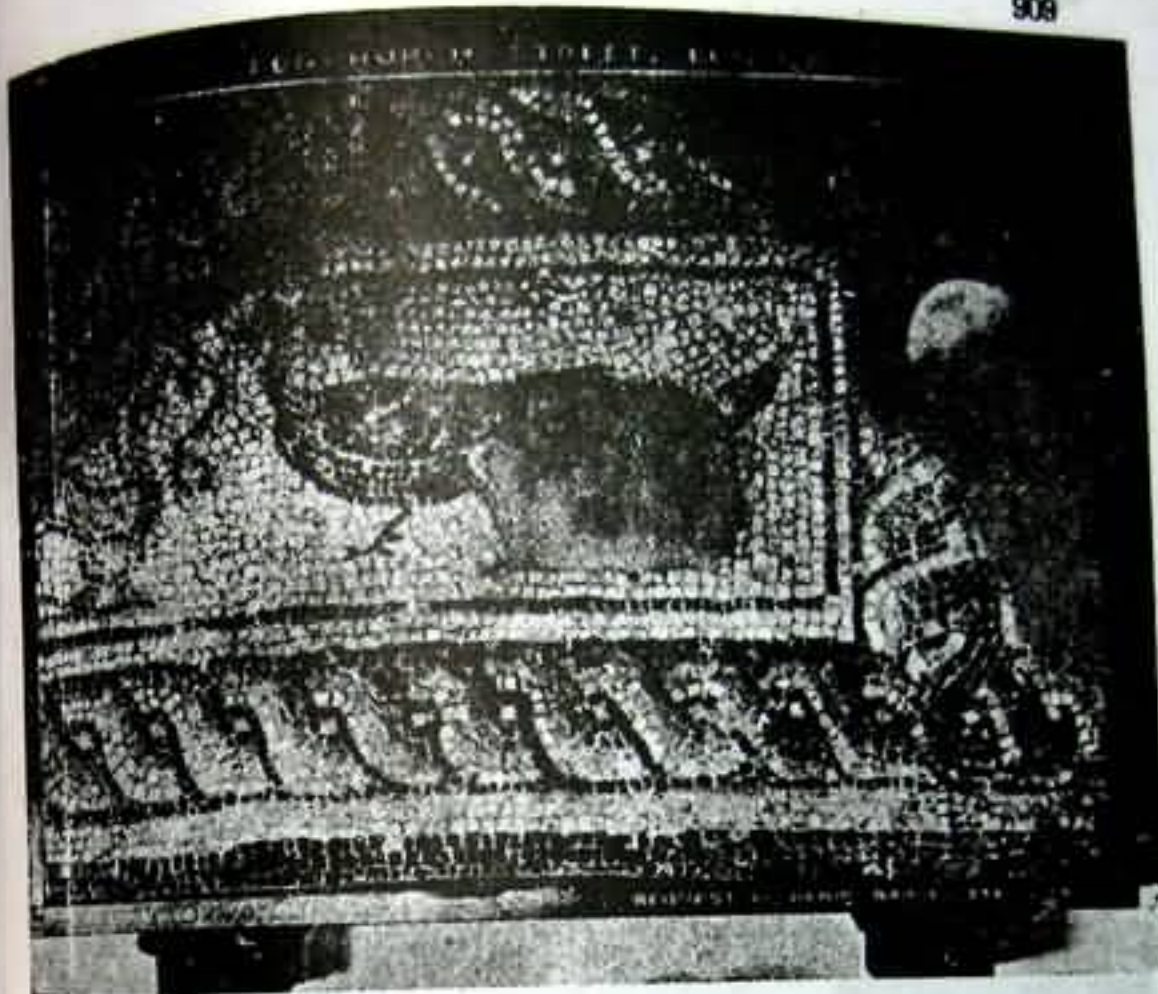
That stone is obviously from India because regarding even stones as sacred is Vedic custom. Its ochre colour too is of Vedic sanctity. The name Scon is a truncated pronunciation of the name Scand, son of Lord

Shiva, and commander-in-chief of the armies of the Gods. One of the Purans (i. e. ancient Vedic histories) is named as Scand Puran.

The stone was carried from India, in times immemorial by Vedic Kshatriyas who administered the world. They always retained the stone under their administrative seat so that even in distant lands they may never forget the Vedic ideals of providing a clean, simple, honest, strict and impartial Vedic administration. It is that tradition which still remains wedded to the British throne.

This statue of sage Agasti is from Java (Indonesia).

Agastya a Vedic scholar known for his exemplary character, great erudition and arresting personality had made such a splash in the ancient world that everybody from emperors (such as Augustus Caesar) to ordinary recluses (such as St. Augustine) felt proud to bear his name. Even the adjective 'august' (personality) derives from Vedic sage-scholar Agasti's spell-binding personality.

Such statues of Vedic sages and deities abounded all over Europe too but they were cut down by neo-Christian zealots.

Courtesy, British Museum, London

Though the peacock belongs to tropical regions yet it was a popular motif in ancient Vedic Europe. Above is the photo of a mosaic dug up in the British Isles, exhibited in the British Museum, London.

The peacock is considered holy and is the mount of a number of deities in Vedic tradition, such as Saraswati.

This is one of the visual proofs of the Vedic past of Great Britain.

Note the entwining serpent design of the picture frame. That too is of Vedic origin because multi-hooded cobras are invariably associated with Vedic deities.

From this we conclude that such mosaics were laid out at ancient Vedic temple-sites in Europe and the British Isles.

Courtesy, British Museum, London.

An ancient British mosaic exhibited in the British Museum, London. Note the Swastiks and the eight-petalled lotus (foreground, centre) which are Vedic motifs.

Sites where such mosaics have been found were obviously occupied by ancient Vedic temples. Yet Western historians and archaeologists seem to have been generally unaware of the topographical and theological significance of these finds.

A statue of Roman Catholic Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey, London. Numerous such statues of the dead elite kneeling, bending, prostrate or on horseback are on display in the Abbey. Though Christians their palms are joined in prayerful submission to divinity in the Vedic 'Namaskar' style, at the time of death. This is graphic proof that even after hundreds of years of conversion to Christianity ancient Vedic traditions persist to our own day all over Europe, unknowingly. Thousands of visitors from all over the world visit the Abbey everyday and yet none draws any historical conclusions from such graphic details. This underlines the necessity for greater and sharper vigilance and awakening in detecting crucial historical evidence. This also illustrates how current methods of historical research skip over a plethora of such very valuable evidence even of a concrete, graphic, visual kind.

THE VEDIC PAST OF IRELAND

Ireland is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Arya Sthan i. e. a land of Aryan (viz. Vedic) culture. An alternative explanation is that it was known as Aranya Sthan i. e. forest land. Ireland and Irish life are therefore replete with relics of their Vedic past despite their having been converted to Christianity over a thousand years ago.

The Encyclopaedia of Ireland records "It seems clear that Irish kings were sacral in character, performing priestly functions on behalf of the people."[1]

This is precisely the Vedic tradition. The most illustrious Hindu ruling family of India namely the Maharanas of Udaipur also proclaims itself as playing a similar role.

Ireland was (in ancient times) divided into 150 kingdoms or Tuatha each ruled by a king (ri Tuathe) and federated with its neighbours under an over-king (known as ruiri)... Clann Cholmain of Mide (was) the chief dynasty of the Southern Ui Neill... The social unit was the large joint family.... in 908 (A. D.) Flann Sinna, king of Tara defeated and killed Cormac Mac Cuilennain, king bishop of Cashel at the battle of Belach."[2]

The word Tuatha signifying a kingdom is a corrupt form of

(1) P. 82, Encyclopaedia of Ireland, Allen Figgis, Dublin, 1968.
(2) Pp. 82-83, ibid.

the Sanskrit word 'Devasthan' i. e. 'Divine land'. The term 'ri' signifying the ruler is the Sanskrit term 'Rai.' Likewise the term 'Ruiri' signifying a 'king of kings' is the Sanskrit term 'Rai-Rai'. The large joint family is also an unmistakable Vedic trait. And the name of the king (Flann) Sinna is obviously 'Simha' i. e. 'Lion' the Vedic suffix of Kshatriya names. The name Cholmain is obviously the name of a famous Indian Kshatriya clan, the Cholas.

Tara the Ancient Hindu Capital

In the county of Meath in Ireland is an open, grass-covered, uneven spot known as TARA. It is a highly hallowed location though there are almost no relics left there. It is the legendary site of the coronation of ancient Vedic kings. And since the main vehicle of those days was the Rath (i. e. chariot) the archaeological notices marking various spots in that area call each spot 'Rath'. Those obviously indicate the sites where the chariots of the ancient Vedic monarchs of Ireland, were parked.

Even the name Tara is a Sanskrit word for a star. In India a hill-fortress, Taragarh was also the capital of a vedic monarchy in Ajmer city. The legendary TARA in Ireland has an identical significance

The Ballintubber Abbey in Mayo County looks like an ancient Vedic school. Even the term Mayo is the Sanskrit word Maya.

Cormac's chapel at Cashel in the Tipperary county has two pillars with spiral carvings at the entrance as are common in Hindu temples in India. Even the name Tipperary is the Sanskrit term Tripurari i. e. Lord Shiva.

Vedic Recitation

The Encyclopaedia states "Irish literature existed long before the introduction of writing by the Christian missionaries in the 6th century... All Celtic peoples had a learned and priestly class called Druids... all of whom were separate facets of an oral tradition passed from one generation to another by the joint memory of the elders, by the passing from one ear to another, by the chanting

of the poets. This chanting was in the rhythmical alliterative styles and in a form of language so archaic as not to be readily understood by the ordinary people."[3]

The details mentioned above indicate that until the introduction of Christianity, around the 6th century the tradition of Vedic recitation continued unbroken in Ireland and other European countries.

Ayudh Maran

The Sanskrit term 'Ayudh Maran' signifies an instrument of death. Godfrey Higgins mentions[4] a King Lugh Reobhdearg of Ireland, of the line of Eiramon. Higgins quotes a tradition of a judge of that illustrious line of monarchs "who had the Iodhan Moran (an) ornament worn on the breast; and if anyone gave false sentence, the Iodhan Moran would close round his neck, till he had given the proper verdict and it would do the same if put on the breast of a witness, if he was delivering false evidence. Hence it became a proverb to threaten a witness with the Iodhan Moran... It was found 12 feet deep in a turf bog in the county of Limerick on the estate of Mr. Bury... it is made of thin plated gold."

Among the Ancient royal Irish names mentioned above Lugh Reobhdearg is the Sanskrit name 'Lakshman Rai-bhadra.' The line of Eiramon is obviously of Arya Manu the first human monarch according to Vedic tradition. Ayudh Maran is Sanskrit meaning the fatal weapon.

The Vedic Bardic Tradition

We have pointed out elsewhere that the English synonyms 'poet' and 'bard' are Sanskrit words. Vedic monarchs had poets alias bards attached to their courts. That Irish royal courts had a strong bardic tradition is an additional proof of Ireland having been a part of the Vedic world. Higgins notes "All the Irish, Scotch and Welsh accounts agree in the substantial part of the history of the Bardic institution. One of the most renowned of the kings of Ireland has been much celebrated for his establishment or regulation of the

(3) P. 346 ibid.
(4) P. ixix, The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, London, 1829.

order. A great school or college of these people was established by this king, and every chieftain had one or more of them to record the history of his clan. At the time alluded to above, in Ireland, they were ordered to collect the ancient records of the country, and to these bards in future was entrusted the care of preserving them and continuing them... In Iona in very ancient times a collection of books was made. The Irish say the same thing took place in their colleges or Drudical monasteries in several parts of Ireland... the learned have regretted the dispersion and consequent destruction of the library of Iona in the stormy period of the Reformation. The unhappy state of Ireland for the last 2000 years, is quite enough to account for the destruction of their institutions similar to that of Iona, and of most of their manuscripts."[5]

Those who misleadingly accuse the Hindus of default in maintaining historical records and writing histories may learn from the above noting of Higgins that the bards alias poets were entrusted with maintaining court records and writing histories. If they wrote in verse that was because versification was the vogue in every branch of ancient learning. If certain bardic records which have come down to us contain only the ruler's praise and not much of history that may be due to serveral reasons namely the other portion may have been dropped out being unimportant, unintelligible or irrelevant to later generations; the ruler may be deserving all the praise; the eulogy may be necessary to inspire the younger generation, etc. etc.

But it should be clear to everybody that the bards alias poets were the ones entrusted with recording history in the Vedic system.

Ireland was distinguished in ancient times from Britain as Eirn or Iarne. This is the Sanskrit word Aranya (अरण्य) and suggests that the whole Island used to be covered with a dense forest. It was an ancient tradition to name large forested tracts as Aranya or Aranya pradesh. There is one such region in Indochina.

(5) Pp. 82-84, Ibid.

Naimisharanya (नैमिषारण्य) is another similar term which figures in ancient Sanskrit literature. Daharan is in Iran. Bahrein is a similar name.

"The Rev. Mr. Faber says (**Origin of Pagan Idols. B. IV, Ch. V, p. 380**) The religion of the Celts, as professed in Gaul and Britain is palpably the same as that of the Hindoos and Egyptians; the same also as that of the Canaanites; the Phrygians, the Greeks and Romans... Mr. Faber then goes on to show that the Phoenicians, the Anakim, the Philistine, the Palli, and the Egyptian shepherd kings were all descendants of Cush i. e. Cushites; which the translators of the Septuagent always render by the word Ethiopians, which in fact, in the Greek language means nothing but black (but not necessarily Negroes).... Mr. Faber observes (B. III, Ch. III). It is a curious circumstance, that the ancient Irish should also have had a Zaradusht and that they and the Persians... should have designated his mother by the name of Daghda or Dughda. The close resemblance between the religion of Persia and that of the British Isles was observed by Borlase and the complete identity of the old superstitions of the Druids, the Magi and the Brahmins, has since been satisfactorily established by Vallency, Wilford Maurice and Davies."

The above extract corroborates the main theme of this volume that all people of the ancient world had the same culture as the Hindus. Consequently Zaratushtra was only an interpreter of the Vedic tradition in the language of his times. Therefore the so-called Parsees are a part of the primordial Vedic culture. If in our own times communities like the Buddhists, Christians, Muslims and Parsees appear different that is because in the ups and downs of history they have been cut off by time and distance from Vedic culture. Therefore, the more we delve into the remote past we see those differences narrowing down and pointing to the common Vedic culture.

Tara

About the significance of Tara, Dorothea Chaplin records "The

name of Tara, the mother of Budh (Mercury) is familiar throughout India. The temple of Kalasan in India, is thought by Dr. Stutterheim, a Dutch professor to have been built by Tara of Royal lineage... The founder of Kalasan may have been the husband of the Princess Tara mentioned in a copper plate inscription in the University of Nalanda. The mythological Tara is the goddess of war and often has a terrible aspect. Her colour is blue... Tara is called Neel Saraswati (i. e. the Blue Saraswati). Tara in Ireland, presiding over the halls of justice, would be another aspect of Eithna, goddess of learning among the Kelts."[6]

Dorothea adds (on page 48 of her book) "According to some accounts Eithna... was fed on milk brought from India by Angus Og and Manannan.... The cows were certainly divine animals."

"Tara in Ireland was called the great House of the thousand soldiers. In Hindu mythology Tara is a war goddess" (Page 62 of Dorothea Chaplin's book).

Balaprastha

The city of Belfast in Ireland has a Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit word Balaprastha (बलप्रस्थ) is being malpronounced as Belfast. Balprastha connotes a strongly fortified place and so is Belfast. Around it are a number of ancient fortresses.

Vedic Culture of Ancient Ireland

Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey notes in the preface to his book that "the Irish and the Welsh complain of the devastation of their manuscripts by the first Christian missionaries, by the Danes, Norwegians and others...."[7]

This explains how the evidence of Vedic culture was systematically wiped out by Christianity from the whole of Europe. Later when

(6) Pp. 40-41, Matter, Myth and Spirit alias Keltic and Hindu Links by Dorothea Chaplin.

(7) P. VIII, Preface, Collectania De Rebus Hibernicus by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, Printed by Craisberry & Campbell, 10 Backlane, Dublin, 1804

scholars tried to collect manuscripts and other evidence of the ancient Vedic culture of Europe, those attempts too were set at nought by hostile Christian elements. Vallancey cites specific instances to bear out this conclusion.

On page XX of the preface to his book Vallancey asserts "The Druid religion of the Britons was founded on that of the ancient Irish, which was, in great part that of the Brahmins... by no other means could the deities of the Brahmins have been recorded in the Irish manuscripts." *That indicates that the pre-Christian manuscripts in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland were all of Hindu, Vedic, Sanskrit scriptures and records of Hindu royalty.*

This is further supported by Vallancey's statement on page 22 of his book that "Sir William Jones allows the Irish language great affinity with the Sanskrit."

Hindu World Empire

On page 1 of his book Vallancey observes "In my last publication, I began their (i. e. of the Eire-Coti) history from the Punjab... They were known to the early Greek historians by the name of Indo-Schythae. The Scythian empire seems to have extended from Egypt to the Ganges, and from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Sea to the Ganges."

This bears out the thesis of this volume that the unitary, universal world empire gradually disintegrated after the Mahabharat War. Consequently, at the point of time referred to by Vallancey a large chunk of that broken world-Hindu-empire still encompassed all the land mass from Egypt to Calcutta and of course beyond upto China and Japan.

Irish Reverence for Sindhu

Sindhu, the Sanskrit name of the Indus river has great sanctity in ancient history. All people seem to cherish its sacred memory. For instance, the Japanese Shintoism is Sindhuism alias Hinduism. Likewise "Seghdu in Irish signifies the delightful country... it is one of the most delicious plains in the world, and one of the four

paradises."[8]

Hindu Deities of the Irish.

"The Pagan Irish had most of the deities of the Hindoos... Their altars still exist in Ireland under their names. By the mode of argument used by Dupuis the Irish may be said to be Hindoos. In the preface to my **Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary**, page XXIII, is a list of 18 deities, in common with the Pagan, Irish and the Brahmins... It is worthy of remark that the two greatest rivers in Ireland, the Seanon (Shannon) and the Suir, are the names of the two greatest rivers of India, viz. the Ganges and the Indus or Sindh... The Euphrates in Babylon was named Sur."[9]

Vedic Fire Worship

"In an island in Lough Deargh, in the river Seanon, are seven churches and a round tower; all seven to contain a sacred fire. This conformity of seven churches must have succeeded so many Pagan altars, the foundation of which we may trace to the Brahminical religion. 'Fire! seven are thy fuels, seven thy tongues, seven thy holy faces, seven thy beloved abodes, seven ways do seven sacrificers worship thee, thy forces are seven.' Fire is called in the Veda Sapta Chita, which seems to allude to seven consecrated hearths" (Religious Ceremonies of the Hindus, Af. Ref. Vol. 7)."[10]

Durga

"There are two lakes and one river in Ireland, named after Durga; one in the county of Donegal, another through which the Seanon passes, in which is an island with seven churches and a tower."[11] Obviously all those churches were temples.

Yama

In Vedic Hindu tradition Yama is the God of Death. He was

(8) P. 28, Ibid.
(9) Pp. 32-34, Ibid.
(10) P. 35, Ibid.
(11) P. 39, Ibid.

known as Seomna alias Seom in Ireland "the Saman of the Pagan Irish, the judge of Hell, who rewarded or punished the departed by metampsychosis according to their good or bad deeds in this world... His festival is still kept in Ireland on the eve of the All Souls Day called Oidhche Saman."[12]

We have already explained elsewhere in this volume that the Vedic practice of paying homage to all of one's ancestors on some day during the dark lunar fortnight in September has been retained even in a Christian Europe as the All Souls Day which is a translation of the Sanskrit term 'Sarv Pitri Amavasya'. That the God of death, Yama should be worshipped on the day previous to the day of the dead ancestors is significant.

"From ancient Irish manuscripts it appears... the Pagan Irish worshipped Budh... Budh and Daghdae are epithets of the Sun in Irish... All these deities we have found in the ancient manuscripts of Ireland, written centuries before our knowledge of them, among the Indians..."[13]

Since the whole of Ireland got its name from the Sanskrit terms Aranya (i. e. forest) and Aryasthan (i. e. the Arya region) its districts are known as Bun. In Sanskrit the term Vun (वन) alias Bun signifies shady areas covered with foliage. Thus Irish districts bear names such as Bun-Mahon and Bun Laby. Mahon is Mohan, the epithet of Lord Krishna while Laby is from Lava, the son of Rama. Consequently Bun-Mahon implies a Krishna forest.

An old name for linen in Irish is India because holy linen used as sacred apparel during divine worship used to be supplied by establishments in India.

Goddess Kali's name exists in Irish as Coal or Cal meaning death or black. In India too 'caal' signifies the end or death of a person and black colour.

At Adoir in the county of Limerick are the ruins of several

(12) P. 39, Ibid.
(13) Pp. [illegible]

abbeys which are former temples. Madras city in India too has a suburb called Adyar.

The ancient Irish manuscripts were written on tree leaves in the ancient Vedic tradition. That is why the Irish word 'duile' (the Sanskrit word is dul) signifies both the leaf of a tree and the page of a book. This may be noticed in many other languages too. In English for instance, for turning the page the expression used is to turn the leaf.

The Gowlan Shiv Temple

"The Gowlan stands on an eminence... At the root of the hill is a temple. It consists of nine stones in a circle and Lingam ... in the centre."[14]

Shiv Church

Near Killarney in the county of Kerry is an Aghadoe Church. It has an imperfect Ogham inscription obviously disfigured by Christian invaders. The deity's name inscribed is Som. As in India that was a Somnath temple of Ireland. It is currently looked upon as a church. Agha in Sanskrit means Sin, and 'Doe' alias 'Dev' means God. Therefore that edifice is obviously an ancient Vedic temple of Lord Shiv who is a refuge from sin or an absolver from sin.

The name Killarney too is Sanskrit. The term Killaarnav in Sanskrit connotes a fort commanding the sea or close to the sea.

Cow Coinage

Since the ox and cow are prime animals in Vedic culture ancient Irish currency bore the image of kine. The 'Cow' of eight groats is the usual popular expression for half-a-crown (i. e. two farthings) in south and west Ireland.

Arithmetical figures formerly used in Ireland were Indian.[15]

(14) P. 179, ibid.
(15) P. 202, ibid.

The Irish names for money in general are Cears (Kears), Com (Kim), Cios (Kees), Capar (Kepar), Piosa, Mal and Ana. The similar Indian names Kapardik, Cowrie, Paisa and Ana are well known.

As per Vedic custom festival days in ancient Ireland were determined with reference to the phases of the moon.

Royal Jewels

The jewels that ancient Irish kings wore, were similar to those worn by Hindu kings in India such as pearls in the ears, a crown of gold, gold chain around the neck and finger rings. Their names too are oriental. Irish women's hair-plaiting and ornaments too were of the Indian style.

When anklets, bracelets and cups of gold were dug up from several places - like the Bog of Cullen in the Tipperary region, experts doubted their Irish origin and workmanship. Some opined that they could have been plundered from Srirangapatnam after Tipu's defeat and death. Everyone in Dublin who had been to India was questioned. But on close examination they declared that the jewellery was not of Indian workmanship. So close is the similarity between ancient Indian and Irish jewellery.[16]

Temple Jewellery

In Ireland there are caves with pre-Christian altars and Sun worship tradition near Athlone. Since people offered their wealth at temples, the temples served the purpose of national banks and the priests officiated as bankers. Crowns and breastplates of gold have also been found buried at temple-sites during the Christian invasion.

Astronomy

"A plate of numerals from an Irish ephemeris now in my possession" notes Vallancey (on page 315 of his book) "compared with those of the Indians and Arabs.... are exactly the same." This indicates that the ancient world was guided by the Vedic almanac.

(16) P. 257, ibid.

Christianity Caused Set-Back in World Education.

Vallancey adds "It is a remarkable circumstance on record that when the rest of Europe through ignorance or forgetfulness, had no knowledge of the true figure of the earth, in the 8th century, the rotundity and true formation of it should have been taught in the Irish schools" (Page 315 of Vallancey's book).

In view of the above statement the general notion that 400 years ago Galileo first discovered that the earth was round and revolving, turns out to be unworthy of credence.

In fact another very important conclusion we reach from Vallancey's disclosure is that it was Christianity which dismantled the ancient scientific Vedic educational system throughout the world and ushered in an era of uninformed dogmas. Christianity, for instance, decided for itself that the world was created in 4004 B.C. and on that basis mounted its make-believe axioms to tutor the public with.

Muslim clergy did the same in regions of the world where they held sway. Thus between them Christianity and Islam dragged almost the whole world behind them to the abyss of stark dark ignorance and forgetfulness.

"The Hindu Zodiac", says Sir William Jones "was invented before the dispersion, by the first progenitors of that race. It was not borrowed from the Arabs or Greeks." Astronomy had been a favourite science in ancient Vedic Ireland. The Irish "reoght" (night) is obviously the Sanskrit word "ratri."

Vallancey notes (on page 284 of his book) "that great astronomer, Barrow, concludes his observations on the cycles of the Brahmins, with his opinion that the Hindoo religion spread over the whole earth; that stonehenge is one of the temples of Boodh—and that astronomy, astrology, arithmetic, holy days, games etc. may be traced to the same origin."

This is a very discerning observation indeed because every human activity originated in Vedic culture. The game of chess, for instance, which is played all over the world, is of Hindu origin. The game of cards too was carried all over the world from India by the Gypsies.

◆◆

ENGLISH IS A DIALECT OF SANSKRIT

Since this volume is written in English, in this chapter we shall deal only with English, as a specimen to illustrate our finding that every language on earth derives from Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the first divine language bestowed on humanity by divinity.

Compilers of English dictionaries, and in fact, compilers of all dictionaries whether in Europe, Arabia or Persia would do well to recast their lexicons on the basis of Sanskrit etymology.

To bring this new finding to the notice of lexicographers I addressed a letter dated September 18, 1972 to the Chairman of the Board of Editors, Webster's dictionaries, G and C Merriam Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA. A similar letter was also addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Editors of Oxford Dictionaries in England. The letters ran as under :-

Dear Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice a serious lacuna in your lexicography. Perhaps it has escaped the notice of your panel of experts that they must primarily look for the Sanskritic source of English words. Non-realization of this important fact has resulted in wrong philological and etymological explanations.

For instance, take the word 'widower.' This is being explained as 'widow+er.' Let us see whether this is right. If 'labour+er' signifies a person 'doing' labour 'widow+er' would mean a person

who makes a woman a widow. Carried to its logical etymological meaning, 'widower' as explained by you would apply to the murderer of a woman's husband, who thereby renders her a widow.

This error has persisted because your experts seem oblivious of the fact that the words 'widow' and 'widower' are mis-spelled Sanskrit words 'Widhwa' and 'Widhur'; that is to say the word 'widower' does not derive from the word 'widow.'

Likewise the words 'truth' and 'untruth' are Sanskrit 'ruth' and 'unruth' (ऋत and अनृत). Just by knocking out 't' the Sanskritic origin is revealed. Similarly omit 'h' and the word 'that' turns out to be Sanskrit 'tat' and 'they' may be seen to be Sanskrit 'tey' (ते).

The prefix 'para' as in 'para-psychology' and 'paramilitary, is Sanskrit. 'para' meaning 'different kind of.' 'Rama' as in 'panorama', 'cinerama' is Sanskrit, 'known' and 'unknown' are 'jnan and unjnan'. Other negative prefixes like 'a' in 'amorphus', un as in 'unknown' and dis (as in 'disengage' and 'disease') are all Sanskrit. The word 'debt' is Sanskrit 'datta' meaning that (amount) which is given.

Nouns like 'dentistry' and 'trigonometry', are Sanskrit 'dant-shastra' and 'tri-guna-matra.' The prefix 'mal' (as in malevolent, malignant, mal-administration, mal-practice and mal-adroit) is Sanskrit, meaning bad, dirty, contaminated or foul.

Suffixes 'ic' and 'fy' as in 'Britannic, geodesic, solidify, petrify' are Sanskrit as in 'arthic' mrutyupraya, prastarapry.' Words like 'navigability' are pure Sanskrit compounds being 'navi-ga -bal-ity.' 'Aggressor' is a Sanskrit word meaning 'agre' (forward) and 'sar' is to move.

Such instances can be legion. It would be advisable, therefore, for you to primarily associate Sanskritists with the compilation of the future editions of all your dictionaries. Only when Sanskrit derivations are not found then may you explain your words on other bases.

P. N. Oak,
president,
Institute for Rewriting Indian History.

The Oxford Dictionary office replied that they would not like to abandon their 150-year tradition.

Webster's justified their position in their reply of September 26, 1972 as under :-

Dear Mr. Oak,

We have received your letter of September 18. We are glad to be able to assure you that the editors responsible for etymologies in the Mariam-Webster dictionaries have always been acquainted with Sanskrit. You will find many such derivations recognised in our dictionaries, as for example at Avatar, Nirvana, Suttee, Swastika, Yoga, to name only a few. It is on the other hand quite impossible historically that any large number of English words especially those that have been in the English language since its beginning in the early centuries of our era (such as widow, truth and know) could have been taken from Sanskrit, a language whose very existence was unknown to the **Anglo-Saxons**. The words listed above as examples of true derivatives of Sanskrit did not come into English until the 18th century (some of them even later), when the Sanskrit language first became known to a few European scholars. There are a few still earlier English words (such as lac, raj, banyan) which were introduced in the 16th centurey from India by travellers, not directly from Sanskrit but from its descendant modern Hindi.

The similarity in sound and meaning of English widow and Sanskrit widhwa which has misled you is due to the fact that the two words are indeed related, but not as daughter and mother. The truth is that both are derived independently from the name for a woman whose husband has died, in the still more ancient language, Indo-European, which was the ancestor of both Sanskrit and English, as well as most of the languages of modern Europe. There is no more justification for claiming that the English word

comes from the Sanskrit than for saying the Sanskrit comes from the English. Linguists call such words 'cognate' or 'akin' to one another. You will find the cognate Sanskrit Vidhava listed among other similarly related words in other sister languages in the etymology of widow in Webster's Third New International Dictionary.

None of the English words you mention in your letter can conceivably be derived from the Sanskrit words you cite as their sources. In several cases (as with know and that) they are cognate to the corresponding Sanskrit term, and this is stated in the unabridged Dictionary, but in others there is no kind of relationship whatever (as between English debt and Sanskrit datta).

Sincerely yours,
F. Stuart Crawford.

To that my reply dated October 5, 1972, was :-

Dear Mr. Crawford,

Thank you for your elucidative reply of September 26 to my letter of the 18th instant. Apparently our views differ because we have been thinking on different historical wavelengths.

I am writing this not in a spirit of controversy but by way of a free exchange of thoughts.

You are absolutely right in pointing out that according to (the currently accepted) historical concepts if European nations came into contact with India only four centuries ago how could Sanskrit have been the basis of English and European languages?

But our research here questions those very historical concepts.

Permit me to cite here a vivid instance of the radical change that our research has brought about in historical thinking. Take the case of the famous Taj Mahal in Agra. This had been assumed for the past 300 years to be a mausoleum built by the 5th - generation Mogul Emperor Shahjahan. Our research has established that it is an ancient temple-palace complex which Shahjahan only commandeered. He removed the idol, dug a pit and buried his

wife in it (if the grave is not a fake) and inscribed the Koran on the exterior. This, incidentally, upsets all notions about the so-called Indo-Saracenic theory of architecture. Our book propounding this thesis is titled : "The Taj Mahal is a Hindu Palace", the third up-dated edition of which is now ready for publication. You will find it on the shelves of the Library of Congress in Washington and in the libraries of at least 20 universities which are members of the Library of Congress Book Procurement Program. This finding is already being quoted in books and examinations.

Our other books, so far published, which have brought about a radical change in traditional historical concepts are: Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research; and Agra Red Fort is a Hindu building.

Two other books ready for publication are; Some Missing Chapters of World History; and Delhi's Red Fort is Hindu Lalkot.

Some other books are under way.

As regards our historical findings which affect world lexicography the different steps of our research are as follows. Firstly, we have reached the conclusion that human history is not just 5000 years old but is much older. Secondly, a book titled : The Sphinx Speaks written by a member (since dead) of our Institute, Dr. J. P. Singhal, proves, citing modern scientific data that the Vedas are hundreds of thousand years ancient and not of 1400 B. C. or there - abouts as held by Maxmueller. Thirdly, my book : Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research points out that Arya is no race but the Indian (what we now call HINDU), Vedic way of life and that far from 'Aryans' from outside streaming into India, it was the Aryans (i. e. Hindus) from ancient India who went and spread all over the world. Their language was Sanskrit and hence all major languages of Europe and Asia are derived from Sanskrit. It was in this context that I pointed out in my letter of September 18 that words from all European languages must as far as possible be explained with reference to Sanskrit.

May I suggest that this latest piece of research be brought to the notice of your panel of experts to enable them decide whether

their traditional notions need any amendment.

Sincerely yours,
Sd/- P. N. Oak

The correspondence quoted above proves useful in knowing the exact stand of English lexicographers. What they believe is that Sanskrit and Hindi words started entry into English only about 400 years ago when Europeans began trading with India. Other seemingly Sanskrit words are not those of Sanskrit but are from its ancestor the Indo-European language is what they believe.

There are several illogicalities involved in that traditional stand of Webster's Dictionaries.

Thirdly, the claim that East-West contact began only about 400 years ago is not right. Wasn't there a similar contact in the 4th century B. C. during Alexander's invasion ?

Were not the Americas known or at leest claimed to have been discovered by several mariners from distant lands before Columbus ?

So, what we find from history is that besides the big invasions or trade relations that have got recorded in recent history there always have been similar contacts earlier too. The world is round and moving, and like pebbles in a revolving drum people of different regions of the world have never stopped mixing with one another. Even when there were no aircrafts, automobiles, railway trains or steamships people did visit distant lands on foot, by bullock carts or on horses, camels, donkeys, yaks and boats, out of sheer wander lust, or on pilgrimage or for military conquests. Kalidasa's Raghuvansh records a massive chastising invasion of Persia by the Vedic emperor Raghu. Let us, therefore, first get rid of the idea that ours is the only age in which people of the world mix with one another. This has been an eternal process. Let it also be known that fast and slow means of transport are relative terms. In every age both fast and slow modes of transport have co-existed and people of the world have always kept moving and mixing with whatever transportation that was available including walking.

The other point, that modern Europeans heard for the first time that there was such a language as Sanskrit only about 400 years ago and therefore European languages couldn't have been derived from Sanskrit before that period is also illogical.

This is just like saying that "since I first knew that there was a country known as England at my age of 10 in 1927 England could not have had any impact on my life or that of my ancestors before 1927." This can be proved factually absurd because England had consolidated its imperial hold on my country (India) at least one hundred years before my birth, and therefore, whether I knew of it or not, doings of the English Parliament and the British sovereign and of their officials had affected not only my life but also that of several of my forefathers.

The fact that Anglo-Saxons heard of Sanskrit as a language only about 400 years ago, is a statement of the above type, which is right in one sense but wrong in another. It would be right to say that modern Anglo-Saxons, like grown-up children, became consciously aware of Sanskrit about 400 years ago. But Sanskrit has existed all along, all over the world for millions of years. Like children remembering nothing about their infant-days the Anglo-Saxons remembered nothing about their connections with Sanskrit in the earlier ages.

Moreover, there is another reason for their ignorance of their Vedic-Sanskrit heritage. The ancestors of modern Anglo-Saxons (and in fact the ancestors of all, whether Europeans, Africans or Asians) were a part and parcel of the Vedic-Sanskrit world. Hence they had no outside view of it just as a person cannot look at his own back (without a mirror) all his life. Then followed a long era of shock and coma after the shattering effect of the Mahabharat war. Like a person suffering a brain injury, the world's memory of its Vedic past was blanked out. Then came the invasions and ravage by Christianity and Islam further dividing and dismembering the world and completely alienating it from its Vedic past.

The other contention in the Webster's Dictionaries' letter that

words seemingly common to Sanskrit and European languages have been inherited by them, from an earlier, common Indo-European language, is absolutely imaginary, spurious and indefensible. Which was that language? What was its script? Where are the people who spoke it? Was it spoken only in and all over India and Europe? The very name Indo-Eurpoean (language) is absurd. Similarly could there be an Indo-Asian language? Such questions expose the hollowness of that claim. In fact this is precisely the flaw in current presumptions. Instead of trying to search for the bottom and the source of all concepts modern scholars have contented themselves with some half-baked, haphazard, ill-digested, make-believe explanations to persist in their dogmatic belief. Instead of insisting that there existed some unknown common source-language in the distant past why not these scholars admit that that worldwide source language was Sanskrit itself and none other! The origin, extent and script of Sanskrit is fully known while even the name of that other imaginary, ancestral common language is unknown.

After the above elucidation of the general issues involved we shall now cite some specific instances of how lexicographers have committed grave errors in their philological and etymological explanations of a kind for which even a school-boy is taken to task.

Consider the word 'auto-mobile' This is explained as auto : self, and mobile move. The corresponding Sanskrit term is 'atma-bal' (आत्म-बल) which gets spelled in European or even Indian Bengali mannerism as 'automo-bal' The first Sanskrit syllable atma (alias 'automo') signifies 'self' while the other syllable 'bal' (alias 'ble') signifies power or strength. Consequently, to divide the term 'automobile' as auto plus mobile is wrong. The proper syllables would be 'automo-bile'. Even a Sanskrit learning school-boy would be expected to know this. But lexicorgraphers, supposed to be top-rung masters of the language are unaware of it because the history they have learned at school has not taught them that Sanskrit was the world's only language for millions of years from the first generation onwards.

In their defence if lexicorgraphers cite words like autogiro, autograph, auto-harp, autolysis, autonomy etc. to point out that English 'auto' alias 'autos' is a Greek route meaning 'self' we would like to point out that that is the specific flaw in their thinking. They mustn't stop their search half-way at Greek or Latin or old French or old English or Arabic. In every case (as far as possible) they must trace the root to Sanskrit. In their etymological explanation of the above words English dictionaries must explain that 'atma' (meaning 'self') is the Sanskrit root which has either got abridged as 'auto' or has been wrongly spelled as 'automo.'

Another cognate instance of the above type is the word 'automatic'. There too the term mustn't be divided as 'auto-matic' but 'automa-tic' (आत्मतिक) i. e. something that 'tics' by 'automo' (alias atma) i. e. self.

Let us now consider the word 'patient'. This has two contradictory meanings in current English. As an adjective the word 'patient' connotes a person, who is calm, cool and collected. But as a noun (i. e. a doctor's patient) the word ' patient' signifies a person who is very uneasy from physical discomfort and is, therefore, restless and uneasy. How do such two contradictory meanings attach to a single word 'patient' in Englih? Lexicographers do not seem to have thought over such problems. They parade some Latin or French root and be done with it. Those contradictory meanings get explained only when we reach back to Sanskrit.

In Sanskrit the word (शांत) 'shaant' signifies a state of 'calmness' while (अशांत) 'a-shaanta' connotes 'turmoil' and 'restlessness'. When the letter 'p' gets (uselessly) prefixed to both we get a single pronunciation 'p-shaant' alias 'pashaant' for two words with a single spelling but with two contradictory meanings. That is why the word 'patient' has two contradictory meanings in English.

Historical Ravage

Why and how does the letter 'p' get attached to the two words? The answer is that such interpolation of additional letters or dropping out of some letters, is the result of historical ravage. Just as forts

and palaces get battered through hostile assaults or are altered to meet new needs, a language too undergoes mutilation and repair.

Therefore, in English and every other language Sanskrit origins could be detected by removing interpolated letters or substituting missing letters.

The Sanskrit word 'hesty' (हस्ति) signifies an elephant. Substitute 's' with 'f' to realize that the English term 'hefty' denotes an elephantine personality. In Islamic terminology the Sanskrit term 'hesty' very appropriately denotes an important personality.

In English the letter 'p' has contaminated and plagued several Sanskrit words. In numerous cases the letter 'p' remains attached as mere dead wood and as an unnecessary burden or a useless appendage with nobody ever pronouncing the 'p'. Instances of this kind are the words 'psychology, pfizer, pneumatic, pneumonia and psychic.'

In another category of European words the letter 'c' has sometimes been added as a useless appendage to the original Sanskrit word. Take the word cottage, the Sanskrit word is ottage (alias otaj). Similarly in the name 'Caesar' the original Sanskrit name is 'aesar' alias 'eshwar' but an initial 'c' has stuck to it like a parasite. In such cases the proper course for lexicographers would be to separate the appendage and reveal the main, original Sanskrit word. But lexicographers have so far failed in this duty because of their faulty tuition in world history during their school days.

Contrarily there are words in English which can be detected to be Sanskrit with some of its letters missing. Take the word 'ape'. Considering the letters 'a...p...e' its pronunciation ought to be 'api'. Add the initial missing letter 'k' and we get the original Sanskrit word 'kapi' signifying an 'ape'. Drop the intruding letter 'b' from the spelling of 'bungalow' and it will be found to be the Sanskrit word 'ungalaya (अंगालय) i, e. the abode of the (human) body.

Take the Sanskrit word 'dhame' (meaning 'home'). In European languages Sanskrit 'a' is replaced by 'o', therefore, 'dhame' came to be spelled as 'dhome'. Later, due to historical upheavals the inital 'd' was dislodged yielding the present word 'home'.

Likewise, there are numerous Sanskrit words in English which are being spelled with an additional 'a' attached at the beginning. A few specimens are mentioned hereunder to guide readers to discover many more :-

Able, apple, abbot, Abraham, assassin, aqua, apothecary. Eliminating the initial 'a' from the above words the Sanskrit terms are-bal, phal, bhat, Brahma, sahasin, qua and pathyakari. The meanings remain identical (बल, फल, भट, ब्रह्मा, साहसिन, क, पथ्यकर्ता) meaning respectively-strength, fruit, priest, the first human ancestor, adventurer, water and chemist.

The term 'serenade' is explained by English dictionaries as derived from 'serano' meaning 'fresh air' in old French. In fact that word is the pure Sanskrit term (स्वरनाद) 'swarnaad' meaning 'the sound of music'. This would indicate how etymological explanations in English dictionaries are mere amateurish kite-flying.

Snake leads to the word 'sneak'. Surreptitious has the same meaning, why? Because in Sanskrit the term 'surp' signifies a snake. The Sanskrit word (पत्र) 'patra' is being spelled in English with an initial 'l' as letter.' The word 'sinister' is Sanskrit (सुनीचस्तर) 'su-nich-ster' i, e. 'stooping too low.'

The Sanskrit words ruth (ऋत) and unruth (अनृत) are being used in English with an additional 't' as truth and untruth. But there are many other words in English sprouting from the Sanskrit word 'ruth' (i, e. truth). The two words 'right' and 'write' have an identical pronunciation but differ in their meaning and spelling. Yet they too derive from the Sanskrit word 'ruth' i. e. truth. Because anything that a person gives in writing is (generally) the truth since it cannot be denied, retracted or changed. Likewise that which is right is obviously the truth i. e. ruth. Consequently the term 'errata' is Sanskrit (अ-ऋत) 'e-rit' viz. that which is not true. Pregnancy is Sanskrit (प्र-जननस) pra-jananas i. e. a

pre-delivery state.

The Sanskrit word 'Varsh' (वर्ष) signifying 'years' may be detected to be retained as it is in English, with a little insight. Rub off the tail of the letter 'y' to write the word 'years' as 'vears' to realize that the word years is vears=varsh.

The Sanskrit word 'kearn' (alias karna) if clipped of its initial 'k' and last 'n', would be seen to yield the English word 'ear' retaining the original Sanskrit meaning.

The English word 'mukh' continues to be misspelled in English as 'mouth.' If the English word is pronounced as 'mooth' it will be detected to be the Sanskrit word mukh.

The Sankrit word 'sthan' has been spelled as 'land' in European languages in the same way as the word 'hast' is spelled as hand. The Sanskrit word 'granthi' is spelled in English as gland. This indicates that 'r' and 'l' have frequently interchanged their roles in English and Sanskrit. Thus the word 'fertility' is the Sanskrit word 'falati-iti' (फलति+इति).

Take almost any word and it shall be found to be of Sanskrit-vintage. Consider the word 'interior.' This is the Sanskrit word (अंतर) 'anter.' The English word 'enter' (i. e. to go inside) is again the same Sanskrit word. Similarly the term 'intercourse' (अंतरकोष) is Sanskrit 'anter-kosh (i. e. entering the inner cavity). The word 'entertain' is of the same base because it implies satisfying a person's 'innerself. Sanskrit words and expressions thus continue to be used in English by adding or withdrawing a few letters or by changing the pronunciation. Sanskrit words 'mass' (मास) and 'maasik' are masquerading in English as 'month' and 'menses' indicating the interpolation of 'n'.

The term 'spectacles' may be divided into two parts 'specta' and 'cles' to realize that they are Sanskrit words (स्पष्ट+करस) spashta-karas i. e. a device making (the visual) vivid. There 'c' should retain its alphabetical pronunciation as 'si.'

In the same manner the term 'pleased' is the Sanskrit word

(प्रसीद) praseed; 'cruel' is the Sanskrit word 'cruer' (क्रूर); and
cramel (क्रमेल:) is camel; hrt (हृत्) is 'heart'; asylum is (आश्रयम्)
asrayam; tumul (तुमुल) is tumult; curriculum is gurukulam (गुरुकुलम्);
because 'gow' is cow; entrepreneur is (अंतर्प्रेरितनर) 'enter-prerit-nar'
i. e. a person with an inner urge. Therefore 'enterprise' is
'enter-prerit' (अंतर्प्रेरित) viz. 'that which has emerged from an inner
urge. The word 'urge' is the Sanskrit word 'oorja' (ऊर्जा) i. e.
'energy.' Conscience is the Sanskrit word (संशास) 'sanshas' i. e.
that which governs or counsels properly. 'Wheat' may be noticed
to be a near relation of words like 'vitality' and 'vitamin', whose
Sanskrit origin is 'jivit' (जीवित) i. e. life-giving'; canto is kaand;
poetry is bhata-ri (भाटरी); integrated is (अंतर्गत) antargat, vesture
is (वस्त्र) vastra; I'm is (अहम्), aham; 'that' is (तत्) tat; end is (अंत)
ent; wicked is (विकट) wickat; cow is (गौ:) gow; yesterday is (ह्यस्तनदिन)
hyastanadin; serpent is (सर्प) serp; palace is (प्रासाद) praasaad; astute
is (अस्तुत) a-stut; vocabulari is (वाचावल्ली) Vacha-bal-ri; succinct is
(संक्षिप्त) sankshipt; accepted is (अक्षिप्त) akshipt; long is (लंब) lumb;
load is lad (लद्); dismay is (विस्मय) vismay; humanity is (सुमनइति)
sumana-iti.; prayer is (प्रार्थना) praar (thanaa); Yoke is (योग) Yog;
war is (वार) waar; you is (युयम्) yuyam; they is (ते) tey; caligraph
is (कलाग्रथ) calaa-grath; rage is (राग :) raag; synonym is (समनाम)
sama-naam; supple is (चपल) chapal; icon is (ईशान्) ishan; new and
novo are (नव) nava; sweat is (स्वेद) swead; sit is (सद्) sud; castle
is (कस्थल) kasthal; alcohol is (अल्+कोहल) cohol (meaning a decoction
of rice in Sanskrit) with the Arabic prefix 'al' attached to it;
madeira is (मदिरा) madira; man is (मानव) manav; door is dwaar (द्वार);
roam is (रम) rama; nose is naas (नास); come is the Sanskrit word
(आगम) aagam with its initial 'a' dropped and 'g' pronounced
as 'k'; mind is (मन) mana; protest and prostate are both (प्रस्थित)
pra-sthit; coat is (कोट) koat; underling is (अंतरलिंग) antarling; bridge
is (व्रज) vraj; pedestal is (पादस्थल) paadsthal; podium is (पादियम)
paadiyam; cycle is (चक्रल) chakl alias chakr; mort as in mortal and
morgue, is Sanskrit (मृत्यु) mrutyu; tree is (तरु:) taru; daughter is
(दुहितर) duhitar; radio is (रवद्यु) rava dyu; vodka is (उदक) udaka;
medium is (माध्यम्); adore is (आदर) aadar; preacher is (प्रचारक) pracharak;
night is (नक्तम्) naktam; upper is (उपर) oopur; water is (वारि) waari;

ball is the Sanskrit word (फल) phal since it is round like a fruit; the word foot is Sanskrit (पाद) paad as explained elsewhere; 'see' is only the last bit of the Sanskrit word 'pashya' with the initial letters 'pa' omitted; igni (as in 'ignition') is the Sanskrit word 'agni' (अग्नि) meaning 'fire'; case is Sanskrit (कोश) kosh; cucoon is (कौषून) caushoon; paramount is (परमअंत) param-unt; su-param is supreme; court is kot (कोट) i. e. a place enclosed by a (high) wall; problem is the Sanskrit word (परिभ्रम) viz. 'that which tends towards an indecision; stadium is the Sanskrit word sthandilam (स्थंडिलम्); oil is 'taiil' in Sanskrit; progeny and progenitor are Sanskrit words; tally is from 'tula' in Sanskrit which signifies weighing; comparing or matching. Watayan (वातायन) in Sanskrit is the origin of 'window' in English. This may sound far-fetched but a little reflection will convince. Window signified wind + ow (i. e. allow) an opening to admit the 'wind' exactly as signified by the syllable 'wata' + ayan in the word watayan. That is why their initial letter 'w' is identical and so is the meaning of the first byllable.

'Miscellaneous' is the Sanskrit word 'Misritam'. The word 'chain' if rewritten as 'shain' (because 'c' is pronounced as 'si' in the English alphabet) may be realized to be the Sanskrit word 'shrinkhala.' Since 'sports' is the Sanskrit word (स्पर्धस्) 'spardhas' 'sportsman' is also the Sanskrit word (स्पर्धमान or स्पर्धमानव) 'spardhaman' alias 'spardha manav.' Panini's cue and catch-word encompassing the entire range of vowels and consonants is 'al'. That explains the origin of the English word 'all.'

The word 'lazy' is 'alasi' in Sanskrit. The initial 'a' dropped out and the remainder 'lasi' came to be spelled as 'lazy' instead of 'lasi' alias 'lacy.'

The term 'lice' in Sanskrit is 'luca' (pronounced as 'luka') Since 'c' is also pronounced as 'k' in English, the Sanskrit term (लूका:) 'luka' came to be spelled as 'lice' in English but pronounced as lyes and not as 'like' or 'lyke' or 'luka.' Brow is 'bhru' in Sanskrit, Sweat is swead; sanguine is Sanskrit Sanjiwan (संजीवन).

The English words 'plead' and 'pleader' are derived from 'pleased.' That word 'pleased' is the Sanskrit word (प्रसीद) 'prased' as explained earlier. In Indian legends a person practising penance or approaching his superior, fervently pleads 'bho praseeda' (भो: प्रसीद) meaning to say 'Sir be pleased - to grant my prayer, or decree the suit 'in my favour.' Consequently repeated pleas made to a superior to be pleased yielded the words 'plead', 'pleader' and pleadings, especially because the French pronounce the word 'please' as 'play.'

The English word 'supreme' is 'suparam' (सुपरम) i. e. 'highest.'

The Sanskrit word 'janma' (meaning 'birth') has led to English words such as gynaecology and genesis.

The Sanskrit word 'stha+bal' is the orign of English words stable and table.

A little 'plastic surgery' will reveal the Sanskrit origin of any English word. For instance, the Sanskrit equivalent of the English word 'thief' could be spelled in the rambling English manner as 'Sthien' (स्तेन:). From that drop the initial 's' and substitute the last letter 'n' by 'f' and one arrives at the English word 'thief'.

Dictionary Following the Beaten Track

The Deccan College Research Institute at Pune in India is compiling a multi-volume Sanskrit-English dictionary. My suggestion to them to add this new dimension to the proposed lexicon, viz, of tracing English words to their Sanskrit origin, fell on deaf ears. Such Innovation calls for a new vision, courage, drive and initiative which obviously the compilers lack both because of their academic training on European lines (namely of regarding Sanskrit as one of several ancient languages) and the usual 'regulation' mentality of confining themselves to a beaten track.

The Oxford and Webster's dictionary people on the other hand perhaps consider themselves too high and mighty to suspect any basic weakness in their lingual stand. With a little less than two centuries of dictionary-making experience behind them they are

likely to consider any suggsetion for a basic alteration as coming too late in the day and too frivolous to be attended to seriously.

But it needs to be pointed out here that the foundation of their dictionaries is faulty not so much from a lack of knowledge of the language itself as from a mistaken notion of the history of linguistics. The history-teachers of dictionary-makers failed to inform the letter that Sanskrit was the first language that humanity spoke universally for millions of years before Sanskrit broke-up into other languages.

Therefore, compilers of dictionaries must take a lesson from H. W. Fowler (one of their own fraternity) who warns in the initial pages of the Concise Oxford Dictionary that ''A dictionary-maker, unless he is a monster of omniscience must deal with a great many matters of which he has no first-hand knowledge. That he has been guilty of errors and omissions in some of these he will learn soon after publication.''

Here we have discussed not an ancillary or an ordinary error but a fundamental one namely the need for changing the very basis of etymology and basing all lingual derivations on Sanskrit. That alone will be consistent with history and philology.

The reader shouldn't imagine that the few words mentioned in this chapter are the only ones which could be connected with Sanskrit. We reiterate that the whole of English (and every other language) is entirely derived from Sanskrit because historically Sanskrit was the first language which devolved on all humanity from divinity at the start of the cosmos, and remained the only language of all humanity for millions of years. Other languages are splintered freaks of Sanskrit. Therefore, no language was ever developed by any cave-men anywhere.

We simply cannot deal with the Sanskrit derivations of all the words in English here because that would mean a recostruction of the entire English dictionary. Ours is just a volume dealing with world Vedic history; consequently, we can at best devote only a chapter or so to point out the right direction to philologists,

etymologists and lexicographers. If they pay no heed they do so at their own peril.

The greatest irony, perhaps, is that dictionary-makers are ignorant of the Sanskritic origin of the words 'diction' and 'dictionary' themselves which form the very basis of their profession.

Diction is the Sanskrit word 'deekshan' (दीक्षण) signifying 'guidance' given to the pupil. Consequently, the word 'dictionary' is the truncated form of the Sanskrit word (दीक्षान्तरी) 'deekshantary' i. e. an aid to resolve difficult words forming part of the 'deekshan' alias guidance.

This, will be further clear when we consider the word 'disciple.' There, so far as the English pronunciation is concerned, the letter 'c' is unnecessary because even when written as 'disiple' the pronunciation remains unaltered. Yet 'c' continues to stick to that word because it has a Sanskritic usage. The only caution necessary is in detecting the proper place of 'c' in the spelling of the word 'disciple.' Historic upheavals have misplaced 'c'. Let us put that letter in its proper position and rewrite it as the Sanskrit word 'deekshapal' (दीक्षापाल) that is one who abides by the tuition or guidance given (by the Guru).

Thus we can go on and on giving any number of instances.

The English pronouns 'you' and 'we' are truncated forms of Sanskrit 'yuyam' and 'weyam'. She is 'saa' (in) Sanskrit. and 'it' is tat.

The English verb forms - 'to go, to eat, to sleep' are all patterned on Sanskrit equivalents (गंतुम्) 'gantum', (खादितुम्) 'khaditum', (स्वपितुम्) 'swapitum.' So, who says Sanskrit grammar doesn't apply to English! People are apt to repeat such unverified claims and cliches to mislead their rivals in arguments.

Besides, the illustrative words and terms mentioned in this chapter, we have from time to time shown in other chapters too how the seemingly English or European terminology of every branch of human activity is Sanskrit and only Sanskrit.

Grammar

Rules of Sanskrit grammar apply to English. For instance, in Sanskrit the 'er' and 'um' endings respectively signify the comparative and the superlative. That rule is known in Sanskrit as the (तर तम भाव) 'ter' 'tum' bhava. It applies to English four-square in as much as the comparative degree in English too is expressed by the 'er' ending as in 'lighter', 'brighter', 'lesser', 'harder', while the superlative has the Sanskrit 'um' ending as in 'optimum, maximum.'

The Sanskrit termination 'praya' as in 'mritapraya', 'jalapraya' is corrupted to 'fy' in English as in 'solidify' and 'purify.' Since this is a very vast topic requiring independent study the above instances should suffice to guide researchers.

The Sanskrit rule of 'Sandhi', (संधि) i, e. mixing of neighbouring syllables also applies to numerous languages. For instance, in English words 'in-legal' and 'in-limitable' get pronounced as 'illegal' and 'illimitable.' There it may be noticed that the last letter (n) of the first word (in) acquires the sound of the succeeding letter. (l). This rule is of Vedic Sanskrit origin. For instance, in Sanskrit the term Jagatnath (i. e. Lord of the Cosmos) is pronounced as Jagannath because the last letter (t) of the first word (Jagat) changes to 'n' since the initial letter of the succeeding word is 'n'.

The Sanskrit origin of the term champagne is explained in the chapter dealing with France. The terms dumb, mute, mummy (corpse), mum originate in the Sanskrit 'mook' and 'maun'.

The term 'God-father' is an exact translation of the Sanskrit term Devas-Pitar (देवस् पितर्) also pronounced as Zeus-Pitar, and consequently as Zupiter alias Jupiter.

The term 'bombast' is Sanskrit bomb-asti (बोंबअस्ति,) i. e. sheer bravado. Identical expressions (बोंब मारना, बोंब मारणे) are used in Hindi and Marathi which are accepted dialects of Sanskrit.

The Lingual Smithy

Caught up in the heavy traffic of historical forces Sanskrit, the Divine Mother-Language of all humanity lies crushed, prostrate and groaning almost in the throes of death even in its own homeland India. It is therefore the filial duty of the entire international community to revive the study of Sanskrit in every academic institution.

The different regions of the world have pulled away her limbs mistaking them to be their own separate modern language. That is why those limbs, scattered around the world, pulsate with the common life-breath of Sanskrit. Bereft of their lively Sanskrit link those languages will be nothing but dead wood and bone.

English is one such dismembered limb of Sanskrit. All those interested in revitalizing or at least realizing its filial linkage with Sanskrit, may set up an international workshop to do some plastic surgery for gradually reintegrating English with Sanskrit.

In order to begin that process with English let us realize that English being nothing but mangled and maimed Sanskrit every letter, syllable and word of it originates in Sanskrit. In detecting that Sanskrit link one has to remember that sometimes the original Sanskrit word continues in English with a garbled or truncated spelling or pronunciation. At times only the basic letter, sound, syllable or letter of Sanskrit survives in the English word. All such detection and reconstruction calls for the cooperation of a group of imaginative and gifted language-experts with a tender reverence for Sanskrit. Such qualities and dogged determined effort in forging the long link with Sanskrit will alone give the striving literary group the insight and inspiration necessary for success.

We cite hereunder a few instances to give an initial push to start the process of such lingual rethinking and reconstruction. That task may be conveniently divided into different sectors. One such sector could be time-measurement. In a separate chapter we have already explained its Sanskrit nomenclature. Here we may add a few more terms of that same sector. Take the word 'Second'.

This is the Sanskrit word 'Scon' alias kshan (क्षण) and yet its spelling and pronunciation have got mangled beyond easy detection.

Minute could be the Sanskrit word 'muhurtam' or 'mit' signifying a small unit (of time). All that seems to survive of it in the English word are the sounds of letteres 'm' and 't'. The letter 'ü' has been replaced by 'n'.

Take the word 'caution'. Substitute 'c' with 's' because the alphabetical pronunciation of 'c' is 'si'. The word 'caution' could then be rewritten as 'Saution'. Let us now recollect that Sanskrit 'd' sound has many-a-time been displaced in English by 't' (as 'dhanya' becomes 'thank' and 'dent' changes to 'tooth'). Therefore let us further rewrite the word 'Saution' as 'Saudion.' At this stage we can easily identify it as the Sanskrit word 'Savadhan' (सावधान) which like a prodigal wandering away from its basic Sanskrit home becomes unrecognizable in its English habitat.

The word 'current' when similarly rewritten as 'surrent' (सरन्) will be easily known to be a Sanskrit word. The term 'serpent' is of the same genus because a serpent moves like an (electric) current alias stream. That is why a stream alias river is known as 'sarita' (सरित्) in Sanskrit.

The Sanskrit word 'chitram' (चित्रम्) has been garbled in English as 'chequered'. Similarly the word (चारित्र्यम्) 'charitryam' has been jumbled up as 'character.'

The Scottish prefix 'Mac' as in Macmillan and Macdonald or Macdonell is Sanskrit (महत्) 'Mahat' i. e. 'big' or 'great' as in 'maximum' i. e. 'mahattamam' (महत्तमम्) in Sanskrit.

The term 'usurpation' is Sanskrit (उत्पाटासन) 'utpatasan' where 'utpat' is to pull away' somebody's (आसन) 'asan' is 'chair' alias seat. Champion is the Sanskrit word Sampanna (संपन्न).

No more could be done in this initial, solitary volume resurrecting world history except solving a few sample examples as practice exercises and pointing out a few direction-finders. But these should be enough to induce wise, sincere and learned lexicographers of

every language (or at least of English) to climb out of their mistaken etymological ivory-towers and stand on the Sanskrit pedestal to realize the real basis of their language.

The term 'spy' is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'pashya' (पश्य) meaning 'observe.'

The term 'anger' is Sanskrit (अंगार) 'angar' i. e. burning coal. The English expression 'burning with anger' is a repetition of the Sanskrit sense of 'angar'. Mars is known as Angarak (अंगारक:) in Sanskrit because he connotes anger. and fire.

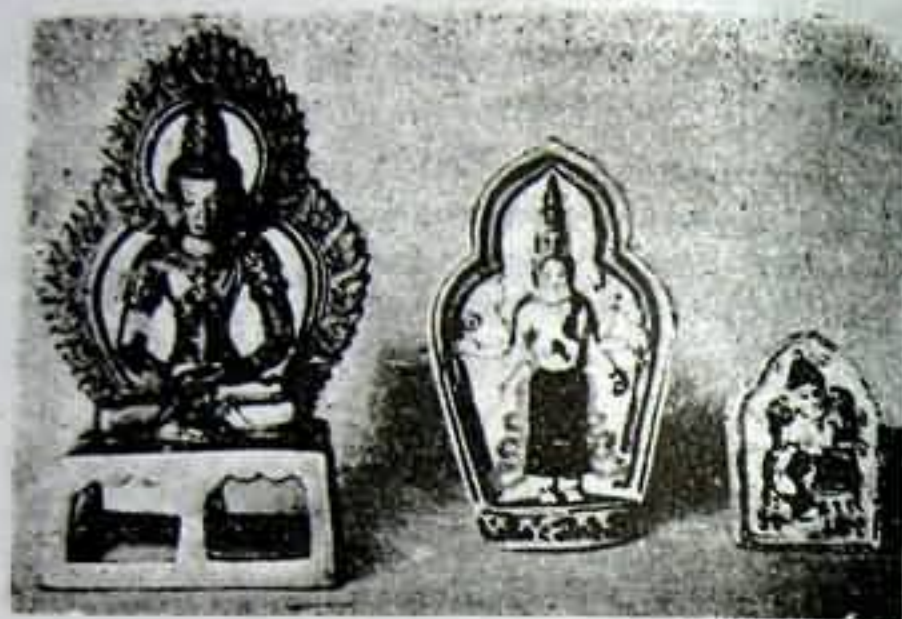
'Prophylactic' is the Sanskrit compound (प्र-फलजनिक) Pra-phalac-tic meaning 'that which induces beneficial results.' Vachas (वाचस्) is the Sanskrit word for 'speech' while a talented speaker is known as vachaspati (i. e. master of speech). Obviously the English word speech is a garble of the Sanskrit words 'Vachas'. Thus there is nothing in any language and any human speech which is non-Vedic and non-Sanskrit.

Even expressions of abuse in English are Sanskrit e. g. 'Damn it!' is the Sanskrit DAMAN meaning 'crush it' or 'suppress it.'

The common invective 'You silly cow!' used against women in English parlance is an expression used in the Mahabharat epic while dragging Draupadi to the Kaurav court and while banishing the Pandavas to the forest.

The English exclamation 'Ahoy!' is Sanskrit 'Aho!'

Hullo! derives from Sanskrit 'Hulla' because 'a' is intonated as 'o' in English

♦ ♦

The bronze idol at the left is that of the Vedic deity of Longivity (that is Sanskrit lumb-jeev-iti, लंब जीव इति.)

It was found along with a Sanskrit palm-leaf manuscript of Ayurved (the Vedic medical system) in Siberia.

That Ashtang-Ayurved text and the icon are on display at the International Academy of Indian Culture, 22 Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

The two ceramic idols at the right are among the hundreds of representations of the Vedic deities on sale in bazars in Mongolia.

These idols and many others found throughout the world testify to the prevalence of Vedic culture during pre-Christian times.

In countries which misbelieve themselves to be Buddhist the ancient Vedic deities are fitted into some make-believe Buddhist legends.

Courtesy, Itihas Patrika, quarterly research journal, Sept. 30, 1983, THANA (India)

The above representation of the Vedic deity, Ganesh consecrated in temples of ancient China and Japan provides a clear proof that before turning totally Buddhist those two countries, along with the rest of the world, practised Vedic culture.

The Japanese and Chinese know that deity as 'Shoten' alias 'Kangiten'

in modern parlance. By themselves those words wouldn't have enabled any individual to visualize that the deity meant was Ganesh; so far away have those Chinese and Japanese words deviated from the original Sanskrit. It is only because we have actual icons of Lord Ganesh to go with those terms (Shoten alias Kangiten) that we can identify them as signifying the deity Ganesh. The last syllable 'ten' (in Shoten and Kangiten) is the Sanskrit term 'Deo' (देव) alias 'Devata' (देवता) since Chinese Taoism is 'Deo-ism' i. e. Vedic philosophy. Consequetly the term 'Shoten' is an abbreviation and corruption of the Sanskrit term (शिव तनय) son of (Lord) Shiv. Incidentally this analysis should be useful to scholars to trace Chinese and Japanese words to their Sanskrit source. For instance, the English word 'cup' and the equivalent Japanese 'koppu' both derive from the Sanskrit word 'kuppi (कुप्पिः) signifying a bottle, receptacle or a can.

Japanese scholar Hajime Nakamura's observation, representing the current general academic view that 'Brahminical divinities' migrated to (China and) Japan in the Buddhist garb and as a part of Buddhist pantheon suffers from several errors. Firstly, since modern scholars assign the Buddha only to the 6th century B. C. Nakamura's observation amounts to saying that prior to Buddhism China and Japan had no worthwhile life, civilization, culture or history, which is wrong. Humanity has a history reaching back to milions of years.

The other error is the use of the term 'Brahminical divinities.' Branding Vedic culture as Brahminical is totally wrong. There is no Brahminical culture as such. Brahminism is only a 1/4th component of Vedic culture which includes three other equally important classes namely Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

The third error is a serious chronological blunder namely it ought to be realized that Vedic culture being millions of years ancient icons of Vedic deities such as those of Ganesh have been revered and worshipped in China and Japan all along from time immemorial and are not post-Buddha acquisitions.

The fourth error is the belief that those Vedic deities went to Japan under the 'Buddhist garb.' If Buddhism was different from Vedic alias Hindu culture (as is generally assumed) would not Vedic idols be severely shunned and left back in India out in the cold rather than be carried to be consecrated and worshipped in China and Japan in the name of Buddhism!

The fifth error is to imagine Buddhism to be some sort of a substitute or rival of Hinudism alias Vedic culture. That is an ageold worldwide academic blunder. The Buddha was nothing more than a simple devout Vedic Hindu monk who had renounced palatial princely life. That is why his idols too got added to the earlier Hindu pantheon. There was never any conflict, no rivalry, no substitution and no supplantation.

Over 200 temples in Japan still have in them such icons of Lord Ganesh in the twin male-female standing embrace form. Such images of Ganesh though not known to exist anywhere in India at present, must be found somewhere in India because they couldn't have all migrated to China and Japan without leaving some prototypes back in India.

The image shown in the photo is so skilfully made that once it appears as a pair standing back to back while at another time it may appear to be in a frontal embrace.

One of the pair has an head-dress which has apparently been the model for the Arab head-gear which indicates that along with Shiva Ganesh also used to be worshipped in pre-Islamic-Arabia. Ganesh used to be consecrated and worshipped on a special altar in the royal palace in Japan too in July/August on the Ganesh Chaturthi day as per Vedic tradition since time immemorial. Even now Ganesh (alias Shoten) is invoked and worshipped by the Japanese in the Vedic tradition, when seeking good luck, fortune or success in professional endeavours. Merchants of Kansai worship Shoten in Hoshanji temple on Mount Ikomei in Nara. The biggest Ganesh temple in Japan is in Osaka city where a permanent priest is on duty to conduct ritual worship of the deity.

In China an image of Ganesh may be seen in the rock-cut temple at Tun-huang and another in a similar rockcut temple in Kung-hsien. Around the Ganesh are depicted other Vedic deities too such as the Sun, the Moon, Cupid and the nine planetary divinities.

Such rock-cut caves all over the world from the locations mentioned above, in China, to the Margate grotto in the British Isles and numerous edifices which were once temples but have since been converted to churches and mosques used to reverberate to Vedic chants in the hoary past.

Looked at from the purely mundane, atheistic point of view the Ganesh image is a grotesque, heterogenous, incongruous combination. And yet for millions of years it has evoked the highest reverence throughout the

world. None knows its origin, how it began, where and when? This is yet one more manifestation of the divine mystery that shapes human life and therefore history must take cognizance of such spiritual forces too.

On the southeastern coast of China in Fujiyan province at Quanzhou may be seen the ruins of a Hindu temple. It has a Shivling over five metres tall and numerous Tamil inscriptions. As late as 1950 A. D. issueless Chinese women used to invoke the blessings of the deity for motherhood.

The carvings there depict an elephant reverentially placing a lotus on a Shivling, a cow secreting its milk on the Shivling in a kind of a devout milky showerbath for the deity, the Narashimha incarnation tearing the entrails of the tyrannical ruler Hiranyakasyap, a flying Vishnu mounted on an airborne garud alias eagle, Krishna playing the flute in Vrindavan, a prankish child Krishna carrying away the apparel of bathing women, the legendary subjugation of the multi-hooded cobra, Kaliya, Lord Shiva bearing the force of the Ganga stream pouring down from the high heavens, Hanuman on his flight to Lanka and numerous such Vedic legends.

The Greeco-Roman deity, Janus alias Ganesh is said to have had two faces when installed at entrances to homes and towns. One face looked inward while the other looked outward to ensure bilateral felicity. It could be that the Greeco-Roman idol of Ganesh was of the Chinese/ Japanese variety illustrated earlier.

Such graphic proofs far from being misinterpreted as connoting some vague Hindu influence here and there must be regarded as links of a worldwide ancient Vedic culture.

THE VEDIC PAST OF AFRICA

In our own times Africa is believed to have been a continent which for the most part was opened for colonization by the Arabs and Europeans. But for this, it is believed, that Africa is a dark, unexplored landmass, covered with wild, primordial forests and vast stretches of sandy deserts.

The above notion is partly true. That is to say Africa did lie neglected and abandoned for a very long period of time. But before that it did have the Vedic civilization like every other part of the earth.

Vedic connection with Africa can be traced back at least to the Ramayanic times i. e a million years ago.

Africa was then known as Shankh Dweep i. e. the conchshell land because it is shaped like that. The English word conch is the Sanskrit word 'shankh' itself. This will be realized if 'c' is allowed to retain its alphabetical pronunciation 'si'. In that case conch could be written as 'sonch' i. e. shankh.

In the world war of the Treta Yuga, in which Rama vanquished Ravan, relations of the latter, named Mali and Somali fled. They were Kshetraps i. e. governors of parts of Shankh Dweep. Consequently, the two African states, Mali and Somali still bear their names.

Rhodesia

The term Rhodesia is fancied to be of European origin but

that is not true. The European name Rhodes is itself of Sanskrit origin. Rhid-desh in Sanskrit means 'heartland' i. e. the 'heart-region'. As explained elsewhere the 'is' ending is Sanskrit. The name Sir Cecil Rhodes (after whom Rhodesia is said to be named) is itself Sanskrit 'Sri Susheel Rhidayesh' meaning the fine-charactered Lord of the Heart. The name Susheel (alias Cecil) is very common in India.

Tanganyka is the Sanskrit term 'Tung Nayak' i. e. 'the great leader.'

Zanzibar is an African corruption of the Sanskrit name Kanchipur.

Dar-Es-Salaam

Tanganyka and Zanzibar have recently merged to form Tanzania. Their port-city Dar-es-Salaam is the Sanskrit term (द्वारेशालयम्) Dwar-eeshalayam i. e. Gateway of the Temple of God.

The African Swahili language and other local dialects including Arabic, are all corruptions of Sanskrit. For instance, the Swahili word 'simba' for lion is the Sanskrit term Simha.

Ethiopia alias Abyssinia is also one of the countries of that great continent which had for a long time been plunged into an era of darkness, neglect, overgrown forests or sandy deserts due to cataclysmic upheavals. Yet even in its fragmented state we may still detect distinct traces of its Vedic past.

About the lingual kinship between India and Ethiopia John Reinhold Forster observes in a footnote, "Many of the oriental languages are distinguished by this peculiarity, that a small variation in a character causes a new syllabic variation with a different pronunciation. This is the case, for example, with the Ethiopic alphabet, which has 26 characters and each of tnem is varied by seven vowel marks. There are also 20 different marks for the dipthongs so that the whole alphabet consists of 202 marks and characters. All the component parts in the alphabet of the Burmans in Pegu and Ava are contained, but with some variation, in the Ethiopic alphabet of Gheez and Ambhar; have the same value and

are joined together in the like manner. It appears to me historically certain that Peguan Burmans obtained from India the writings extant in Sanskrit. There is reason to suppose that the Ethiopic alphabet was brought to Ethiopia by those Indian gymnosophists who in the time of Apollonius, resided on a certain mountain not far from the Nile. Who knows but these Ethiopians, Persians, Tibetians and Peguans might have carried the Sanskrit language with them from India to their present countries... *Father Pous once asserted that Sanskrit language existed before the flood...* Sanskrit words occur not only in Ptolemy, but also in Arrian and Strabo. *This, therefore, is an evident refutation of the conjecture of Mr. George Forster, that the Sanskrit language was not known to the Greeks* and had existed in India only from the birth of Christ. See Forster's Notes to the Indian play SHAKUNTALA, pp 333-334."[1]

Ethiopia's recent monarch, Haile Selassie though a convert Christian, bore the title-'Lion of Judah' because according to the ancient Vedic Kshatriya tradition every administrator had to have the appellation 'Lion' attached to his name to emphasize his duty to be brave in protecting the people under his charge.

The name Abyssinia is the corruption of two Sanskrit words Aap-Sindhu i. e. waters of the Sindhu river signifying a settlement of people who had come from the Indus region.

Africa was also known as Kusha Dweep in ancient Vedic lore because of two reasons. One was that its vast stretches were covered by tall grass known as 'Kusha' in Sanskrit. Secondly, after the Rama-Ravan war the whole continent was administered by Rama's son Kusha.

African school text books also describe Africans as Cushites testifying to the ancient administration of Cusha. His father is wrongly mentioned as Ham instead of Rama. That is because Rama was spelled in western regions as Rham. In course of time the initial 'R' dropped; what was left was 'Ham.'

---

(1) Pp. 314-318, A Voyage to the East Indies, by Fra Pavlina Da San Bartolomeo, J. Davis, Chancery Lane, London M. D. CCC.

In the year 1977 A. D. Swami Krishnanand narrated to me in London that sometime earlier when he called on the Abyssinian monarch Haile Selassie and presented to the latter a copy of the Ramayan, believing that the Christian ruler would hardly have even heard of it, he was pleasantly surprised to hear the monarch's remark.. "This is nothing new to us.. We Africans are Cushites." That impelled Krishnanand to look for African school text-books. And in those books too he found the Africans designated as Cushites.

The Cobra Symbol

Statues of Pharoah rulers displayed in museums around the world have on their foreheads the figure of a cobra with a raised hood and the body coiled like an horizonatal 'eight'. This is of great Vedic significance. In Vedic lore the monarch deputizes for Lord Vishnu. Lord Vishnu reclines under a cobra. Therefore, the monarch bore on his forehead the cobra as a symbol associated with Lord Vishnu. Even in India at the Vithoba temple in Pandharpur the idol of Vishnu's wife bears a similar cobra figure above her head. Another significance is that anyone on whom a cobra opens-up its hood, like a canopy, even for a few moments, without biting the person, augurs well for the person's future. Such a person rises to a high position. Yet another significance is that yogic treatises describe a divine 'serpent power', known as Kundalini, lying latent but potent, coiled within the human body spiralling from the waist to the cerebrum. This power if successfully aroused is capable of elevating a person to great spiritual heights and immense temporal achievements. Such was the symbolic significance of the cobra on the Pharoah's forehead.

Vedic Rituals

"Egyptian ritual attributed considerable importance to purity i. e. cleanliness. Before every ceremony the officiating priest had to submit to ablutions, sometimes to fumigation or annointing, and to abstain from certain foods and from incontinence for a certain time."[2] This is a Vedic trait.

---

(2) P. 91, The Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, by Franz Cumont.

Vedic Texts Engraved in the Pyramids

There is a possibility that Vedic texts were engraved on the Pyramids as appears from the following observation of Franz Cumont, "The sacred books of the Greeco-Roman period are a faithful reproduction of the Texts that were engraved upon the walls of the pyramids at the dawn of history, notwithstanding the centuries that had passed. Even under the Caesars the ancient ceremonies dating back to the first ages of Egypt, were scrupulously performed because the smallest word and the least gesture had their importance."[3]

Vedic Priests of Rome and Egypt

The priestly hierarchy of ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt, was headed by a high priest. They dressed the icons and carried sacred temple-plates in processions. They were distingushed from other people by a tonsure, by a linen tunic and by their habits. The gods were liable to destruction as Ganesh and Durga idols in India are consigned to lakes or rivers after being worshipped for a few days. The Egyptian rituals had an immemorial antiquity. The essential ceremony always was the opening (apertio) of the sanctuary. At dawn the statue of the divinity was uncovered to open for the community's homage.The priest lit the sacred fire and offered libations. Water from the sacred Nile (i. e. Neel Ganga alias Neel Saraswati) was used for the ceremony. Hymns were chanted to the accompaniment of flutes. The body and head of the idols was dressed everyday. The idol was covered with sumptuous raiment and ornamented with jewels and gems. An inscription mentions the jewels worn by an Isis of ancient Cadiz (Spain). The sanctuary was ceremoniously closed in the afternoon for the 'nap' of the gods. Twice-a-day elaborate services were held. Herodotus describes Egyptians as the most religious of all people. All this is identical with temple ritual in India.

---

(3) P. 91, ibid.

An Ancient Egyptian Vedic Ritual

"On March 5th when navigation reopened after the winter-months gorgeous processions marched to the coast, and a ship consecrated to Isis, the protectress of sailors, was launched. A burlesque group of masked persons opened the procession, then came the women in white gowns strewing flowers, the Stollstes waving the garment of the goddess and the **dadophori** with lighted torches. After these came the hymnodes, whose songs mingled in turn with the sharp sound of the crossflutes and the ringing of the brass timbrels; then the throngs of the initiates and finally the priests, with shaven heads and clad in linen robes of dazzling white, bearing the images of animal-faced gods and strange symbols, as for instance, a golden urn containing the sacred water of the Nile."[4]

Serapium of Ancient Egypt

European Christian scholars have blundered in classifying the worship of Isis and Serapis as a separate religion. The belief that their worship spread to the Greeco-Roman world from the Serapium founded in Alexandria is only half the truth. Vedic culture which was spread throughout the ancient world has a wide assortment of gods and goddesses to suit local or individual moods and preference. Even so they could all exist together or in isolation and still they all represented, individually or collectively, the supreme Vedic Godhead. The word serpis alias Serapis is Sanskrit Sarpas i. e. serpent alias cobra. The cobra deity is supposed to inhabit and rule the nether world. Consequently under Vedic practice the cobra constitutes either a manifestation of divinity in its own right or as an adjunct of divinity. Even the term Serapium (as a sanctuary of the Serpent deity) is Sanskrit. To imagine that Egyptians influenced Greeco-Romans or vice versa is wrong. They all followed Vedic culture and chose to worship one or more of the several deities that met their fancy. The other Egyptian term Osiris is the Sanskrit

(4) P. 97 Ibid.

word Eswaras i. e. God. Isis is also a Sanskrit word of the same genre, pronounced as Isus. The belief that each Egyptian dynasty introduced a new god is quite plausible under Vedic culture since each family has its own special ancestral patron - deity. The other belief that "a composite religion founded by the Logides (in Egypt) became a combination of the old creed of the Pharoahs and the Greek mysteries" is also a research blunder. It ought to be realized that ancient Greece and Egypt both followed Vedic culture. Hence their deities and worships were common. A hymn to Isis has been found on a marble monument in Andras Island. That name is the Sanskrit Indras (Lord of the Gods). The city Alexandria also bears the Sanskrit name Alakshyendra.

The Pyramids

It has been explained elsewhere in this volume that the pyramids are castles in the desert named after Lord Rama and display His colossal lion-hearted image.

This is further borne out by the fact that out of the numerous pyramids 80 are designated as 'royal.' The three largest are at Giza near Cairo. Among them the biggest and most ancient pyramid is at Chepos alias Khufru. It is 230 metres long and covers an area of 13 acres. The other two are known as Khafre and Manoure. The latter is the Sanskrit term 'manohar', meaning 'attractive.'

Mummies are buried in only a few of the pyramids. The others are empty. This detail should suffice to disprove the long-held theory that the pyramids were designed as mausoleums. From this historians of the world must take the cue that gigantic structures are never built for the dead. Therefore the so-called mausoleums of Muslim monarchs and fakirs are all captured buildings of pre-Islamic ownership misused as Muslim cemeteries.

Apart from the mausoleum theory various scholars have speculated that the pyramids were designed as water-reservoirs, or as astronomical observatories or as mathematical structures or as codes of the future destiny of mankind or as repositories of the Vedas and other ancient Sanskrit texts.

Nile

The river Nile bears a Sanskrit name. To realize this it ought not to be pronounced as 'Nyle.' Its full name used to be 'Neel-Saraswati' alias 'Neel-Ganga.' The term 'Neel' in Sanskrit signifies the colour blue, always associated with divinty in Vedic tradition. In course of time, the river began to be referred to briefly merely as 'Nile' i. e. Neel. That made people treat it as a proper noun and not as an adjective. So people forgot that the word Nile alias Neel stood for the colour blue, because their connections with Sanskrit were severed. Yet memory persisted that the river had a special attribute 'blue' attached to its name. Therefore, in modern times, people started referring to the river as 'Blue Nile.' That is a lingual absurdity because it is a duplication of the epithet 'blue' inasmuch as the Sanskrit word 'Nile alias 'Neel' also means blue.

Modern Egyptologists who had been frantically looking for the source of the Nile, ultimately discovered it only with the help of clues found in an ancient Sanskrit scripture. Regarding this Colonel John Speke, who had served with the British East India Company in India, has observed "Colonel Rigby gave me a most interesting paper with a map attached to it about the Nile and Mountain of the Moon. It was written by Lt. Wilford from the Purans of the ancient Hindus. It is remarkable that the Hindus had christianed the source of river Nile. This, I think, shows clearly that the ancient Hindus must have had some kind of connection with different parts of Africa... All previous information concerning the hydro-graphy of these regions originated with the ancient Hindus... *and all those busy Egyptian geographers who disseminated the knowledge with a view to be famous for their long-sightedness in solving the mysteries which shrouded the source of the Nile (the holy river), were so many hypothetical humbugs.*"[5]

Modern historians are always baffled by such reports coming to their ears from all over the world. They notice an Indian influence

(5) P. 13, Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, by Col. John Speke.

everywhere and yet in the history they have learned they have not heard of any Indian (Vedic) World empire.

The answer to such baffling problems is precisely what we present in this volume viz. that the Sanskrit, Vedic civilization existed all over the world from the beginning of time. Consequently, what modern scholars consider to be merely Hindu scriptures such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat, the Puranas and Ayurvedic texts belong to the whole of humanity. Therefore they comprise world history, world geography, world theology and also all divine knowledge covering every branch of the fine arts, sciences and technology. That is why the Purans comprised information concerning the source of the Nile too. This should awaken the world to the realization that the ancient Sanskrit scriptures are treasures of comprehensive world knowledge meant for all human beings. They must, therefore, be avidly and minutely studied and taught to all humanity through a World Vedic Heritage University or Academy with regional branches.

Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey observes "Egypt itself was in some degree an Indian nation having received a colony of that people."[6]

Pococke points out that 'Menes (was) the first Epyptian king of the Solar race.'[7] This fully accords with Vedic tradition namely that Vaivasvat Manu (i. e. Manu the son of Vivaswan alias the Sun) was the first human monarch.

Ethiopians are Hindus

Pococke mentions "Philostratus introduces the Brahmin, Iarcus, stating to his auditor, that the Ethiopians were originally an Indian race, compelled to leave India for the impurity contracted by slaying a certain monarch, to whom they owed allegiance. An Egyptian is made to remark that he had heard from his father that the Indians were the wisest of men and that the Ethiopians, a colony

(6) P. 69, Collectania DC Rebus Hibernicus, by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, printed by Craisberry and Campbell, 10 Back Lane, Dublin, 1004.
(7) P. 178, India in Greece, by E. Pococke.

of the Indians preserved the wisdom and usages of their fathers, and acknowledged their ancient origin. We find the same assertion made at a later period by Julius Africanus, from whom it has been preserved by Eusebius and Syncallus; thus Eusebius states that the Ethiopians migrating from the river Indus settled in the vicinity of Egypt."[8]

Morocco is an important country in the African continent. Since the original pronunciation of 'c' is 'si' the real pronunciation should be Morosso. It will then be realized that the original Vedic name of that country must be Moreshwar signifying the elephant headed god Ganesh.

The capital of that country is Marrakesh named after Lord Shiva (father of Lord Ganesh) alias the god of death... therefore the ancientmost church or mosque of that city will be found, on a close archaeological study of the site to be that temple of Lord Shiva in whose name Marrakesh city was founded.

Since Africa has been the victim of Christian and Muslim invasions, most of its Vedic landmarks have been plundered, occupied and obliterated by iconoclast Christian and Muslim vandals.

A treaty signed between Hittities and Mittanis in 1280 B. C. invokes Vedic deities Mitra and Varun (P. 365, Ancient History of the Near East by H. R. Hall)

The Island of Madagascar (near the coast of South Africa) is replete with topographical names of Ramayanic and other Vedic origins.

Sahara is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Sagar (meaning 'Sea') It is surmised that the sandy waste of the Sahara desert represents a dried up sea-bed. Sagar was also the name of an ancient Vedic emperor.

A letter (by Upinder Fotedar, 1925-20 E, Eastchester Road, Bronx, N. Y. USA) published in the National Herald (Delhi) of

(8) P. 206, Ibid.

April 28, 1992 said "The impact of Indian civilization is still evident in most parts of Asia to this day. The Ancient Vedic Indian dynasties ruled most of the Middle East including parts of Egypt as far back as 1400 B. C. according to the eminent archaeologist historian Dr. Werner Keller. Hindus built powerful empires in the north of Mesopotamia. The Mittani had typical Sanskrit names and in the same era, incantations from the great Indian hymn Rig-Veda were also unearthed in that region by U. S. archaeologists. In turn the South Indian Chola empire, at the zenith of its glory under Rajendra 1 in the 11th century included Sri Lanka, the Nicobars, the Maldives and the Laccadive islands and substantial parts of Indonesia and Malaysia."

Ganesh

There are at least 11 countries which still worship the elephant-headed deity Ganesh. In the Luristan region of Western Iran a plaque with the figure of Ganesh drawn on it in bold relief and believed to be of about 1200 to 1000 B. C. was dug up in 1970 A. D. That plaque is now in the national museum in Paris. Ganabachhi or Binayaktan (i. e. Vinayak). A book titled Myths of pre-Columbian America written by Mackenzie describes in detail Ganesh worship that was in vogue there. Hewitt's book Primitive Traditional History also adduces supporting evidence. The East and West Magazine (of Italy) Vol. IV (1958) page 328, and Vol. 18 (1968) pages 166-168 describes an idol of Ganesh discovered in modern Afghanistan.

A Natural Shivling in Mombasa (Africa)

A natural Shivling-shape rock exists in an hillside cave near Nyale village in Mombasa (South Africa). Hindus visit the shrine and a congregational fair is held there on Shivaratri day.

The African Masai tribe observes several Hindu customs such as having an altar with idols in their homes, and regarding the cow as sacred and worthy of worship. Like some Hindu sadhus the Masai tribals sling an animal horn at their waist, and also punch the ears of children for ear-rings.

Kenya

Kenya is the name Kanya (as in Kanya Kumari in India)

Africa having been plundered and ravaged repeatedly for centuries both by the Arabs and European Christians, and the natives having been herded and sold as slaves, repiecing the history of Africa is a difficult task.

Indians alias Hindus who operated global sea - routes in ancient times were naturally great ship-builders and navigators.

After the Great Flood Vaivaswat Manu's nine sons administered the world. The ten principles of conduct they laid down for all individuals to adhere to were (1) Truth (2) Non-Violence (3) Brahmacharya i. e. adherence to laws of nature as per one's age and social status (4) Non-hankering (5) Physical hygiene (6) Resoluteness (7) Peace (8) Righteousness (9) Abstaining from theft (10) Self-control. Incidentally the 10 Christian commandments are echoes of these Vedic commandments.

These social standards of Vedic behaviour were so comprehensive as to rule out the necessity, for any separate temporal laws.

In the History of East Africa written by March and Kingsworth it is stated that Indians had trade-connections with Africans long before the Jews and Arabs.

That is why in the 16th century European navigators groping for their way from Africa to India had to be guided by Indian sailors stationed in Africa.

Dar-e-Salaam being the Sanskrit term 'Dwar-ishalayam' meaning Gateway to the (great) Temple - it points to the existence of an ancient gigantic Shiv or Shrikrishna temple there. Archaeological digging may reveal its contours.

♦♦

HISTORICAL MISCONCEPTIONS

Since history is a descriptive and discoursive subject, one is apt to think that there could be nothing in it which could be abstruse or complicated.

Archaeological Eras

But actually current history as an academic subject has numerous misconceptions being assiduously nursed and unquestionably followed as hallowed disciplines. For instance, take the case of archaeology. It has a well laid out, cut and dry succession of ages charted out for study, as though confidently whispered by divinity itself into the first mid-Victorian European archaeologist's ear. As per that trail, being blindly followed unquestioningly in all modern academics, first was the Ice age. That is to say for millions of years after its creation our mother earth was all covered with ice and therefore had no life on it.

Now, what is the proof for that assumption? In fact doesn't that contradict the 'Big Bang' theory? If our globe broke off from a big burning fire-ball and still has molten lava inside its bowels, how and why did its entire surface freeze? What was the duration of the freeze? And what made the surface thaw? Had academicians the world over developed the habit of such logical cross-questioning instead of blindly accepting the bland assertions of their superiors they could have discovered that the currently accepted succession of ages in archaeological studies such as Ice, Pleistocene, Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic is all sheer fantasy. That last 'Neolithic'

age is further sub-divided into bronze, copper and iron ages leading to the modern historical period.

The above assumption is not plausible because in our own times we see various communities living in ice-bound regions in Siberia, the Alps and the Himalayas. There are also communities using only stone implements. But at the same time we have communities such as Russians and Americans who can soar into space.

Similarly the assumption that in three successive ages and stages wherever men dug they only found bronze in one period, later only copper and later still only iron is very absurd.

In view of the above the current framework of the assumed succession of the ice-age followed by the stone-age and the age of single metal needs to be totally discarded.

Dharma is not Religion

In current parlance the Vedic word 'Dharma' is inadvertantly and invariably translated as and equated with 'religion'. But let it be clearly understood that there is not only a world of difference between the two but in some respects religion is the very anti-thesis of Dharma. Vedic culture is human dharma while Christianity and Islam are religions.

Those 'religions' are actually political parties organized for imperial careering with a book of orders (Koran or Bible) to follow and the badge of a sole prophet (Mohamed or Jesus) to display.

Contrarily Dharma is nature or second nature. For instance, the dharma of water is to dampen while the dharma of fire is to heat or burn.

On those lines Vedic Dharma aims at training and disciplining all human beings to render selfless service to fellow-beings in the role allotted to each one by divinity. An ideal instance could be that of a mother who engrosses herself in serving the entire household sans remuneration and sans rest. Likewise a barber, a carpenter, an engineer, a doctor, a student etc. is supposed under Vedic culture

to do his natural God-given function in the spirit of duty as a matter of service. Therefore the natural course for a person is to fulfil the role in which he or she has been placed by divinity by birth or by circumstances. Thus for instance in the 18th century in India the Peshwa was originally only a civilian counsellor to the Maratha ruler but later since the Maratha ruler became a mere figurehead the civilian Peshwas (who were Brahmins by birth) had to act as field commanders, generals and warriors. That transformation had overcome them unknowingly through change of circumstances. That is to say they had not sought the change of role through any temptation or profit motive. It rather involved hazards, uncertainties and privations of field-life. But in modern life we see a total social divergence from the hoary, divine Vedic line of conduct described above. The rule today is to 'grab as grab can' i. e. to lead a life of reckless pleasure and gain sans considerations of duty, consistency, honesty, loyalty or service.

Is Inherited Profession the Rule?

The above elucidation may lead some to conclude that Vedic culture enjoins one to follow one's inherited profession. The Bhagvad Geeta on the other hand lays down that one's profession is determined by one's aptitude and ability.

No contradiction is involved. The Vedic rule is to fulfil the role which devolves on one in the natural course. Thus for instance a barber's son should work as a barber and the carpenter's son as a carpenter. Because one has the equipment, apprenticeship - guidance and hereditary expertise. But if one feels disinterested or disinclined one may take to any other profession where one may be able to give one's best in the way of expert, devoted service. So the criterion in Vedic society is whether one is guided by the profit-motive or selfless service motive? The former is taboo while the latter is divine.

How Did Buddhism Spread?

Like Christianity and Islam sweeping over vast regions Buddhism too holds sway over considerable territory from Burma to Japan.

Yet unlike Christianity and Islam Buddhism neither unleashed any conquestadors nor even preachers to convert vast multitudes in that extensive region. How then did Buddhism suffuse that vast territory ? Such fundamental questions that we are raising and answering in this volume have never and nowhere been raised and attempted before, we presume. That is because history has been misunderstood to be mere mugging of the genealogies of rulers and the chronology of battles.

Currently histories are not being analytically taught or written. A classic example of this could be our crucial question about the spread of Buddhism unlike Christianity and Islam. How did Buddhism spread sans tyranny and sans preachers ?

Our answer to that will incidentally clear another gross misunderstanding. The answer is that Buddhism is not a religion at all.

The Buddha was a Hindu (Vedic) saint, a recluse. He hasn't left us any word in his own writing. He never said that he was fed up with his native Vedic (Hindu) culture and was therefore relinquishing it or founding another religion. He remained a steadfast follower of Vedic culture alias Hinduism till the end of his life.

It was only his great renunciation of princely comfort and luxury to lead the life of an humble, simple, itinerant bhikshu (mendicant) ascetic that electrified the contemporary world because in the Buddha's time India was the leading light as the master-centre of a Vedic world.

Consequently all tenets of Vedic culture began thereafter to be quoted and preached in the name of the Buddha as the latest, handy, famous authority.

Since in those times there was neither Christianity nor Islam the resonance of the name of the Buddha was heard even in the West, that is to say, in those times, the name of the Buddha as the latest authority in Vedic culture was quoted in every country of the world whether East or West. It is that lingering

misunderstanding which has led scholars to conclude that Christianity and Islam supplanted Buddhism. That is why Hollywood films such as 'The Thief Of Baghdad' depicted a thief plucking a diamond from a giant Buddha statue in a temple in Baghdad.

Since Vedic culture believes (very scientifically) every particle of matter and every person to be suffused with divine energy, the world famous Buddha too got deified and added as yet another deity to a pantheon of multi-million Vedic deities.

The Buddha is therefore, a deified personality of Vedic culture and not the founder of a separate religion.

In the West the memory of the Buddha and of Vedic culture got washed off in the rivers of blood caused by Christian and Islamic tyranny.

In the East from Burma to Japan the Buddha continued to be reverently quoted and remembered as the symbol of Vedic culture. Everything Vedic was being quoted as authoritative in the name of the Buddha.

Just at that juncture India lost its universal hegemony. Its empire, trade and influence even in the East got bedimmed and ultimately extinguished.

Consequently people from Burma to Japan who had got used to hearing Vedic tenets quoted in the name of the Buddha as "Buddha said this" or "Buddha said that" have come to misbelieve that they are Buddhists as distinct from Hinduism alias Vedic culture.

What is more, some misguided or nose-led people in India itself profess to publicly and ceremonially renounce Hinduism and adopt Buddhism.

It is the wrong history taught to them heretofore which makes them indulge in such gimmicks. They ought to know that neither the Buddha himself was a renowned Hindu, Vedic saint who neither disclaimed Hinduism nor proclaimed Buddhism.

Another very graphic proof is found in hundreds of temples

that abound in countries such as Burma, the Shan States, Siam (Thailand), Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, China, Mongolia and Japan. They are currently misbelieved to be Buddhist countries yet their temples abound in Vedic decore, Vedic deities and Vedic rites and rituals. Unlike Muslims and Christians so-called Hindus and so-called Buddhists intermingle in those temples in perfect unison and the icons of the Buddha nestle among a cluster of Vedic deities.

Since such a clear understanding is lacking in modern histories, Buddhism has been irrationally classified as a distinct rival of Hindusim along with Christianity and Islam. This should serve to underline the importance of writing and teaching correct, analytical history. Such an history could lead to mutual understanding, peace and unity of all mankind.

So we arrive at the conclusion that Buddhism didn't have to be spread by any invaders, conquerors or preachers. It already suffused the world in the name of Vedic alias Hindu culture. That culture still continues in countries from Burma to Japan. The only flaw is that ancient Vedic (Hindu) culture has come to be unknowingly designated as Buddhism forgetting that the Buddha himself professed, preached and practised Vedic (Hindu) culture.

Shivling is no Phallic Emblem

The current belief that the Shivling is a phallic emblem was spread by Christian missionaries as part of their strategy to denigrate Vedic culture in every way and enlist converts by hook or crook.

The term 'ling' in Sanskrit signifies a distinguishing mark or sign. Therefore as applied to human beings 'lingam' came to denote the male, female or the neuter sex. Obviously that is a very limited, cloistered use of the term lingam.

In the cosmic, theological and spiritual sense the word Shivling signifies the emblem of holy divinity, the mainstay of the cosmos, the immutable, indestructible imperishable, indiminishable, auspicious, sacred, formless divine stump which is the mysterious repository of power which animates every particle from tiny atoms

to gigantic galaxies and keeps them in a perpetual throb and whirl. Therefore the Shivling represents father-god while its animating 'power' is symbolized by the mother goddess, Shakti. The Shivling symbolizes that immortal divine stump around which and because of which everything in the cosmos is animated to rotate and revolve

A Dec 3, 1993 report published in an American newspaper titled **India Abroad** reported "Caucasian converts, American New-Agers and Hindus flock to Golden Gate Park (in San Francisco) seeking spiritual bliss from an innocuous looking, four-foot-high 800-pound granite rock which constitutes the Shivlingam.

"Worshippers pour milk, offer flowers and apply sandalwood paste and vermilion to the lingam."

"Right behind the lingam is a Russian cross and a statue of the Buddha in the same park."

"Among the devotees of that lingam is Basul Parik of Czechoslovak descent. His name Parik is akin to the surname Parikh common among Gujaratis of India."

"Set amid an intricate bed of rock near the Golden Gate Bridge, the lingam, some say, emerged from Spanish history dating to the 12th century, because in 1931 the San Francisco newspaper-baron, William Randolph Hearst dismantled the Santa Maria Monastery in Spain and shipped it to San Francisco. He wanted to rebuild it but ran out of funds. Later he donated the stones to the park. Many were, stolen by looters. In 1988 the remaining stones were arranged in a rock garden with the Lingam erected as a road barrier." That Shivling found in the Santa Maria monastery in Spain proves our finding that all historic churches in Europe are captured Vedic temples.

The three horizontal lines on the Shivling symbolize the energy circuits that emerge from divinity to animate the cosmos.

The above relic is an indication of the numerous Shivlingas which abounded in pre-Christian Spain which got uprooted and cast away by neo-converts worked-up to a blind, illiterate frenzy. Such

incidents underline the world of difference between the comprehensive scientific outlook of Vedic culture against the dogmatic irrationality of prophet-bound creeds.

What is Sin?

As per Vedic thought anything done for sensual gratification and not as a matter of duty, is sin. Thus over-eating is sin and so is sexual indulgence with even one's own wife when progeny is not desired. Contrarily voluntary cohabitation between a man and a woman who desire a child and are prepared to nurture it to adulthood is not sin even if they are not wedded together in the worldly sense.

The above are extreme instances mentioned deliberately to make the Vedic concept of sin very clear.

Every sin automatically attracts punishment is what Vedic culture lays down scientifically. For instance, over-eating or indulgence in wrong kind of diet or drink result in deranged health, physical suffering, expenditure on medical treatment, loss of hours at work and so on.

Likewise indulgence in unnecessary sex results in pain, weakness, disease, population-explosion, weak or handicapped progeny, jealousy, suicides, murders, rapes etc.

From the above simple scientific definition it should be clear that from the morning cup of tea or coffee containing poisonous tannin and caffeine to the nightly hot-drinks most persons are committing nothing but sin... sin... and sin all the time every moment and yet ask an average normal citizen and he or she will swear "I have committed no sin ever or whatever."

As against that Vedic definition the Christian concept of (confess and be pardoned) is too mundane to be tenable while the Muslim concept of indulging in murder, massacre, plunder and squander in the name of Islam and Allah is totally bizarre.

Indian Influence

Scholars and academicians and lay-men tutored by them often vaguely talk of an Indian (meaning Hindu alias Vedic alias Arya) influence whenever they notice any similarity between traditions, legends, languages, culture and thought of countries from the Americas to Australia with those of India. But how and why that influence radiated from India to other countries is left un-explained and un-understood.

Influence emanates from sword-power as may be seen from the total subversion of Europe by Christianity and total conversion of West Asia by Islam. India has no such history of cruel conquest and yet its influence is noticed all over the world. What is the secret?

The secret is that from the very first generation of humanity it was Vedic culture and Sanskrit language which pervaded the world for millions of years. Only during the last 1000-1500 years or so Christian and Muslim aggression wiped out Vedic culture from large parts of the world. Yet several Hindu (Vedic) traits keep peeping out, inadvertently and inevitably, from Christian and Muslim routine. That is not because of India influencing them but because of primordial Vedic culture surviving in India while getting almost wiped out

from other regions of the world.

An analogy will make it clear. Supposing a large terrain is flooded by torrential rain. Later that water gets drained away or dried up from high land but remains stored in pools and tanks. It would be wrong to argue therefrom that it was the water from the reservoirs which had flooded the terrain. Contrarily it is flood water which remains stored in the reservoirs. Similarly it is worldwide Vedic culture which remains preserved (to some extent) in India while getting ostensibly wiped out from large regions of the world.

Sanskrit the 1st Human Language

The Horizon programme telecast by the British Broadcasting Corporation on the afternoon of November 11, 1993 (as per Indian time) featured a number of Western scholars asserting one after the other that all world languages must have originated in one basic common language. But surprisingly each one of them shied away from mentioning the name of that ancient common language.

Vedic tradition tells us that the Vedas are of divine origin and that their language Sanskrit too is a divine tongue bestowed on humanity from its very first generation. Consequently all languages must be traced ultimately to Sanskrit.

No Indian History 8th Century Onwards

It is not generally realized that what is termed as Indian history in academic syllabi throughout the world ceases to be Indian from the 8th century. From the 8th to the 20th century it is history of alien Muslim or European invaders with Indians figuring only as abject subjects.

It is a matter of great injustice, infamy and irony that Raja Dahir of Sindh, Jaipal the last Hindu ruler of Afghanistan, Prithviraj of Delhi and Ajmer, Rana Pratap the tough hero of Mewar, the great Shivaji of Maharashtra and rulers of as many as 568 indigenous principalities (mostly Hindus) which survived until 1950 A. D. have all been practically wiped out from school and college histories. To call such history Indian though shorn of all its 'Indian' heroes is a matter

of great national shame and injustice.

Muslim Rulers Not Indian

The argument that Muslim rulers from Kutubuddin Aibak (1206 A. D.) to Bahadurshah Zafar (1857 A. D.) must be considered Indian because they lorded over India by taking up residence in India, is absurd. Does a raider who captures the foyer to continue raiding and robbing the interior qualify to be considered a member of the family? The criterion is not the place of residence but the attitude of the intruder towards the indigenous people.

Current Indian history text books honed by the Indian National Congress blunderingly and unwittingly equate a Muslim with a Hindu and paint the power and glory of Muslim rulers as the power and glory of India despite the fact that blotting out India's native Vedic Hindu culture and converting and subverting the local set-up remains the sole objective of Islam wherever it invades.

A painful instance of that mistaken and misplaced glory is the name Mogul Garden associated with the Rashtrapati Bhawan (Presidential Mansion) in New Delhi. A number of brave patriotic Hindu heroes had waged a bitter struggle for over three centuries to end Mogul rule. The proudly adopted name Mogul Garden is an insult to the memory of those heroes. Would Russia or Great Britain consider it a matter of great glory to name their national parks after Napoleon or Hitler?

Comparing Enemies

During the 47 years of (Indian National) Congress rule in a truncated free-India its solicitous concern for Muslim votes has led the Congress to distort history. It is that Congress-favoured and flavoured educational syllabus which has painted Muslims as great patriots while hoisting the British as India's sole, hateful enemy. Political parties usually have such distorted selfish perception of history. Actually it is just the opposite.

As between two enemies the British were much civilized, disciplined, educated, progressive, and liberal as compared with

the illiterate barbarian savagery of Islam which is on international display from Afghanistan to Egypt, Algeria, Somalia and Palestine even today. Under 600 years of Muslim (mis) rule it was all chaos, corruption, lawlessness, bribery and confusion while the British ushered an orderly, progressive and law-based administration and a disciplined army.

Are Christian and Muslim Countries Really Free?

All countries professing Christianity and Islam which fancy themselves to be free and independent are labouring under a delusion.

To realize this they must re-learn their history. Just 1372 years ago there was no Islam. Likewise 1994 years ago there was no Christianity. Yet today they are all Muslims or Christians. Why? Because they were all terrorized into submission to renounce the Vedic faith of their forefathers and call themselves Muslims or Christians. Later to keep them in total ignorance of their parent-culture their pre-Christian and pre-Islamic histories were slaughtered and buried. This is a graphic instance of how history makes all the difference between freedom and bondage.

It is precisely because of that potential of history of keeping every nation consciously aware and proud of its ancestral heritage that subjugating and subduing Christian and Muslim fundamentalists destroyed all earlier histories. That is sheer international academic gangsterism and cultural castration which must be severely undone.

Therefore the first lesson in history which every Christian and Muslim country and individual must learn and teach is that by their religious subjugation and transformation they have been forced to abjure, forget and abandon their ancestral cultural soul itself. That is the worst kind of serfdom.

A Synonym of Vedic Culture

Just as modern scholars harbour differnt ideas about 'Vedic times' they also are prone to use the expression "When the Aryans came to India" as the starting point of Indian history. There are many fallacies inherent in that expression.

Firstly, it must be noted that the Sanskrit term 'Arya' doesn't connote a race. The prefix 'A' attached to the root 'ri' yields the word 'Arya' which term signifies to evolve, develop, nurture etc. Consequently Arya signifies the way of life which aims at developing the inborn finer sentiments (in human beings) of humility, modesty, simplicity, honesty and selflessly serving fellow-beings so as to morally and spiritually uplift one's Atma (soul) to the Mahatma (higher soul) stage and Parâmatma (divine soul) level. This is exactly Vedic culture. Therefore the term Aryanism is a synonym of Vedic culture and doesn't connote any haughty, exclusive race. The havoc that the German dictator Adolf Hitler wrought in killing millions of Jews because of the mistaken notion that they were non-Aryans provides a tragic instance of the result of a wrong grounding in world history.

Since Arya is no race but the Vedic way of life, anybody subscribing to those ideals is an Arya irrespective of his caste, colour, creed or country. Therefore to flaunt the term Dravid as an antonym and an antagonist of an Aryan is a great blunder which generations of academicians have thoughtlessly done.

There was no Aryan invasion of India because 'Arya' is no race. Had 'Arya' meant a race the primary rule of the Arya Samaj organization in India would have been to enrol only those as members who furnish proof of Aryan descent. Contrarily the Arya Samaj concerns itself with every human being and welcomes all.

♦♦

THE VEDIC FAR EAST

As seen to the east from India Japan is furthest and was therefore identified as the Land of the Rising Sun (depicted in its flag). At royal ceremonies such as coronations and weddings Japanese sovereigns wear orange-coloured attire because that is the Vedic colour.

The Japanese people call themselves Nipponese; ' from ' 'Nipun' meaning 'skilful' in Sanskrit.

The ancient culture of Japan is known as Shinto and Brahman Okyo. Shinto is a malpronunciation of Sindhu (i. e. Indus region) while Brahman Okyo is Brahma Vakyam (ब्रह्मवाक्यम्) 'The word of God' i. e. the Vedas. Shintoism involves worship of and reverence for the five elements (fire, water etc.) Each one of these natural phenomena is revered as manifestation of divinity.

The Japanese follow the Vedic Shraddha tradition of reverentially remembering deceased ancestors and offering them food, in front of tablets bearing their names at altars kept apart for their worship.

There are about 200,000 (most of them small in size) temples throughout Japan. Many of them enshrine Vedic deities such as Lakshmi, Saraswati, Ganesh and Shiva though with distorted names.

Vestal virgins are also attached to temples for divine service until they opt to marry.

Japanese priests conducting temple celebrations segregate themselves from civic life and take a vow of silence for a month

as a purification chore for the planned worship.

Dr. S. Venugopalacharya mentions (in his book titled **Worldwide Hindu Culture, Sanskrit and Unity in Diversity Pages 38 to 40**) that "the images of Amida (Amitabh)" Indra, Rudra, Kartikeya, Kubera, Sahasrabahu, Surya, Yama, Vayu, Brahma, Saraswati, six forms of Siva, Acharya Nagarjuna, Nagabodhi, Kaikava, Vajrabodhi, Subhakarasimha and the 1st Japanese scholar of Sanskrit (of modern times) Kabobaishi etc. are very popular in Japan. In Japanese villages large trees called Inari and village gods and goddesses, mounts and mother earth are worshipped (the latter when starting cultivation or construction or chopping off trees). The Japanese consider chanting of the name Amida essential for attaining the westerly heaven Sukhavati (implying the abode of ultimate happiness alias salvation). Brahma and Saraswati are called Banten, Soma. Temmangu is the god of learning. Women worship the Shivling known as Sahano-kami to conceive male children. Upto the last century Shivlings could be seen at all highway squares in Japan.

The Japanese equivalents of Vedic deities are Kubera alias Vaishrawana = Bishamon; Varuna = Suiten; Kumbhir (crocodile in the Ganga river) = Kompira; Siva alias Mahakala = Daikoku (God of Darkness), saint Ekasrunga (unicorn) = Ikkakusennin, Visvakarman = Bishukatsuma (God of Carpenters); Om Siddham; Sumeru Throne = Shumi - Dan; Bodhisatwa = Bosatsu; Dakini = Dakini; Bhairava = Bairao; Kalavanka = Karyobin (sweet-voiced bird), Indra-Taishakuten (Lord of the Gods); Ganesh = Sho = Ten (i. e. Holy-Deity); Naga (sea-serpent) = Ryujin; Hariti = Kishimo - jin.

Some Japanese temples have preserved Sanskrit manuscripts as old as 1400 years. Next to India Japan is believed to have the highest number of students studying Sanskrit and Pali. Though the Japanese write in the Chinese ideographic manner they have adopted Sanskrit phonetical letters especially to write proper names.

Buddhism received royal Japanese patronage under king Shotoku who ruled Japan from 574 to 621 A. D. In 736 A. D. an Indian

Buddhist monk (a Brahmin of Bharadwaj gotra) named Bodhisen was invited by the then Japanese emperor and installed as the high priest of the Buddhists in Japan and to participate at the consecration of the giant statue of Vairochana Buddha.''

Malaya

Now known as Malaysia the Malayan peninsula was famous in the ancient Vedic world for its Sandalwood plantation. That is commemorated in the Sanskrit couplet.

अतिपरिचयात् अवज्ञा संतत गमनात् अनादरो भवति ।
मलये भिल् पुंध्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठं इंधनं कुरुते ॥

meaning that Malayan tribal women use precious sandal wood as ordinary fuel.

The Malayan peninsula had nine Maharajahs who ruled their principalties. Their palaces were known as Aasthana which is a Sanskrit term. Those Rajas forced to convert to Islam by Arab raiders have since gradually been termed as sultans.

The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur which is the Sanskrit term Cholonam Puram i.e. the township of the Chola (royal dynasty)

The city of Petaling Jaya is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term स्फटिकलिंग जायन् signifying a gigantic crystal Shivling. Obviously it was a famous pilgrim centre. Excavations conducted in the central part of Petaling Jaya actually revealed the remains of an extensive Shiv temple destroyed by Arab Muslim invaders.

Another smaller township is Seramban which is a modern garbled pronunciation of its ancient Sanskrit name Shree Ram Vana i. e. the Bower of Lord Rama. It is apparent from its name that its central shrine was a Rama temple.

Vietnam is VEDA-NAAM

Vietnam is an Asian country touching the eastern border of Cambodia alias Kampuchia. That name is a combination of two Sanskrit words Veda 'naam.' The suffix 'naam' means 'name'

or pronounced as num it means 'to bow' in reverential obeisance.

Its people are known as the Annamese since Annam means rice (in Sanskrit) and Vietnam's main crop is indeed rice.

As per hoary Vedic tradition betel leaves and areca nuts are indispensable at betrothals, weddings and anniversaries in Vietnam too as elsewhere. On such occasions brothers and sisters, parents and especially newly-married couples chew betel and areca nuts with a bit of lime paste as in India.

Singapore

At the southern tip of Malaysia is Singapore island. It has been host to international naval traffic from time immemorial during world Vedic sovereignty. Singapore is a modern corruption of Sanskrit Simhapur meaning the Lion township.

When the British explorer Sir Stamford Raffles landed there in 1492 A. D. he spotted a Sanskrit inscription of the Hindu King Parameshvara at the entrance to a hill fort in the Vedic defence outwork of the port.

Australia

Australian tribals perform a Shiva dance depicting a third eye in the middle of their foreheads in colour and paint (P. 621, The Native Tribes of Central Australia)

Australian and New Zealand tribals also paint on their foreheads sacred Vaishnavite (U Type) or Shaivite Mark.

Australian Aborigines are of Vedic Origin.

Pages from the Journal of the Polynesian Society, Vol. 13 of 1904 and Vol. 26 of 1917 reveal that Maories (the aborigines of New Zealand) seem to be a branch of ancient Vedic society since their language is akin to Sanskrit and their deities seem to belong to the Vedic pantheon. For instance, they have an 'eel god' which is Vedic Matsya Avatar (fish incarnation). Their god Ira is the Vedic deity Indra. Their mountain - goddess Ida is a Vedic deity too.

The Ancient History of Maori is a book written by some Mr.

White. Another researcher named Treager has published a book titled THE ARYAN MAORI (in 1885).

They point out how Maories tatoo their chins, lips and foreheads with marks similar to those of ancient Egyptians. These seem to be remnants of the ancient, sacred sandal-paste marks worn by the Hindus on their foreheads.

Australia being a far-flung continent the ancient Vedic inhabitants got stranded and cut off from people elsewhere during mediaeval times when air and naval communication links got disrupted for milleniums.

♦♦

A stone-panel carving in the Vedic Borobidur temple in central Java (Indonesia) depicting how Indian merchant vessels and warships kept alive a world communication network across the seven seas. The word Navy itself is strong proof since it is Sanskrit Naavi of pre-Christian times when Sanskrit was spoken all over the world.

East of Madras across the Pacific ocean in Java, Sumatra, Bali, Singapore, Malaysia, Siam, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Korea, Borneo was a vast Vedic empire in ancient times abounding in temples of Vedic deities such as Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh and Ganesh adorned with carvings of epic episodes. The one here is a Ramayanic scene from the temple of Brahma.

A historic Vedic temple in Cambodia.

Prambanam is famous for its exquisite cluster of Vedic temples. Above is a pancel of Vedic deities in one of those temples.

Spread over an area of 100 sq. kms. are the ruins of an ancient Hindu capital in the ancient Khamboj kingdom since spelled variously as Cambodia and Kampuchia adjoining Thailand alias Siam at the east.

The entire area is dotted with such majestic palaces and temples and exquisite statuary.

Etched on them are Sanskrit inscriptions of ancient (Hindu) Vedic monarchs such as Jayavarma and Sooryavarma.

The outlying region is still known by its ancient Sanskrit name as Aranya Pradesh (since corrupted to Aranya Prathet in the local dialect) i. e. a reserve forest for hunting as well as community health.

An ancient Vedic temple in Java. Such temples housed Vedic schools, provided cooked meals to the needy and shelter to travellers.

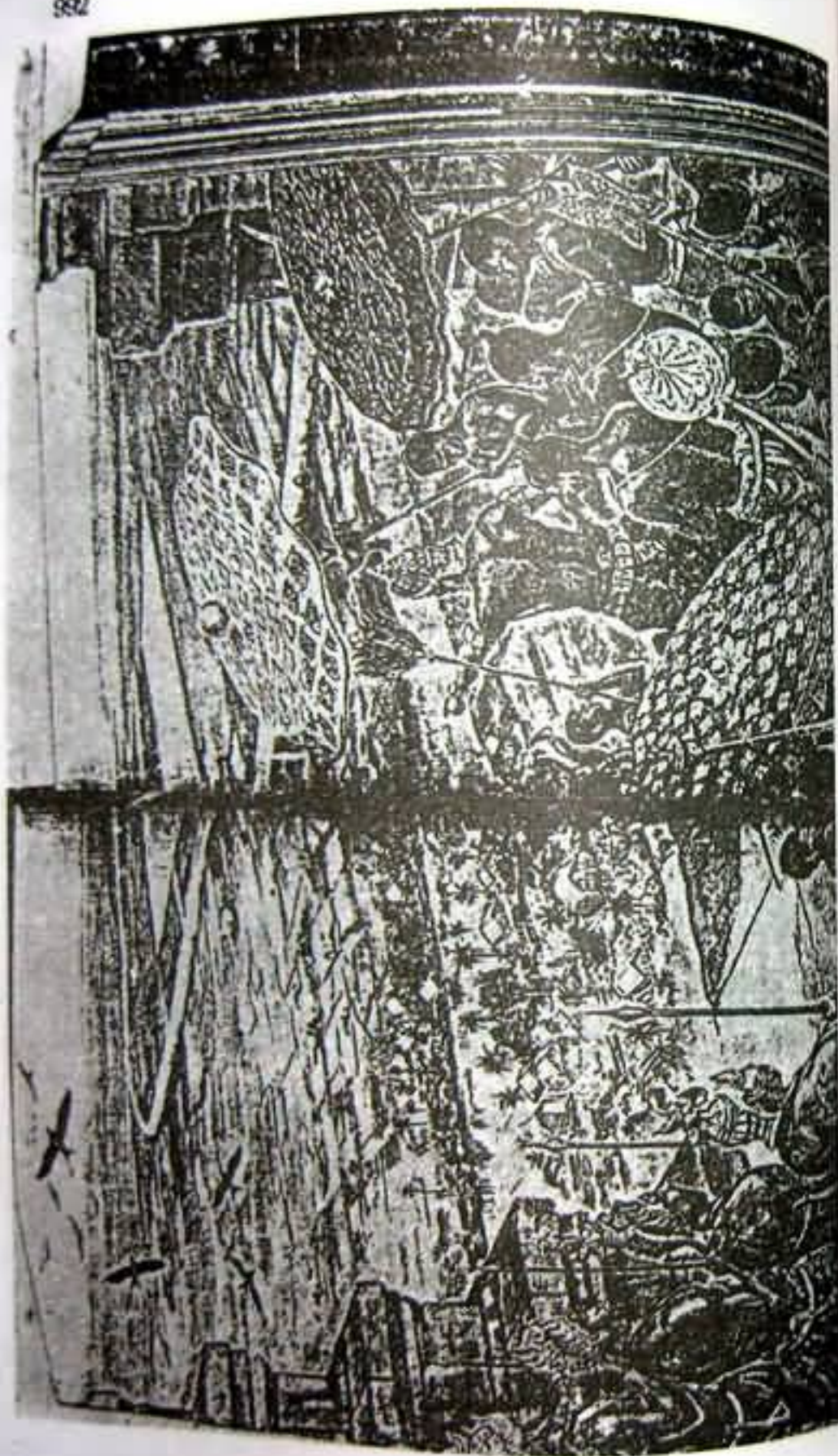
The deity in an ancient Japanese Vedic temple.

A Hindu (Vedic) temple in Cambodia raised in 947 A. D.

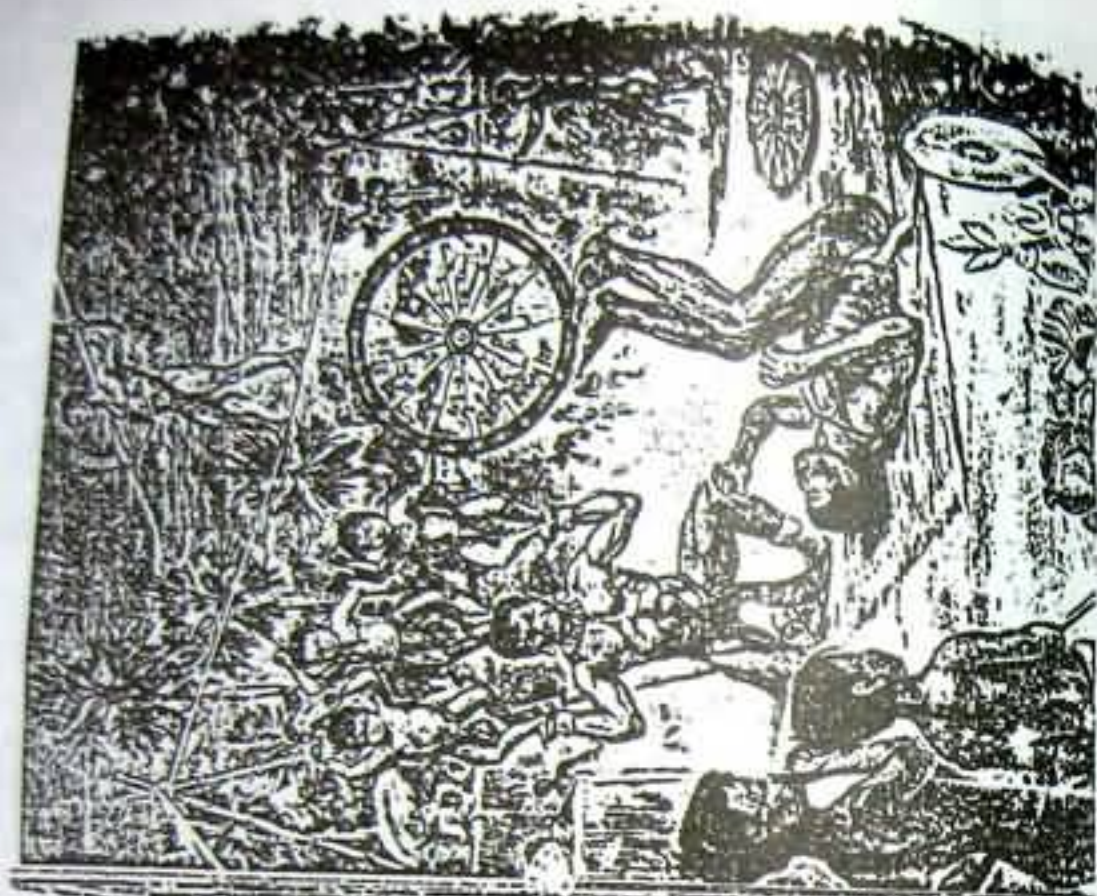
The exquisite Borobidur Hindu temple in Java. Cruel Arab raids on Java, Sumatra, Malaysia and Borneo around 1473 A. D. forced the entire population of those countries to turn Muslim through terror, torture and tyranny.

The Vedic trinity at the Wat Phu temple in Laos i. e. Lava country named after the son of Lord Rama. Vagaries of French spelling require Lava to be written as Laos. In southeast Asia temples are known as Wat from the banyan trees planted there. Wat is the Sanskrit name of the Banyan.

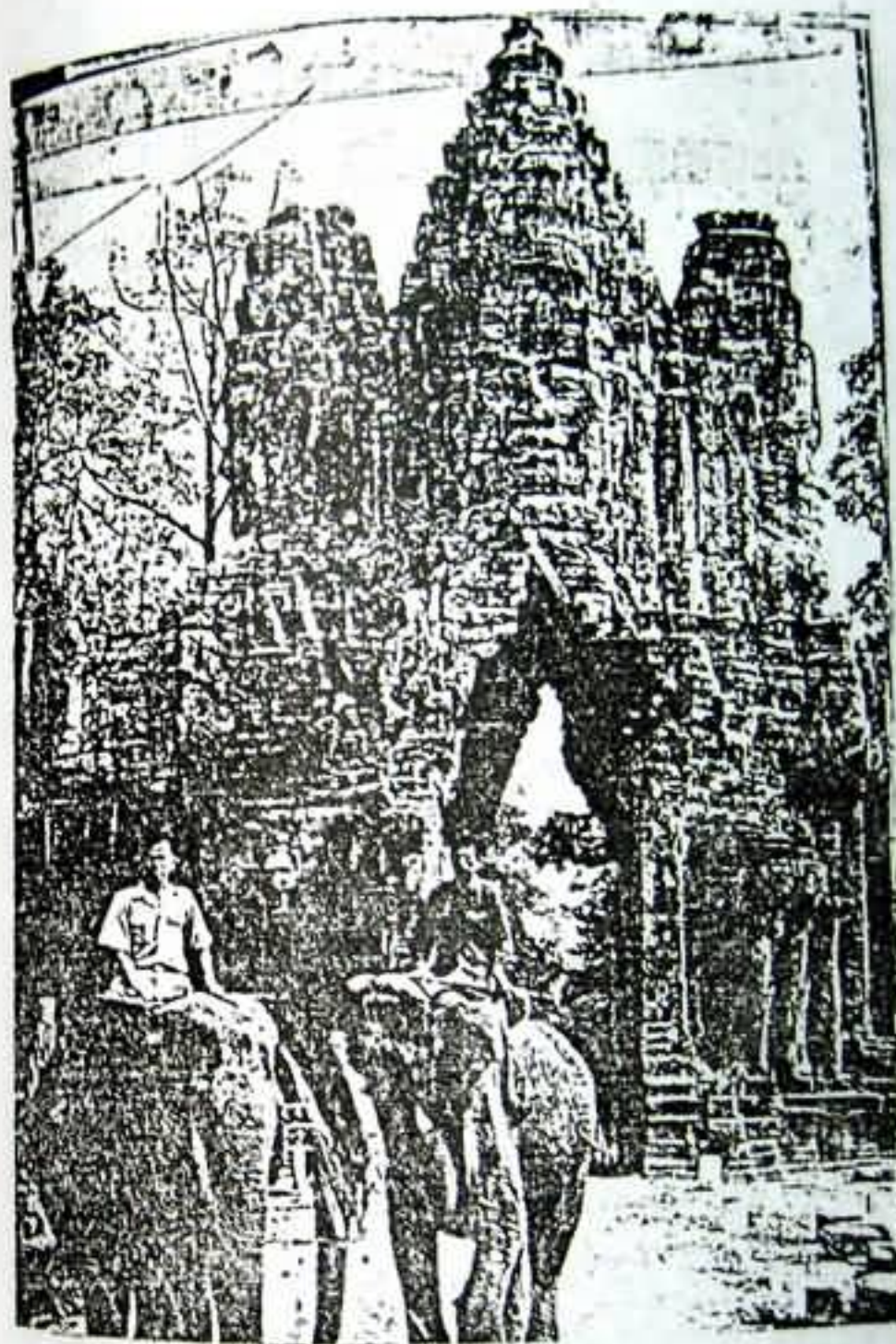
A war-scene depicted on a temple-wall in Cambodia believed to belong to about 800 A. D.

An ancient Vedic ruler in Indochina (comprising Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) bathing the Shivling (lower foreground) with milk as a worship ritual.

Angaka rulers of the Hindu-Vedic Khamboj kingdom in Indochina raising temples and mansions using elephants to haul heavy materials.

A Vedic ruler of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Cambodia dispensing justice in open court. Note the ruler squatting on a high royal platform. The royal seats in the halls of public audience in the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra are exactly that high which is indirect proof of their Hindu origin. Note that everybody in the Hindu court from the ruler downwards is bare-bodied except for a lone dhoti. That speaks for the simplicity and purity of Vedic life.

Deepavali celebration with the ruler watching from the throne squatting in a public square under a canopy (on the right) in Khamboj. In the centre may be seen a couple of dancers. At the left are sparkles and crackers lighting up the dark night sky.

Two wrestlers seen above at a public contest in ancient Khamboj. At the right is an acrobat giving a public performance.

A naval battle between the Hindu rulers of Khamboj and Champa in 1177 A. D. in which the Cambodian ruler was killed. His widow and her son escaped and sailed to Mexico where Arya Manasatapa had founded a Hindu kingdom.

The Brahmin ministers of the defeated Khamboj kingdom being led away by Champa's victorious troops.

A gateway in the defensive wall surrounding Nagar Thom the capital of the Hindu Khamboj kingdom. Towering above the gateway are gigantic statues of the Vedic trinity. Such trinity statues rise above the wall at several points along the wall girdling the capital.

The women's apartment of the Cambodian Hindu palace.

An Hindu ruler of Khambhoj in procession on a caparisoned elephant seated under a canopy. At the right is another view of the procession. At its top is seen a gigantic sculpture of the Vedic trinity which adorns the defence wall of [illegible]

THE VATICAN PAPACY IS A VEDIC INSTITUTION

Because of the ascendancy and domination of Europeans and Americans (who are all mostly Christians) in the modern world, the Vedic origin of the Papacy in the Vatican in Rome has remained unknown. But even a cursory study of the terminology and rituals associated with the Vatican is enough to reveal that the Papacy in the Vatican is a Vedic institution which is masquerading as Christian.

Truth is stranger than fiction, it is said, and so it is in the case of Christianity.

All Christians ought to realize that they are Chrisnians i. e. followers of Krishna because there never lived any person called Jesus Christ. The term Christianity is itself the Sanskrit term Chrisnan-ity signfying followers of the way of life expounded by Krishna (in His famous discourse, the Bhagawad Geeta). Consequently, even their high priest, the Pope is basically a Vedic pontiff. The Vatican itself would therefore, do well, hereafter, to examine, recognize and re-establish its pre-Christian Vedic antecedents since it has a big staff of earnest, pious and learned, people at its command. Some of them atleast should be interested in looking into the Vedic roots of the Vatican.

The very term 'Pope' derives from Sanskrit. In several European languages, such as the French, for instance, the word Pope is spelled as Papa as it should really be in its original Sanskrit sense.

In Sanskrit 'Paap' (पाप) means 'Sin.' The letter 'ha' added to it signifies a (पापहर्ता, पापहंता) remover of or absolver from Sin. Consequently (पाप ह) Papa-ha was the title as also the function of the supreme-pontiff attached to the Vedic administration in Europe.

The English derivatives of the word Pope such as 'papal' and 'papacy' also prove that the original word is the Sanskrit (पाप) paapa-ha (i. e. absolver from sin).

The Sin-obsession is Vedic

The whole of Christianity revolves round the concept of sin, namely that man is born out of sin and therefore every individual's sole concern should be to atone for his sins and try to wash them off. All this is nothing but purely Vedic as may be judged from the Vedic prayers in Sanskrit, which every orthodox Hindu mutters morning and evening. He says (पापोऽहं-पापसंभव:) ''Papoaham, Papa Sambavah'' etc. etc. which means ''Oh Lord I am sin incarnate, I am born out of sin, please absolve me from the sins I may be (unwittingly) committing day and night'' etc-etc. Since the totally Christian priesthood is entirely pre-occupied with such a concept of all-enveloping sin, it is obvious that the Papacy and the whole of Christendom are a Vedic set-up revolving around Chrisn and His Bhagawad Geeta.

As the regional Hindu priest, the Pope used to live in his Vatica, (वटिका) a Sanskrit term meaning 'a bower' or 'hermitage.' He still lives in that Vatica presently pronounced as 'Vatican'.

Under Constantine's orders (around 312 A. D.) Roman troopers crushed the vestiges of Hinduism alias Vedicism in Europe under their high heels, and cracked heads with their batons to terrorize the survivors into accepting Christianity and renouncing their Vedic creed.

It was at that stage that the Vedic priest Paap-ha alias Pope, attached to the Roman Hindu, royalty, succumbed to those threats too. Eversince, the Hindu Vedic (धर्म वाटिका) Dharma Vatica of Europe, lies transformed overnight into a Christian religious headquarters

pronounced as Vatican. Actually the fate of the last Vedic priest is unknown. Was he captured and converted or slain and replaced by a christian nominee? That needs to be investigated.

The Christian Pope automatically acquired spiritual authority over all European monarchs precisely because he was the Vedic priest, since time immemorial, of the biggest and most powerful Hindu kingdom of Europe, with its capital in Rome alias Roma founded in the name of Lord Rama.

Though Christendom boasts of deep scholarship Christian scholars have conveniently closed their eyes to the origin of Christianity itself.

One such detail which they gloss over is about the Pope's Bull. Why of all animals is the Pope associated with the Bull and not with a tiger cr an ass, for instance?

The Pope's edicts are known as bulls. Even that word 'edict' is the Sanskrit word (आदिष्टम्) aadistam i. e. 'directive'. Since the Pope alias Papa in Sanskrit signifies one who absolves people from sin, the primary function of the Pope's edict was to certify that such and such a person having confessed, repented and paid a fine, was absolved from all sins. Under the Vedic dispensation this process is known as (प्रायश्चित्तम्) 'Prayaschittam'.

In effect, therefore, the Pope's Bull served as a permit for entry into heaven, as far as the Pope could help, to the person absolved from sin.

The Bull was supposed to ferry the absolved sinner on his back across the mortal sea (or river) to the blissful heaven.

The Bull came into the picture as the mount of the Hindu God, Lord Shiva.

In Hindu mythology Lord Shiva is the God of destruction. It is He who decides when a life should come to an end and what punishment (or reward) the deceased should receive for his or her behaviour, in the next birth.

It was the Hindu God, Lord Shiva whom the Hindu Pope alias Papa used to worship in his Vatica (alias Vatican) i. e. hermitage, in Rome (the city of Rama).

Nandi, the humped Bull is not only the mount but also the dispatch-rider alias 'errand boy' of Lord Shiva. Therefore, in every Shiva temple a Nandi alias the Bull is invariably posted at some distance in front to scurry about at Lord Shiva's command.

Such a one used to be consecrated in the main Shiva shrine in the pre-Christian (वाटिका) Vatica. That Shiva temple known by its Sanskrit name, Shivasthan, is being currently pronounced as the Sistine Chapel, where the College of Cardinals assembles to elect the new Pope. Proper archaeological excavations conducted in the Vatican and in the precincts of ancient so-called churches could yield a number of bull statues suppressed and hidden by Christian zealots.

The term 'College' is the Sanskrit term (शाल-ज) 'shal-je' signifying a higher-than-school seat of (Vedic) learning. The word Cardinal too when pronounced without the intruding 'n' (since 'n' has got inadvertently added to a number of European Sanskrit words) can be recognized to be the Sanskrit term 'Sardul' (शार्दूल) i. e. lion (tiger too). Those Vatican (i. e. धर्मवाटिका) alias Vedic Vatica (hermitage) monks were known as Sardul in recognition of their leonine spiritual prowess in overpowering all mundane temptation. Such devout, dedicated, selfless souls choosing one from amongst themselves as Pope (पाप-ह) i. e. 'Paap-ha' (absolver from sin) is therefore a holy Vedic, democratic, pre-Christian practice that is still adhered to in that ancient Vedic, Sanskrit seat.

The Veda Vatica (वेदवाटिका) of ancient times abounded in temples of Lord Shiva and other deities such as Lord Rama, Lord Krishna (known as Hercules alias Hari-cul-eesh), Ganesh known as Janus, Lakshmi known as Shree alias Ceres, Brahma known as Abraham, Vishnu called Vista, etc, until the early years of the 4th century A. D. Rampaging Christendom destroyed those temples as rampaging Islam destroyed the Vedic Kaaba temple in Mecca.

Five Shivalingas i. e. emblems, as well as idols of Shiva, with a cobra raising its hood over Lord Shiva's head are part of the display in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican. There are many others hidden away in the cellars of the Vatican and also of its museum.

Inquisitive readers may refer to headings 'Etruscan' and 'Etruria' in the Encyclopaedia Britannica to realize that Shivalingas "meteoric stones mounted on carved plinths" as they are described in the Encyclopaedia and Shiva images are often discovered buried by Christian vandals, in Italy. Standing statues of Lord Shiva are even today erected in public squares in Italian cities.

The Pope officiated as Lord Shiva's representative on earth under the Vedic order in ancient Europe. As such, Lord Shiva's Bull was the only vehicle or mount at the Pope's command. Any edict he issued was supposed to be executed by the holy Bull. Therefore, the approach of the Bull signified the arrival of the Pope's edict and vice versa. It is that Hindu, Vedic tradition which has imparted the name Bull to the Pope's edict. Even Bull is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit word Balivard.

Lord Shiva with His holy Bull used to be worshipped all over Europe as the Father God in pre-Christian times. The Oxford of Oxford University fame and the Uxbridge locality in London mark two of the innumerable sites of Lord Shiva's worship along with his ox. The name Uxbridge (pronounced both as Askbridge and Ookshridge) embodies the original Sanskrit term 'OOkshas' (Uxsus) namely 'a bull' and 'Vraj' means 'to proceed.' signifying fording a river on a bull's back.

Thus there is nothing Christian in so-called Christian and papal tradition. It is all Hindu, Vedic.

The location of the Vatican in Rome was of special significance because Rome alias Roma is Lord Rama the Vedic incarnation's township.

The Sanskrit words 'Purohit' and 'Bhat' both signifying a Vedic priest are in use in so-called Christianity (with a slight aberration in spelling) as 'priest' and 'abbot' respectively.

Terms like deity, devotee, divinity are all derivatives or equivalents of Sanskrit words such as deva, devata and ([illegible]) devaniti.

In Vedic tradition, the head pontiff supervises and regulates the spiritual, social, moral and educational aspects of public life. The word 'pontiff is a corruption of the Sanskrit term (पंत:) 'puntah.'

In India the four Shankaracharyas fulfil that role. The institution of the Shankaracharya was founded in the sixth century B. C. (and not in the eighth century A. D. as erroneously taught under the inspiration of Western scholars). The Pope was the Shankaracharya for the European region of world Hindudom until his seat was pounced upon and was forced to turn Christian by emperor Constantine, around 312 A.D.

Papal statements emanating from the Vatican from time to time insist on stern standards of marital constancy, deprecate artificial methods of birth control, and uphold the sanctity of celibacy because of the Vedic base of the Papacy. A mere Christian mortal without the Vedic base cannot even conceive of such pronouncements.

The word 'Saint' commonly used by the Vatican is the Vedic term (संत) 'Sant.' The word 'apostle' is Sanskrit 'aap-sthal' (आपस्थल) signifying one who proceeds from place to place (for preaching).

Hidden Vedic Records

All that Vedic origin of the Papacy has been carefully buried and hidden from the world from the day emperor Constantine terrorized the then pontiff into declaring himself a Christian or murdered and replaced him by a Christian nominee.

In the hurry and flurry of that imperial invasion of the Veda Vatica (alias Vatican) in Rome, some records and icons were plundered and burnt, some were hidden or buried in the vaults or in pits and some were removed to distant places for secret preservation. A hunt must be launched by genuine researchers for those relics which escaped Constantine's imperial swoop, or which

lie hidden away or buried in the Vatican and also all over Europe.

A clue to those hidden records is inadvertently provided by an American author, H. Spencer Lewis who, in his devout Christian innocence believes that the Vatican is hiding some secret doctrines and directives of Jesus himself.

That is a curious argument. We have pointed out elsewhere in this volume that Jesus is a myth and no such person was ever born. Yet, even assuming that there was, in fact, a Jesus why should the Vatican have to hide anything? Contrarily, if there was any genuine writing in Jesus' own hand or about him the Vatican would proudly put it up as a permanent exhibit, especially these days when the historicity of Jesus is being widely questioned.

Consequently, what H. Spencer Lewis has to say about the hidden records of the Vatican (quoted elsewhere in this volume) assumes great importance. It provides a very important clue for those who may in future probe into the pre-Christian Vedic antecedents of the Papacy.

One point needs special elucidation. *According to current concepts the papacy couldn't have originated before the 4th century A. D. while Jesus Christ is supposed to have lived around 1 A. D. If then Jesus-time records are hidden in the Vatican what was its role before the 4th century A. D.?*

This leads us to another important deduction namely, *that the Vatican and its records have been there all along even before Jesus. Those records are not being made public because they will expose the secret that the Vatican is a pre-Christian Vedic seat which has been forced to wear the mask of a non-existent Jesus as a result of Constantine's crackdown on the Vedic Vatica.*

Christian Symbols Are All Vedic

"Many of those so-called Christian antiquities, which cover the walls of the Vatican, have no more relation to Christianity than they have to the emperor of China. Upon several of the most ancient monuments of Britain, the cross is found... Previously

to the time of Christ it was very certainly in common use amongst the gentiles; it was secred with the Egyptians... it was on most of the Egypt obelisks, and was used as an amulet. Saturn's monogram or symbol was a cross and a ram's horn. Jupiter also bore a cross with a horn; Venus, a circle with a cross. This character is to be seen upon one of the coins of Decius, the great persecutor of the Christians. The Rev. Mr. Maurice says (Maurice, Indian Ant. Vol.II, p. 361) "Let not the piety of the Catholic Christian be offended at the... assertion, that the cross was one of the most usual symbols among the hieroglyphs of Egypt and India (its diverging radii pointed to the four directions). In the cave of Elephanta in India over the head of the principal figure, again may be seen this figure, and a little in the front of the huge Lingham (Forbe's Orient Mem Vol. III, Chap. XXXII, page 448)". We learn from Mr. Maurice the curious fact that the two principal pagodas of India, viz. those of Banares and Mathura, are built in the form of crosses... the cross was in common use long before the time of Christ, by the continental nations of the world.... It was equally in use by the Druids in Britain... the monogram of the Scandinavian Mercury... was represented by cross... Dr. Macculloch (High, Vol. III, p. 236) says "The figure of a cross was known to the Gothic nations and also used by them before they were converted to Christianity... The cross is found in the ruins of a fine city of Mexico near Palanque, where there are many examples of it amongst the hieroglyphics on the buildings, but one is very remarkable. On the top of it is placed an idol (**Description of an Ancient City** of Mexico, by Felix Cabrara, published by Berthoud, 65 Regents' Quadrent.)"[1]

The sacred orthodox vermilion mark that Hindu women wear on their forehead since time immemorial is also preferred by some to be in the shape of a cross. All such evidence proves that the cross and other so-called Christian symbols continuing in the papacy are all hoary Vedic symbols..

---

(1) Pp. 126-131 The Celtic Druids, Godfrey Higgins.

Thus when the Pope himself is a Vedic priest, the cross and other symbols too are naturally all Vedic. The so-called Christian festival days are all Vedic. Jesus Christ is a malpronunciation of the term iesus Chrisn and the name 'Bible' (i. e. a mere book) signifies Lord Chrisn's Bhagawad Geeta. The Pope's annual ritual includes ceremonial washing of the feet of a child and honoured guests, which is age-old Vedic tradition. Thus what remains of Christianity is a big zero. This analysis should not be misunderstood to be a chauvinistic denigration as part of inter-religious polemics or rivalry but should be taken to be a process of historical auditing to lay bare the flaws, faults and frauds in world historical studies.

Children are born by a common process whether their parents are ritually married or unmarried. And yet even among the most profane and mundane of societies great odium attaches to children born out of wedlock. Why? Herein lies a very subtle but very important proof not only of the worldwide sway of Vedic culture from time immemorial but also of the supreme divine authority of the Vedas viz. that procreation being an onerous, miraculous divine scheme only that procreatiton is permissible, where a man and woman have been locked together under rules, restraints and responsibilities laid down by Vedic chants. The Pope being a traditional Vedic priest he is still very strict, unwittingly, about adherence to Vedic norms of weddings and wedlock.

Even under Islam the word 'Talaq' (i. e. divorce) has to be repeated thrice because it is only according to Vedic practice that anything taken, gifted or renounced is to be confirmed by a triple, conscious repetition.

The Vatican

The Vatican is the only state in the world having more employees than citizens. The Papal headquarters building complex has 1400 rooms. Though the Vatican is the smallest nation covering an area of about 109 acres the Sistine chapel where a secret conclave of Cardinals elects the Pope is the Sanskrit term, Shiv-Sthan. In 1303 Pope Boniface VIII was put under arrest in his own palace by French mercenaries. Therefore his successors left Rome and res ed at Avignon in France from 1309 to 1377.

Vatican is a South Indian type pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Vatica signifying a bower alias the silvan surroundings of an hermitage.

Vyas

Veda Vyasa, the author and compiler of the 18 Maha Puranas, was most reverentially known to all the intellectuals of the world until the time of Aristotle, who referred to him with a corrupted pronunciation as 'BIAS'. Even in recent times writers such as Voltaire and other researchers referred to Vyasa's views mentioning his name as 'BIAS', stated S. Y. Narayana Moorthy in his article in the Nov. 1987 Issue of the Astrological Magazine, Bangalore (India).

A thorough investigation into the histories of ancient cultural literatures and languages will undoubtedly make everyone conclude that:

1) Everywhere in the world, Vedic culture and Sanskrit implying different Sastras, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata, etc., were prevalent before the advent and expansion of Buddhism from the 6th century B. C. to the 1st century A.D.

2) Out of all 1131 branches of the Vedas, only 10 are currently available in India and Nepal in their pure Sanskrit form.

3) The Vedas and the 18 Puranas of Veda Vyasa, etc, alone formed the whole base for the ancient literatures of all parts of the world.

4) While only the translations and adaptations have remained in the West and the Far East, the originals have been once for all lost, of course leaving only stray references to the original works and their authors.

Shree is Worldwide Honorific

Shree (also spelled 'Shri' or 'Sri') is an honorific commonly used in Vedic culture. In Latin it was written as 'Ser'. In English it is spelled as, Sir.

Among Arabs it survives as Yasser as in "Yasser Arafat" because

of the Arabic habit of using prefixes such as 'al', 'ya' and 'us'.

White House Tradition

That the British secretariat in London is Whitehall, the U. S. Chief Executive's mansion in Washington D. C. is named White House is not a chance coincidence. Russian parliament house is also known as White House. In Hindu tradition the king was enjoined to live in a Dhaval Gruha i. e. a White House. Therefore comprehensive statements issuing therefrom on specific issues also came to be termed as White Papers. The Red Fort in Delhi and Agra (which are pre-Muslim Hindu castles) have such White Houses where the Hindu Kings resided. Such Hindu royal White Houses are described in ancient Sanskrit sculptural texts and in classics like Harsha Charita by Bana Bhatta and the travelogue of Huent Sang.

♦♦

The Etruscan museum in the Vatican (Rome, Italy) has several Shiva emblems (like the one above) and statues (found in archaeological excavations or casual digging from time to time, in Italy) on display or hidden away in its strong rooms.

The Popes and the people of ancient Italy worshipped Shiva and other Vedic deities before being forced to profess Christianity from the 4th century onwards by the convert Christian emperor, Constantine and his successors.

The Papacy was a Vedic priesthood - known as (पाप-ह) Papa-ha in Sanskrit connoting an 'absolver from sin.' Rationality therefore demands that the whole Christian establishment from the Pope down recall, revive and resume its Vedic past.

This is an ancient Shivling on display in the museum in the Vatican in Rome (Italy). Many such Shiva emblems as well as images of Shiva, uprooted from Vedic temples when Europe was turned Christian by coercive Roman arms, are historic relics exhibited in Western museums. They, among other evidence, help us to reconstruct the history of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Europe.

Icons of Lord Shiva, the Mother Goddess, and other Vedic deities, have been discovered at historic sites throughout Europe.

The very term 'icon' is the malpronounced Sanskrit word Isan i.e. Lord Shiva.

Vedic gods and goddesses in Europe were ignorantly and rudely knocked off their pedestals from the 4th to the 14th century when rampaging, neo-convert Christian groups invaded and captured Vedic temples to misuse them as churches.

A few centuries later neo-convert Muslims too were to adopt the same tactics in converting Vedic temples to mosques and mausoleums.

—

Icon of a standing elephant-headed Vedic deity Ganesh. It's extended trunk is shown eating the offering made to him. Maipur alias Mison in Vietnam abounds in such Vedic idols.

THE VEDIC ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is a hybrid hodge-podge of distorted Vedic legends and practices.

Two thousand years ago in Europe, following the break-up of worldwide Vedic culture, several Vedic sects were vying with one another to gain popularity, recognition and support. One of them was the Chrisnian (alias Christian) sect. It was joined by a frustrated, ambitious, fiery, short-tempered individual known as Gopal alias Goshal. It is this person who later emerged as St. Paul. Like Adolf Hitler Paul used to deliver fiery speeches at several places from Jerusalem to Corinth accusing his detractors of doing injustice to him and murdering God himself by expelling him (i. e. Paul) from the management of the Krishna temple in Jerusalem..

An indiction that an ambitious Paul hankering for leadership had many enemies may be had in his 2nd epistle to Timothy in which Paul says "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil... of him be thou ware also for he hath greatly withstood our words...."

Paul's incessant itinerant campaigning and angry speeches, exuding an earnestness arising out of a sense of injured innocence, attracted highstrung volatile elements. These Chrisnians alias Christians were small groups in a few isolated cities around 1 A. D. They used to meet in private houses and discuss about some 'murdered God' referred to by Paul.

This continued for 300 years. Paul had long been dead. Christ was never born. Yet Paul's talk of a murdered God was being

repeated by his followers at their weekly meetings at Jerusalem, Corinth and Rome. Weird details of a betrayal, accusation, trial and crucifixion came to be added at random. This is how the track legend of a non-existent Jesus's birth and death got built up by the start of the 4th century. A perusal of St. Paul's life as given in the Encyclopaedia Britannica will convince the reader of the above analysis, if read between the lines.

Just at that juncture the group in Rome succeeded in winning over the fickle emperor Constantine to join their faith. And thereafter the Roman troops swung into action and beat every European into submission through a thousand-year coercive campaign. This is the sordid story of the spread of Christianity. The forefathers of today's Europeans themselves suffered harrowing atrocities in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France and other countries. But unfortunately because of wholesale conversion from saint to sinner and prince to pauper there is none left to investigate into and write about the terror and tyranny of Christian conversions.

Readers may realize from the above analysis that it was not Jesus who founded Christianity because Jesus is a fictitious personality. The credit (or the discredit?) for the spread of Christianity in the initial stage must go to St. Paul and later in a big, military way to Constatine. Eversince Christianity received imperial support sumptuously paid preachers have been employed and deployed all over the world in evergrowing numbers by Europeans and Americans especially, as a result of their political ascendancy during the last three centuries.

But so far as theology, scripture and ritual is concerned, Christianity is a mere label put on ancient Vedic traditions as we shall indicate hereunder by quoting a number of Christian sources themselves.

The Bible Hodge-Podge

First let us consider the Bible itself. That is a hodge podge of the Old Testament, the New Testament versions written by several persons such as Matthew, Mark, Luke and John at different places

and different times the Apocrypha and even angry correspondence.

Even that heterogeneous collection is all a haphazard translation from language to language changed at will by the translators or their mentors to suit their own convenience, convictions or predilections, from Aramaic to Greek, Greek to Latin and thence into French, German, English etc. etc. The term 'Aramaic' is from 'Arya' and therefore a form of Sanskrit.

The introduction to the Holy Bible printed by the Cambridge University Press, London, informs us that Latin translations of the Old Testament were too many to be all good. Moreover, they were not from the original Hebrew but from Greek versions and the Greek versions were not altogether clear. The Latin version derived from it was all "Muddy". Some believed that Lucian and Nesychius had made some false additions to the Old Testament, therefore, St. Hirome and St. Chrysostome excluded them. All this amounts to a confession of Christian hanky panky confusion.

Now, who knows whether Lucian and Nesychius had introduced new matter or St. Hirome and St. Chrysostome? It could have been the latter or all of them and many many others for all we know.

If we can still lay our hands on some Greek and Hebrew traditions of, say, 3000 B. C. we are sure that we shall find therein the names of Krishna, Hari, Vasudeo and Keshav. But since these names have percolated from the Aramaic, Greek and Hebrew into Latin, Arabic, English, French, German etc. those ancient Sanskrit names have undergone considerable change in spelling and pronunciation. For instance, the name Chrisn is being spelled as Christ and Quirinus, Hari as Henri and Harry, Keshava as Jehova, Heri-Cul-ish as Hercules, Ganesh as Janus and so on.

A diversity of senses mentioned in the margin of ancient Bibles made various translators pick up any one interpretation at any place, any time, which met their fancy and also to give their own twist to it, secure in the belief that since there were so many different versions some more variations of their own making couldn't

be objected to.

Removing Shoes at Temples

Removing shoes when entering homes and temples is a holy Vedic custom. The evidence about this in the Bible is a clear indication of the prevalence of Vedic culture in pre-Christian Europe.

Thus we read in Chaper 3 of Exodus "The angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. He said 'Moses, Moses put off thy shoes from off thy feet for the place whereon thou standeth is holy ground.'"

And God said unto Moses "I am that ... I am that." This is a translation of the Sanskrit (अहम् तत् सत्) 'Aham Tat Sut' of the Vedic terminology.

Baptism was Vedic Thread Ceremony

Pictures of pre-Christian life in Europe reveal that people there used to wear dhoties, cover their bodies with a shoulder cloth, wear a holy thread slung across their left shoulder and display ash and sandal-paste marks on their foreheads and torsos. These are all unmistakable signs of their earlier Vedic culture.

Even the term Baptism is the Sanskrit term (बाप्सित-स्म) 'Baspit-sm i. e. 'We have been sprinkled with holy water.' The Sanskrit term Baspit-sm has been jumbled and wrongly spelled as Baptism. The initial letter 's' in the Sanskrit spelling has got dropped in European pronunciation.

According to Christian tradition young Jesus was baptized (even before the founding of Christianity) by John the Baptist. This has very deep implications which people overlook.

It indicates that John was a professional Brahmin who used to conduct thread-ceremonies and that (the fictitious) Jesus was subjected to that ritual. The name John is a European corruption of the Sanskrit name (युवान्) Yuwaan. Jesus was taken to a river and made to take a bath to the chanting of holy Vedic mantras.

An indirect corroboration of this may be found in another chapter where we have shown that Christians and Muslims still adopt the ancient Vedic wedding ritual. In Vedic tradition the thread-ceremony and wedding are two important Vedic sacraments in every person's life; one marking the beginning of one's educational career, and the other of marital life.

Christmas A Vedic Festival

Currently Christmas alias X'mas is fancied to be the biggest, gayest and longest Christian festival but it needs to be told to everybody that neither the name nor the content of the festival have any Christian element within them.

The name Christmas is the Sanskrit term Ćhrisn-mas i. e. the month of Chrisn as elaborated elsewhere.

A bell hangs in every church because so-called churches are actual Chrisn temples or their proselytized substitutes. In fact the very word 'bell' is Sanskrit (बल) 'bal' (i. e. strength) because it adds force to the voice of prayer in invoking divinity.

The fancied Christian phrase 'bell, book and candle' is a relic of earlier Chrisn worship with a bell, the holy book Bhagawad Geeta and the holy light which is waved in circular clockwise locus around the divine face.

The 25th of December is neither the date of Christ's birth nor is the midnight-hour the time of Christ's birth, as is admitted by all Christian scholars themselves. And yet Christmas continues to be merrily celebrated by all Christians all over the world with great 'abandon', literally 'abandoning' all thought of its non-Christian character, because despite proselytization they continue their earlier Chrisn-mas festival.

Christmas being a famous Saturnalia festival of Vedic tradition the obscure Christian groups of early days used to participate in them through family tradition. Later as Constantine's Roman troops spread Christianity with terror and torture the Christians very shrewdly synchronized their fictitious Jesus's birth with the

pre-Christian Saturnalia and Chrisna festivals.

This is admitted in numerous publications by Christian writers themselves. One of them is titled **The Plain Truth about Christmas** published by a staunch Christian Organization named... Worldwide Church of God. P. O. Box 6727, Bombay-400 052 (India).

The booklet apparently pleading to rid Christianity of its non-Christian content makes many revealing confessions. That the Worldwide Church and its followers who seek to alert 'blind' adherents are themselves blind followers of Christianity seems to have escaped their notice.

The booklet (mentioned above) rightly points out (in pages 1 to 6) that by nature all Christians (and of course people in general) "tend to follow the crowd, whether right or wrong. Sheep follow others to the slaughter. Humans ought to check up where they are going... Most people have 'supposed' a lot of things about Christmas that are not true... 'Christmas'.... came not from the New Testament - not from the Bible—not from the original apostles who were personally instructed by Christ... but it gravitated in the fourth century into the Roman church from paganism... since the celebration of Christmas has come... from the Roman Catholic Church let us examine the Catholic Encyclopaedia, 1911 edition published by that church. Under the heading 'Christmas' you will find- 'Christmas' was not among the earliest festivals of the church... the first evidence of the feast is from Egypt. Pagan customs centering around the January Calends gravitated to Christmas...."

The above extract is a confession by the staunchest Christians themselves that Christmas is a non-Christian festival. But there are many other illogical elements in it.

The writer of the above-quoted extract is wrong in assuming that but for isolated elements like Christmas, which have got accidentally assimilated into Christian tradition, Christianity is a genuine, original religion.

The whole of Christianity is a mere isolated chunk of earlier Vedic tradition. If one goes on examining and chucking out non-Christian elements from Christianity the remainder will be zero.

Even the name Christian-ity is the Sanskrit term Chrisnan-iti i. e. admirers of Lord Chrisn. Jesus himself is a fictitious namesake for Chrisn. Therefore, the allusion to Christ's personal instructions to his apostles are all imaginary stuff. Had there really been any Jesus his instructions would have been meticulously followed and the present padding of pre-Christian festivals wouldn't have been necessary or possible.

The third assertion in the above-quoted extract that Christmas drifted into Christianity in the fourth century A. D. is not true. What happened was just the reverse, namely that in the 4th century, with the support of the Roman troops convert Christians misappropriated all existing pre-Christian Vedic practices and stamped them as Christian. It was a simple act of total proselytization, a trick, a sleight of hand. Everything Pagan i. e. Vedic was overnight dubbed as Christian. Therefore, what needs to be done now is not to decry individual observances such as Christmas but to abandon the total Christian mask and accept the traditions to be Vedic.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica (1964 edition) also admits that "Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the church." It was not instituted by Christ because there never was any Christ. But St. Paul and his associates who were the real, unwitting founders of Christianity used to observe a Krishna alias Saturnalia festival in December in their own non-Christian households. Later when St. Paul and his successors gradually cut themselves off from their Vedic background and sought to lead a separate existence out of vanity and dreams of leadership their old Vedic festivals stuck to them and drifted along with them into Christianity. That is why every fancied Christian practice is an earlier Vedic tradition.

On page 3 the booklet (mentioned above) states "Jesus was not even born in the winter." Adam Clarke's Commentary (Vol. 5, page 370, New York edition) states "Our Lord was not born on the 25th of December, when no flocks were out in the fields.. The exact date of Jesus's birth is entirely unknown."

Then why does Christmas masquerade as a Christian festival? The New **Schaff-Herzog Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge** explains that "the date of the festival depended upon the Pagan Brumalia (December 25) following the Saturnalia (December 17-24), and celebrating the shortest day of the year and the 'New Sun'... The pagan Saturnalia and Brumalia were too deeply entrenched in popular custom to be set aside by Christian influence."

Entertainment

In the early days of Christianity the earlier Vedic tradition of fashioning all forms of entertainment such as dance and drama exclusively around religious themes continued for several centuries. The white apparel of the fairies is laid down in the hoary Vedic authoritative compendium known as Natyashastra by Bharat. Even the term 'fairy' will be seen to be a truncated form of the Sanskrit Vedic term Apsara. Eliminate letters 'a' and 's' and we find that the remainder 'para' is pronounced by the Muslims as 'Pari' (परी) and by the Christians as 'fairy'. The Islamic terms 'Khud' (i.e. self) and Khuda (i.e. divinity) are coined on the Vedic parallel of 'atma' and 'paramatma.' The Christians who explain the term 'Devil' as a fallen god ought to realize the term (देवल) Deval in Sanskrit signifies exactly his divine origin.

Sunday also Non-Christian

The same Encyclopaedia also reveals that emperor Constantine incorporated Sunday as a day of Christian rest alias holiday because Sunday was the pre-Christian Pagan day of sun-worship.

Christmas-Ban

Far from encouraging Christmas as a Christian festival, some orthodox Christian countries went so far, in the early days of Christianity, as to ban the celebration of Christmas by statute.

A statute passed in 1660 A. D. by the Massachusetts Bay Colony

in New England, USA, prohibiting the observance of Christmas, declared, "Public Notice – the observation of Christmas having been deemed a sacrilege, the exchanging of gifts and greetings, dressing in fine clothing, feasting and similar Satanical practices are hereby forbidden with the offender liable to a fine of five shillings."

Similarly in 17th century England Christmas celebrations were banned as "Pagan and Papish , Saturnalian and Satanic, idolatrous and leading to idleness". That term 'Pagan and Papish' is again a clear admission that the Papacy is a pre-Christian Pagan i.e. Vedic institution.

An organization known as **Jehovah's Witnesses** has declared in the article **Is Christmas Really Pagan?** in its jorunal titled Awake (December 22, 1981 issue) that "All the standard Encyclopaedias and reference-works agree that the date of Jesus's birth is unknown and that the church borrowed the date of December 25 from the Romans, along with their customs and festivals".

Encyclopaedia Britannica observes that "the ecclesiastical calendar retains numerous remnants of pre-Christian festivals notably Christmas which blends elements including both the feast of the Saturnalia and the birthday of Mithra."

Encyclopaedia Americana records "It is usually held that the day (December 25) was chosen to correspond to Pagan festivals that took place around the time of the winter Solstice, when the days begin to lengthen, to celebrate the rebirth of the Sun".

The New Catholic Encyclopaedia notes that "On this day (December 25) as the Sun began its return to northern skies the Pagan devotees of Mithra celebrated the birthday of the invincible Sun".

Saturnalia was a seven-day Roman festival (according to Western scholars' understanding) running from December 17 to 24. Held in honour of Saturn the festival was marked by boisterous feasting, drinking, merry-making, dancing, gift-giving and by decorating

the homes with evergreens.

From the above references it is apparent that Christmas is being celebrated all over the world not because of Christians but in spite of Christians. It would, therefore, be more truthful, honest and spiritually elevating if so-called Christians give up their separatist label and straightaway declare themselves to be followers of Vedic culture since what they are following in the name of Christianity is abhorred by Christian tenets but is adored by the Vedic doctrine as explained above. On the one hand they offend Christianity by observing Vedic traditions while on the other they violate Vedic culture by calling themselves Christians. This way they are guilty of a dual spiritual heresy.

Thus what Europeans mistakenly declare to be Christianity or even Roman Paganism is in fact Vedic Hinduism.

Ash Wednesday

The ancient Vedic custom of applying ash and sandal-paste to one's body after bath is still retained by Christianity in the observance of an Ash Wednesday.

All Souls' Day

The so-called All Souls' Day is an exact translation of the Vedic observance of **Sarva Pitri Amavasya** (सर्व पितरी अमावास्या), the day fixed by tradition for the worship of all deceased ancestors.

Easter

Easter is the name of an ancient deity of the spring, worshipped on the Vedic New Year Day during March/April. That was also the day on which the first Yadav tribe left the Dwarka kingdom, and is therefore commemorated by the Jews as Passover Day. Since Christ is a myth his resurrection. day said to mark Easter is untenable. The resurrection was of **Madan**, the God of Love (i.e. Cupid) who having disturbed the penance of Lord Shiva was burnt down by an irate Lord Shiva releasing acidic lustre from His third-eye. Rati, the wife of Cupid, pleading inconsolably for the resurrection

of her husband was granted her wish by the compassionate Lord Shiva. It is that resurrection which has been traditionally celebrated all over the world. That celebration has been hijacked by Christianity to parade as the day of Jesus's resurrection. Even the seemingly European name Cupid is Sanskrit (कोप-द) 'Cop-da' i.e. the one who caused annoyance (to Lord Shiva).

These sample instances should convince the reader that all so-called Christian rituals and observances are invariably of hoary Vedic tradition and their son of God, namely Christ is a mere malpronunciation of the term Chrisn because Chrisn was known exactly as a God descended ('avataar' = अवतार) on the earth.

The Dead Sea Scrolls

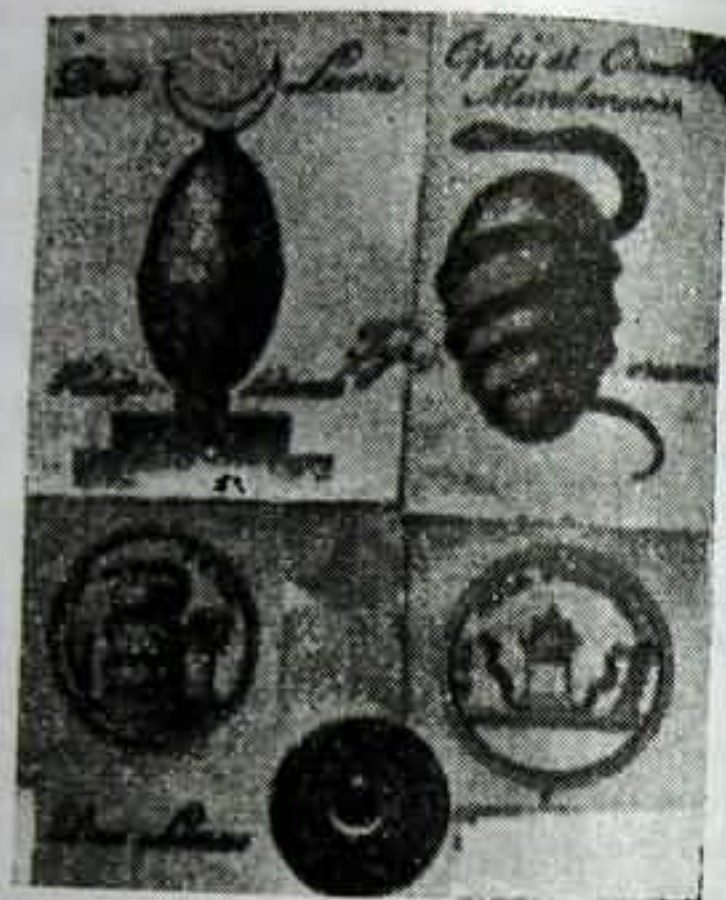
Since Christianity (like Islam) is only an hijacked and fossilized branch of Vedic culture we have shown how every aspect of so-called Christianity is suspect.

The Christian establishment therefore has been striving hard throughout the centuries to clutch at some 'proof' of its authenticity. One such tom-tommed find was the Dead Sea Scrolls. But on closer examination they were found to expose the bickerings of some disgruntled persons which led to a counterfeit, synthetic pseudo-spiritual alloy called Christianity. Therefore they were suppressed.

The Shroud

The second 'find' which at first enthused the Christian establishment was the so-called *Turin Shroud* in which Jesus's body was supposed to have been wrapped after crucifixion. On scientific scrutiny that too was found to be bogus. Therfore it is time for all Christians to realize that they have been duped spiritually because there never was any Jesus.

♦♦

This is a portrait of St. Paul. Since Jesus Christ is a fictitious person (as discussed in my book titled - Christianity is Chrisn-nity) it was St. Paul who could be said to be the founder of the runaway cult which has since come to be known as Christianity. We call it 'runaway' because even St. Paul was himself a follower and preacher of Vedic culture. He was not a Christian but a Chrisnian i.e. a follower of Lord Chrisn. Look at his Indian apparel which all Vedic preachers in India still wear. His unabridged and uncorrupted Sanskrit name was obviously Sant Gopaul (संत गोपाल). The Bible came into being centuries after St.Paul. Consequently the book he is holding in his left hand is the Bhagawad Geeta sermon of Lord Krishna. The sword in the right hand is further confirmation because Bhagawad Geeta is the only scripture which urges one to fight relentlessly and fearlessly for a righteous cause. Since neither Jesus nor Paul are its founders Christianity is a freak, unintended offshoot of Vedic culture. The Sanskrit term 'Sant' continues to be used in Christianity (as 'saint') because Paul alias Gopaul was a Vedic 'Sant' i.e. 'monk'.

In Vedic parlance the cosmos is known as Brahmand (ब्रह्माड) i.e. the cosmic egg. (The French word 'monde' meaning 'the world' is a broken bit of that Sanskrit term) After the Mahabharat war (circa 5561 B.C.) when Vedic culture faded out from administratively fragmented and isolated regions of the world crude depictions of the Shivling coiled around by a cobra (as seen in the picture above) came into vogue until Christianity and Islam stamped them out. Such illustrations are found in various volumes dealing with the pre-Christian world.

Shiva alias the Father-God used to be worshipped all over the ancient world. Some of its representations discovered in archaeological excavations in different regions are depicted above. The one at the top left indicates how Arabs, who worshipped Lord Shiva in pre-Islamic times, lifted the crescent as their emblem from Lord Shiva's head.

The coils of the serpent represent the yet unfolded, unknown aeons of time. The hood of the cobra symbolizes both the blessing and biting

power of divinity as reward or punishment. It is well-known that those over whom the cobra raises its hood become people of distinction. That is why Vedic deities are always depicted as reclining or sitting on the coils of multihooded cobras with the hoods serving as blissful canopies. The same serpent power can inflict a fatal bite. Divinity resting on cobras is indicative not only of divinity presiding over the blessing and hissing mechanism of the mysterious cosmos but also itself being above such mundane considerations of good and bad, and blissful or fearful.

As per Christian tradition a star guided some wise men from the east to the birth sport to the divine child Jesus. If that were true why is his day of birth date, time and year all unknown?

His birth celebrations are termed x'mas, why not y'mas or z'mas? Moreover x doesn't signify Jesus, and 'Mas' doesn't mean a birthday so how come x'mas is celebrated as Jesus's birthday?

His mother Mary is claimed to be a virgin. But virginity and simultaneous motherhood are a contradiction in terms. A virgin cannot be a mother nor can a mother be a virgin. In fact the very word virginity in its Sanskrit origin, (वर्ज जननं इति) 'varjan-jananam-iti,' signifies a state where procreation is ruled out.

'X' is the Roman numeral 10, and 'mas' is the Sanskrit word meaning 'month.' Therefore x'mas signifies the 10th month of the ancient Vedic calendar. And so it is, because the Vedic new year begins in March at the Vernal equinox. Counting March as the 1st month December is actually the 10th month. That is why the very term December is Sanskrit meaning Dasha-amber i. e. the 10th part of the zodiac.

CHRIST A MAL-PRONUNCIATION OF CHRISN

A very painful aspect of life is that if an historical finding is inconvenient and unwelcome to the well-entrenched bureaucracy then the bureaucracy brazenly ignores that finding altogether and if need be tries even to actively suppress it so that the public may not clamour for its recognition.

One of my very far-reaching discoveries was that all medieaval historical constructions throughout the world, usually ascribed to Muslims are other people's captured forts, palaces, gardens, townships, towers, and bridges . Consequently, the entire concept of Islamic architecture is baseless.

That finding of mine cuts at the very roots of all that archaeologists, historians, architects, museologists, tourist officals, tourist-guides, journalists, government officials, and so-called experts in Islamic art have been propagating and proclaiming to the world through their books, articles and lectures. Therefore, most of them have pretended for the last 30 years as though they have never heard of any such discovery, or that it is not worth attention.

The Jesus Myth

The second instance of the kind concerns my assertion that Jesus Christ is a total myth; there never was born any person called Jesus Christ. Present-day intelligentsia is almost totally ignoring this finding of a number of European researchers themselves, because to them it is terribly inconvenient. A vast, towering, worldwide Christianity will all collapse to rubble if the secret that

Jesus is a myth gets accepted. In that case millions employed as priests and preachers from the Pope down to the meanest clergy, nuns, monks, bible-printers and sellers will all lose their employment. The millions of Christian laity will feel like fish in a dried-up pond. Therefore, they prefer not only to completely ignore the finding but also to do everything in their power to smother the truth. People brush away the suggestion on the ground that when millions of Christians and thousands of Christian establishments around the world are all based on the existence of Christ, how could Jesus Christ be a myth? That reveals how most people's convictions follow the mob.

The Ancient Chrisn-Mas Celebration

A genuine seeker after the truth, who is courageous enough not to be overawed by the colossus of Christianity, does not realize at first that Jesus Christ is only a popular malpronunciation of the Vedic Sanskrit term iesus Chrisn.

Even the term 'feather in the cap' one comes across in European parlance, the practice of tucking a feather in the European hat and the feather seen even in Muslim crowns originate in the imitation of Lord Krishna who is the ancientmost person known in history to wear a (peacock) feather in his cap or crown. That proves how the entire ancient world revered Krishna as an incarnation.

H.Spencer Lewis, an American Christian observes "The i and j in the early Latin language were identical in form".[1] That clearly explains how the Sanskrit, Vedic name iesus Chrisn came to be pronounced as 'jesus Christ' in Europe. Moreover the statue of a Holy Child was exhibited on Christmas day throughout the world before the Christian era. Therefore the scenes of Christ's birth depicted by Christians are a deceptive , proselytized form of ancient Krishna, worship. Spencer Lewis also speaks of a Christmas Day before the Christian era. This is anomalous but is an historical

---

(1) Page 220, The Mystical Life of Jesus by H. Spencer Lewis, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California, 95114, USA, 1954 A.D.

fact. The puzzle gets easily resolved when it is realized that 't' must be re-substituted by 'n'. That is to say, long before Christianity there used to be a Chrisn-mas celebration. And suprisingly Chrisn-mas has a sound Sanskrit etymological derivation. Chrisn-mas signifies the month of Chrisn.

There is also a sound theological reason for December being commemorated as Chrisn's month. In the Bhagawad Geeta Lord Chrisn explicitly states that Margasheersh (i.e. December) represents Him. Contrarily, Christmas has no etymological meaning at all. It is usually explained away as Christ's birthday, but that is only a contrived explanation 'Mas' does not signify a birthday. Contrarily in Sanskrit 'mas' does mean a month. Consequently the term Chrisnmas (malpronounced as Chrismas) is actually the whole month of Margasheersh (alias December) and not just one day or a mere week as the Christians have been made to believe. Therefore, what Christians blindly and ignorantly celebrate as Christmas is in fact an ancient Chrisn festival.

A footnote in another book by H. Spencer Lewis, records the "findings of such archaeologists as G. Lankester Harding, Director of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (viz. the most startling disclosure of the Essene documents so far published) is that the sect possessed, years before Christ, a terminology and practice that has always been considered uniquely Christian. The Essenese practised baptism and shared a liturgical repast of bread and wine, presided over by a priest. They believed in redemption and immortality of the soul. Their most important leader was a mysterious figure called The Teacher of Righteousness".[2]

The passage quoted above clearly establishes that all so-called Christian practices and terminology are a mere continuation of pre-Christian Essene tradition.

Now it should not at all be difficult to identify who the Essenese were. They were followers of Essan which is a Vedic term for

(2) P.31, footnote, in the Secret Doctrines of Jesus, by H.Spencer Lewis, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California, 95 114, USA.

Divinity, the same as 'iesus'. Of the 10 Vedic directions the north-east is known as 'eesanya' because its guardian deity is Essan. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that the Essene (and in fact all other contemporary sects) were a branch of Vedic culture. This conclusion is further reinforced by the details given towards the end of the passage quoted above. Queen Bodicia of Britain who fought the Romans was an Icani alias Essene.

The immortality of the soul and its redemption mentioned in the passage quoted above are chief Vedic beliefs. Similarly their most important leader described as "a mysterious figure called the 'Teacher of Righteousness' was obviously Lord Krishna. His teachings about Righteousness are embodied in the Bhagawad Geeta, the famous discourse He delivered on the Kurukshetra battlefield."

Even His names Hari, Krishna alias Sri Krishna were known in the West as will be apparent from H.Spencer Lewis's observation that "the Egyptian letter or diphthong 'KH' is usually transcribed as 'CH'. The Kheru of the Egyptians would be therefore 'cheru' or 'ch-r' (and) Christ was a title to be specifically applied to and attained by one who had been especially born and deified as a messenger of God".[3]

The above passage gives one a clear indication that Krishna used to be Egypt's God too. His name represented by the initial letters 'KH' only signify, at best, that the Egyptian pronunciation of the name sounded like Khrishna. Spencer Lewis further clarifies that the Egyptian letters 'KH' get transcribed as ch, chr or just as X. This should leave no one in any doubt that the Greeks too spelled the name as Chrisn alias Xrisn.

There is one more important point, however, which Spencer Lewis has merely touched but glossed over. He mentions 'XP' as the cryptogram adopted by the ancient Greeks to represent their deity. Why? Lewis obviously doesn't know. They stand for the words 'Krishn Purushottam" alias 'Xrisn Paramatma.'.

(3) P.157, The Mystical Life of Jesus, by H. Spencer Lewis.

On page 220 of the same book Spencer Lewis adds that "in the early monograms composed of the letters IHS the mark of abbreviation was put above the letters. These abbreviation marks were later misunderstood or so crudely-carved that they were considered to be a cross over the H, and in this wise a new monogram was evolved appearing as IHS with the cross on the letter H. This monogram is now the official emblem as adopted by the Jesuits".

The above observation gives us a curious insight into how the Jesuit mongram puts the cross over the letter H out of a sheer misunderstanding. We, therefore, leave it out. Let us now clarify what the Jesuits too have long forgotten. The letters IHS in their monogram stand for Iesus Hari Srikrishna i.e. Lord Hari Srikrishna and have nothing to do with Jesus Christ because there never was any person called Jesus Christ and because the letters IHS have no connection with Jesus Christ.

The above elucidation should open the eyes of all so-called Christians to the great theological deception they have been subjected to through the ages by those who inveigled their ancestors into accepting a dubious 'Christianity'. In so doing they were deftly side-tracked from primordial Vedic Chrisn-nity (i.e. the path expounded by Lord Chrisn) to an imaginary Christianity.

The deception about the cross mentioned above has also several other aspects.

The belief that the cross chosen by Christianity as its symbol, originates from Jesus's crucifixion is mistaken because there wasn't any Jesus and any crucifixion.

The Christian practice of wearing a cross symbol hanging from the neck is therefore, unhistorical. Moreover it is also highly irrational. As one wag has rightly observed that had Jesus been killed with a shot-gun would the Christians have worn that as a neck pendant?

As an aftermath of the Mahabharat war when the worldwide

unitary Vedic civilization was shattered, and centuries and millenia passed, several splinter groups such as Sadduceans, Stoics, Essenese and Samaritans were struggling for popularity. The earlier Vedic culture was like a big banyan tree while the sects named above were like its long hanging root-stems. As soon as the main Vedic banyan was destroyed its long root-stems strove to find a 'grounding'. One among them was the Chrisn-nity sect which naturally regarded Bhagawad Geeta as its chief scripture. St. Paul alias Sant Gopal was one of its short-tempered demogogic adherents who travelled from place to place delivering fiery orations to seek recognition for himself and his sect. Since the accuracy of Sanskrit pronunciation had long since degenerated, the term Chrisn-nity had come to be spelled as Christ-nity. By the early 4th century A.D. the two Sanskrit words composing that term, instead of retaining their separate identity, meaning and pronunciation, hardened into a single word pronounced as Christianity.

Just at that time the Roman Emperor Constantine was talked into joining this sect. As soon as that was achieved Christianity swept ahead armed with batons, clubs, tongs, spears, swords and torches pulverizing every vestige of the earlier Vedic civilization and its surviving fragments such as the Sadduceans, Samaritans, Stoics, Essenese and many others.

These sects had all been using the earlier Vedic symbols such as the Shree Chakra (alias David's Star), the axe, the Swastik, the trident and the cross as respective badges.

Among them was the cross which was an amalgam of three elements. The horizontal projections of the Swastik were eliminated to adopt a straight cross like the arithmetical 'plus' (+) sign.

Secondly, in those ancient days sects believing in Sun worship used a bright golden cross + as their symbol representing the Sun's rays illumining all the four directions. So-called Syrian Christians who are convert Hindus, unwittingly continue their ancient 'Surya' (i.e. Sun) worship by consecrating that same ancient Vedic symbol in their so-called churches to pay homage to and worship divinity.

The third kind of cross used in ancient times as a religious symbol was the axe alias 'Parashu' the weapon that Parashuram the (Vedic incarnation) wielded.

That cross-like axe used to be borne by St. Paul's militant followers. St. Paul's intemperate, hallucinatory allusions (arising from his sense of hurt at being expelled from the Chrisn-nity sect and denied its leadership) to the murder of truth and divinity gave rise later to imaginative accounts of some iesus (alias jesus) being nailed on the cross. That cross (used as an instrument of punishment in those times) and the other types of crosses discussed above, and the Greek letter X used as an inital of (Lord) Chrisna have been all wrapped up together confusedly to form the Christian cross. Therefore, the so-called cross which devout Christians dangle on their chests or display on their shrines and publications is basically a Vedic symbol.

Madonna

From Sweden to Switzerland and Iberia to Siberia Christendom has shrines known as chapels, cathedrals, churches and grottos dedicated to Mother Mary and a fair or black Madonna. Neither Christian clergy nor the lay intelligentsia seem to be aware that all those so-called Christian shrines are a mere namesake, proselytized, make-believe continuation of ancient Vedic Goddess worship under a Christian garb. This should also serve as a graphic instance of the deficiency of modern research acumen. Modern scholars are either really ignorant or they lack courage to point out the chinks in the Christian armour.

Madonna (yet another name of Mother Mary) is again the Sanskrit expression (माता नः) 'Mata Nah' meaning 'Our mother'. This expression is further proof that the so-called Mother Mary alias Madonna is not the mother of Jesus alone but being the mother of all humanity, is none else but the Vedic Mother Goddess. Her representation as 'fair' or 'dark' is also a continuation of the Vedic practice which designates the fair representation as Gouri and the black one as Kali. Incidentally that is meant to impress

on humanity that whether fair or black human beings are the progeny of the Mother Goddess. That term 'progeny' is the Sanskrit word 'प्र-जनि' that is 'born of'.

The term Madonna read in the reverse as Nna-Dama alias Notre Dame is also the same Sanskrit expression 'Our Mother', turned topsy turvy in French. The great Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, therefore, continues to be the ageold Vedic Mother Goddess temple operating under a Christian mask. Incidentally the European term 'Madam' is a soft pronunciation of the Hindu term 'Mata'.

Christian Mutation and Mutilation

An important detail lost on the world of history because of Christian and Muslim domination for the last 1400 to 1700 years, is that Christians mutilated, distorted or destroyed Vedic idols, shrines, rituals, language and even names of places and persons with hordes of neo-Christian zealots, clerics and military contingents to spread Christianity in Europe to create a precedent for total emulation later by Muslims the world over.

♦♦

Good (?) Friday

The day of Jesus's crucifixion is known as Good Friday. What is so 'Good' about it? Is killing a saintly person Good? And if he was the son of God how come he or his father, God proved totally helpless in preventing the crucifixion. All such considerations prove that Christianity is a total concoction from beginning to end.

NO JESUS EVER LIVED

Religions centering around a single individual are by their very nature very fragile, shaky, dubious and untenable commodities for several reasons viz. what guarantee is there that the man actually lived and that his life-story is not a myth ? Why should the so-called prophet be invariably, a man and not a woman as has been generally assumed and implied everywhere ? What guarantee is there that the man is a genuine prophet and not a power-hungry tyrant or an imposter set up by the pressure-clique wanting to wield power in the name of a prophet ? Why should divinity choose only one particular person as its blue-eyed favourite to the exclusion of others ? And what happens to the billions of persons born before the so-called prophet's birth ? Could they all be assumed to have gone to hell in the absence of a guiding-prophet ?

All such difficulties never arise in the case of the Vedic way of life alias Hinduism. There, prophet or no prophet, incarnation or no incarnation every person is responsible for his own actions and the law of Karma automatically dispenses both rewards and punishments according to one's deeds from the time human life started. Consequently, if someone asks "What happens if somebody denies the existence of Chrisn as you are denying the existence of Christ ?" The reply is that Vedic culture alias Hinduism has existed from before the Krishna incarnation and that Vedic culture doesn't stem from incarnations and prophets. Moreover, that question posed above is not based on any historical or logical considerations. It is a sort of a political compromise-offer that "If you accept the existence of Christ we may concede Chrisn".

Such political quid pro quo has no place in an academic appraisal of history.

Swami Vivekananda had once prophetically warned followers of such individual-centred religions as Buddhism, Christianity and Islam and asked what happens if history ever denies the existence of the man you call a prophet ?

And that is precisely the predicament which faces Christianity today. Sumptuous evidence is now available to prove that there never was born any peson called Jesus Christ.

A vast majority of readers are usually not mentally prepared for such a radical readjustment. They are overawed and cowed down by the towering colossus of Christianity confronting them everywhere. The suggestion that such a colossus has sprouted from a pure myth is too overwhelming a proposition for their fragile logical faculties to grapple with. Therefore, they seem to mentally reject the suggestion with the thought "Oh no ! How could it be possible ! Could all the people from the Pope down to laymen all over the world be following a mere chimera ? " To such people we would like to point out that the world is indeed following a chimera. The reason for this situation is that hardly anybody does any original thinking. Most people follow the mob and believe in a Christ as having been a historical person merely because there are hundreds of others who say so and because there is a stupendous, deceptive Christian establishment all over the world.

Those not prepared to do any original thinking or are scared of its consequences, we would like to leave alone. But those who have an aptitude for historical investigation and are intellectually alert and alive we would like them to ponder on every aspect of Christ's life-story.

Eminent and learned Christians of numerous nationalities have through the ages doubted the existence of Christ. An eminent American author, William Durant has in his multi-volume work The Story of Civilization (page 553, Vol. III) summarized the issue thus .

"Jesus 4 B.C. - A.D. 30.

"Did Christ exist ? Is the life story of the founder of Christianity ...... a myth ?

"Early in the 18th century the circle of Bolingbroke, shocking even Voltaire, privately discussed the possibility that Jesus had never lived. Volney propounded the same doubt in his Ruins of Empire in 1791. Napoleon meeting the German scholar, Wieland in 1808 asked him (whether) he believed in the historicity of Christ ? "

Thus at least for the last 200 years European Christians who were bold and honest enough to believe in their own rationality have doubted the existence of any Jesus.

"The first engagement in this 200-years war, " adds Durant " was fought in silence by Hermann Reimarus, professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg. On his death in 1768 he left cautiously unpublished, a 1400-page manuscript on the life of Christ. Six years later Gothhold Lessing over the protests of his friends published portions of it as **Wolfnbuettel Fragments**. In 1796 Herder pointed out the apparently irreconcilable differences between the Christ of Matthew, Mark and Luke, and the Christ of the Gospel of St. John".

"In 1828 Heinrich Paulus examining the life of Jesus ascribed the so-called miracles to natural causes in his 1192 page book.

"But David Strauss in his bold and original book **Life of Jesus** expressed the view that the supernatural element should be classed as myths. That massive volume published in 1835-1836 led to a furious debate.

"In 1840 Bruno Baur began a series of works aiming to show that Jesus was a myth, the personifying of a cult evolved in the 2nd century from a fusion of Jewish, Greek and Roman theology.

"In 1863 Ernest Revan's **Life of Jesus** with convincing logic and a charming style showed the unreliability of the Gospels.

"Towards the end of that century a French author Abbe Loisy

subjected the New Testament to such close analysis that the Catholic church angrily excommunicated him and many others who held similar views.

"In Holland Pierson, Naber and Mathas led the movement denying the historicity of Jesus.

"In Germany Arthur Drews also expressed similar disbelief. In England scholars like W.B South, J.M. Robertson (and G.A.Wells) have likewise questioned the existence of any Jesus Christ."

How then was the story of a non-existant Jesus built up?

That is discussed at length in my book titled **Christianity is Chrisn-nity**. Here, however, I intend to summarize the evidence on the topic.

After the Mahabharat war when the unitary world Vedic administration broke down, humanity gradually became divided and cut off into separate groups. These groups began to vie with one another for power and popularity. Among them was the iesus Chrisn cult i.e. the cult of God Krishna, the Vedic incarnation. But the Westerners pronounced that name as jesus Christ because i and j were indistinguishable in early Latin and because the name Chrisn is also pronounced as Christ even in India.

The important centres at which the iesus Chrisn cult had a strong following were Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem and Corinth. The birth of Lord Krishna used to be celebrated in temples in those cities with great gusto.

When Josephus the Jew historian wrote his famous volume **Antiquities (of the Jews)** around A.D. 93 he apparently recorded what the early Chrisnian alias Christian leaders of his time had started angrily publicizing, namely that about 90 years ago "lived Jesus, a holy man, if man he may be called, for he performed wonderful works, and taught men, and joyfully received Truth. And he was followed by many Jews and many Greeks. He was the Messiah."

That is the fragile, dubious, hearsay reference on which the entire towering structure of Christianity rests.

But a close examination of it reveals a number of faults. If Jesus had been a genuine miracle-man how is it that the first reference to him is found in a work in 93 A.D. That is to say for almost a century there was no record of any Jesus. Even Paul never claims to have met Jesus.

At the distance of 93 years it is very easy to mislead the public about some hazy figure called Jesus having lived long long ago. Who will have the heart or the means to question such a claim?

Ancient writings like that of Josephus being copied by hand in successive periods there was enough scope for any neo-Christian zealot copyist to introduce a spurious passage about Jesus's existence in the name of Josephus.

Moreover, Durant points out that even the reference to Christ in Josephus's volume "renders the passage suspect" and Christian scholars themselves reject it as an interpolation. One of the reasons is that if Josephus had really recorded that Jesus was the Messiah he would have himself become a convert to Christianity.

The reference to Yesium of Nazareth in the Jewish scripture Talmud is of about 200 A.D. when Christianity had already begun to enlist a public following.

Therefore, readers may not at all feel shaky in questioning the authenticity of Jesus Christ. A long line of enlightened European scholars, who are Christians themselves, have written hundreds of volumes on it.

Points of Evidence

But apart from what others have said, as mentioned above, readers may come to their own conclusion from the points of evidence we intend to marshal hereunder.

No Contemporary Reference

As noted earlier there is no contemporary reference to Christ. The first-ever reference occurs 93 years after Christ's fancied birth. And even that reference is an interpolation.

Birth Place

The birth-place of Jesus is not known. Some claim it was Bethlehem while others say it was Nazareth. That is because there were Chrisn temples in every town and city in those early pre-Christian days. In those temples the birth of Lord Chrisn used to be celebrated every year at the midnight hour on the specific day with great eclat. That is why both Bethlehem and Nazareth claim to be the birth places of iesus Chrisn alias jesus Christ.

What is more, the name Bethlehem and Nazareth are connected with the Chrisn cult. The term Vatsaldham in Sanskrit means 'the home (town) of the Darling Child'. It is that term which is being malpronounced as Bethlehem.

Likewise the term Nandarath in Sanskrit means Nand's Chariot. Nand was the guardian at whose village-farm Chrisn was nurtured. It is that term Nandarath which is being misspelled as Nazareth.

Even the life-story of Jesus is fashioned on that of Chrisn's birth and childhood. It had to be so fashioned because Jesus is a fictitious person.

The name jesus Christ itself is a mere malpronunciation of the name iesus Chrisn.

The scene of Christ's infancy as depicted in churches on Christmas is an exact copy of the setting depicted in Hindu homes and temples celebrating Chrisn's birth.

Day of Birth Unknown

What day of the week was Jesus born is unknown. Likewise even the date of his birth is not known. Though 25th of December is generally observed as Christ's birthday, it is universally admitted

that the celebration on 25th December is the ancient pre-Christian Saturnalis festival and not Jesus's birthday.

Even Year of Birth Unknown

Like the day and date even the year of Jesus's birth is unknown. We have seen above that Will Durant (and of course many others) now speculate that Jesus was born in 4 B.C. Even there the day and date are not known. And even 4 B.C. is a mere guess. Because had Jesus been really born in 4 B.C. what justification is there to begin the calculation of the Christian era four years later?

From the above confusion it is apparent that even if Jesus had been a historical person born on the 25th of December of 4 B.C. our computation of the Christian era has gone wrong by 3 years and one week.

Had he been a real historic person his year, day, and date of birth should have been on record especially when some wise men from the East are claimed to have predicted the birth and been present at the spot, guided by a special star.

Home Address not Known

Though Jesus is supposed to have been a very popular person followed by huge crowds, delivering sermons and performing miracles his home-address is completely missing. Where did Jesus stay all his life? Had he been a real historical person his home address should have been famous?

No Sermons

Jesus is said to have been addressing throngs of people during his life-time. If that were true we should have had a big compilation of his sermons with the occasion, date and place of each sermon clearly mentioned at the top. But there isn't even one such sermon.

Christ's Fictitious Portrait

Researchers who tried to trace the original authentic portrait of Jesus Christ, ended up in discovering that Christ's portrayal

has not only been always fictitious but has also widely varied in its complexion and features.

Two such researchers are Ernst Kitzinger and Elizabeth Semor. In their 32-page joint booklet titled **Portraits of Christ** on pages 2 and 3 they observe "When we inquire whether there is any representation or description that dates from the time of Christ himself, and can therefore claim to be authentic we find that there is none, and that even the most venerable of his portraits were produced by later generations. The Christ face as we know it is therefore, entirely an achievement of the human imagination. The Gospels do not contain any description of his physical appearance......It was not until three or four generations after Christ (?) that people began to wonder what he may have looked like. The idealized portraits of Alexander the Great, the images of the Sun God who was worshipped as the supreme power in Pagan times, etc. were the models after which the portraits of Christ were originally shaped."

We wonder at the gullibility of authors such as Will Durant, Ernst Kitzinger and Elizabeth Semor who while themselves producing evidence to the contrary still retain their pathetic faith in the historicity of Jesus. When even studious and inquisitive researchers retain their faith in Jesus despite all the detracting evidence they collect, it is no wonder that billions of the dumb masses pin their blind faith in a fictitious Jesus.

The Bible

The Bible is a very dubious term. It only signifies a 'book' as may be judged from the terms 'bibliography' and 'bibliophile'. It doesn't signify either a religious scripture or a scripture of the Christians. Moreover, the Bible is a hodge-podge of heterogeneous elements. The first half of it is the Old Testament which being written by the Jews, is non-Christian. Even the New Testament comprises the writings of four different persons at different times and places, none of whom had seen or heard Jesus.

Besides, the Bible also includes the Apocrypha and Epistles.

Moreover, versions of the Bible used by the Catholics, Protestants, the Church of England etc. differ from one another, hammered out as they are according to the moods, needs and fancy of each sect.

It has already been shown elsewhere that the Biblical theology is that of the Vedas and the Bible admits that OM was the first sound uttered and Sanskrit was a world language. The account of the creation as given in the Bible is also of the Vedic tradition.

The Fictitious Career

Only four details of Jesus's career are usually talked of namely his birth, baptism, crucifixion and resurrection. The yawning gaps between those (fancied) events of his life form unexplained voids.

His so-called baptism on a river bank (at a time when Christianity had not been founded) proves that the so-called baptism the Christians have continued to observe is the Vedic thread-ceremony which was a prelude to the child's departure to his Guru's hermitage for education.

The crucifixion itself is too gruesome and too abrupt an end of Jesus's 33 years' imaginary career. What he did all those 33 years and where did he spend them is not at all known. Should the life-story of such a famous man be so obscure?

Moreover, if Jesus was the meekest of the meek and the gentlest of the gentle, ever ready to turn the other cheek why was he at all punished and with torturous death at that?

The ostensible charge that Jesus called himself the king of the Jews and was, therefore, crucified is not at all justified by Jesus's life story as known to Christians. There are no accounts of Jesus ever being chaired by riotous mobs and carried aloft as their king in insurrection after insurrection so as to be a threat to the contemporary administration.

Had Jesus been an incarnation or son of god he shouldn't have been helplessly crucified on a trumped up charge. Had Jesus been an incarnation he couldn't have been helplessly crucified.

If Jesus had been a distinguished person why did Roman troopers have to inquire as to which was Jesus among a group of just 13 persons as depicted in the Last Supper picture?

Even the Last Supper picture is fictitious because in those days Romans squatted on the floor for their meals.

Jesus's Grave too is Unknown

Just as details about Jesus's birth and life are all fictitious even the place of his burial is a big enigma. Had Jesus really been a famous, divine figure, at least his grave should have been known for certain. Even the city in which he may be buried is unknown. Places as far apart as Jerusalem in West Asia and Kashmir in India are said to be locations of Jesus's burial.

If Jesus was born on December 25 why does the Christian year begin on January?

Every individual and sect describes God as omnipotent; how come then that Jesus the son of the Christian God was so helpless as to be caught on a bogus-charge and helplessly crucified without his lifting even a little finger?

Thus from beginning to end the Jesus story is one big fiction which developed as a mushroom growth gathering heterogeneous elements in its meandering course over centuries after it had acquired a headstart with the grouse of an ambitious, short-tempered, angry man called Saul alias Paul expelled from the management of the Chrisn cult.

It is hoped that the above details would help people who believe in logic to realize how the whole foundation of Christianity is entirely fictitious despite its colossal spread and size.

This and the myth about Shahjahan's authorship of the Taj Mahal in India are two graphic instances of stupendous fictions which masquerade as history in millions of volumes all over the world.

◆◆

VEDIC TRADITIONS

One very important proof of the ancient worldwide sway of Vedic culture is the universal worship of the Mother Goddess.

That worship for nine continuous nights during early October and on other specific days throughout the year is observed in all orthodox Hindu homes even today.

That Goddess is known variously as Ma, Uma, Mata, Amba, Amma, Shakti, Kanya, Durga, Shanta Durga, Santoshi Ma, Vaishnavi Devi, Bhagavati, Parameshwari, Kali, Gauri, Chandi, Bhawani, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Astarte, Venus, Shree, Ceres, Mother Mary, Mariamma, Madonna, Notre Dame, Allah etc.

She is personified as Shakti alias 'Power' because it is the female of every species which is the motherly power which reproduces and lovingly nurtures the offspring until the latter comes of age.

She is known as Shakti also because a tormented female soul releases tremendous divine energy to batter the miscreant. That is why images of this Goddess are depicted in a terror-stricking form --- a tall, hefty, Amazonian, outsize image, with eyes bulging in wrath, a hungry red tongue menacingly hanging out eager to make minced meat of desperados, long arms from 4 to 16 handling a variety of weapons, riding a growling tiger or snarling lion, a bleeding demon trampled underfoot, the severed, blood-dripping head of another held by its grizzly hair in a left hand, charging at another demon with a sword and so on.

This is a graphic presentation to impress on human beings

the Vedic dictum that those who trifle with, insult, defile or dishonour womanhood or motherhood will be visited by such terrible vengeance. All Vedic lessons and law applicable to human life are thus dexteriously and enchantingly woven into the rituals and observances of daily Vedic routine so as not to leave anybody from prince to peuper, rustic, scholar, and man or woman uninformed and uninfluenced.

Scientific Do's and Don'ts

The wisdom of ages and sages has been enshrined in everyday Do's and Don'ts of Vedic routine such as not touching plant-life after sunset because they exude carbon dioxide, not sleeping with the feet towards the south so that the magnetic north pole may not tug at the inert head which is the hardest and heaviest organ of the body enclosing a sensitive psychic mechanism, conversely, laying a corpse with its feet to the south to ensure quicker disintegration and also to distinguish it from a sleeping person etc.

Godhead as Letterhead

Vedic practice is to write (or print) first at the top of every letter the name of some deity or proclaim one's obeisance to it and then proceed to write the rest of the letter.

Though this has now hardened into an empty formality yet the original aim is to remind onself (namely the writer himself) and the addressee that the contents of the letter are truthful and that they are written in all honesty and affection in pursuance of the divine aim of ensuring purity of conduct and fulfilment of a duty.

It has already been explained earlier that one is expected by Vedic tradition to 'write' down only that which is 'right'.

Suvasini

Suvasini is a Vedic term signifying a happily married woman, the mother of several well-tended, bright children, a devoted wife and an affectionate and cheerful hostess. Such a one is the ideal of Vedic womanhood. And throughout the year on different holy

days, rituals and observances inviting such a woman home for lunch, as a living representative of the Mother Goddess, from deserving, known families and giving her a pious present is considered a sacred chore. Affluent families feast more than one Suvasini. But even the poorest invites at least one. This ensures a mutual social bonhomie fostering a stake in one another's woes and happiness. This practice of inviting one another with pious intent and purpose is to ensure a continuous merry-go-round of mutual inter-mingling to fill mundane life with verve, good cheer and helpful interdependence. Other holy occasions also provide for feasting young unmarried girls, boy-students and elderly men as invitee representatives of divinity. This contrasts with the current Western mode of eyeing women as sex dolls and families living cooped-up inside their firmly-shut apartments totally isolated and insulated even from their next-door-neighbours. Vedic practice places so much premium on happy married couples as units of society that a single person is disqualified from all pious ritual, and at all Vedic ceremonies while the husband goes through the motions of Vedic worship at the priest's bidding the wife has invariably to physically support the husband's hand with her's.

Hierarchical Reverence

Fostering a tradition of expressing reverence for one's seniors in age, relationship, knowledge and position is a sure way of maintaining cohesion, discipline, obedience and efficiency. One may notice this in the armed forces where all juniors in the presence of seniors are trained to stand erect, salute and obey orders. Any display of amour, glamour or clamour is strictly ruled out. Vedic tradition ensures similar discipline, obedience and obeisance. In Vedic practice all juniors have to bend and bow to all elders and superiors and refrain from loose talk or indecorous behaviour, especially in the presence of the latter. Mundane life has to have such strings lest it break loose and float aimlessly or crash and flounder.

Social restraints if allowed to be trampled over by notions of individual liberty, human life will end in dismal ruin. In the U.S.A., for instance, where students cannot be chastised they bully and

terrorize the teacher. Sexual liberties have taken such bizarre forms as unisex weddings and unisex night-clubs. These in turn are leading to the spread of deadly viral and venereal diseases. The spread of such contagion, physical as well as psychological might engulf all mankind. A return to Vedic law and order is the only way to ensure peaceful, united, contented and happy human existence.

Vedic marital discipline fosters a spirit of steadfastness, affection and loyalty in the family unit in the very manner in which martial discipline ensures cohesive bonds in a military unit. Contrarily under conditions of unrestrainsd individual liberty where everyone may pull in his or her own sweet direction the social fabric is bound to be torn to bits.

Unlike other prophet-oriented religions Vedic culture lays stress on good behaviour all 24 hours throughout one's life irrespective of whether one is knowledgeable or ignorant of Vedic doctrines. This is like what is expected of a soldier namely patriotism and bravery in combat and not mere erudite prattle on military theory.

The Vedic Law of Human Procreation

Human procreation has its parallel in the metal-casting process. In a metal-casting factory the molten metal poured into the mould, hardens into the shape of the mould and acquires the strength and characteristics of the ingredients of the liquid poured.

The female womb is a mould. The male semen is a liquid poured into it. Obviously, therefore, the resulting progeny will incarnate the thoughts and physical condition of the two at the time of copulation.

Thus if the two copulate only for mutual pleasure without any conscious commitment as a divine procreation medium the progeny produced will be a mere pleasure-seeker. If the man has pinned down the woman against her wish by sheer brute force (even if she be his ritually-wedded wife) the resultant progeny would be a tyrant male or a vengeful female of criminal tendencies. If either or both are in a mindless or drunken state the progeny would

be mentally retarded or of degenerate behaviour.

Conversely if the man and the woman are, at the time of copulation, in a state of psychological reciprocation and harmony, with each whispering one to the other the wish and the resolve that the resultant progeny should or must be handsome, brave, hefty, long-lived, a world benefactor, famous etc. etc the resultant child would be of the image they bargain for.

From this it should be obvious as to why Vedic culture insists on a proper physical and psychological upbringing for boys and girls and their holy union in an arranged wedlock sanctified by divine Vedic chants. All this is to ensure that the world doesn't get stocked with diseased, deformed, decrepit, ugly, destitute and criminal people who make life hell for themselves and for others. This should serve to impress on all concerned to live and multiply only according to Vedic ground-rules.

The Vedic Doctrine of Maya

The Vedic doctrine of Maya is superb and unparalleled. It is also indicative of the divine origin of Vedic culture because of its grasp of the true nature of earthly human existence.

Maya signifies illusion. Vedic training, tradition and scriptures never stop reminding all human beings that earthly existence is as ephemeral as a dream. While it lasts it appears to be true but soon all human activities, ambitions, anxieties and achievements are reduced to total oblivion. Moreover, Vedic thought also points out the illusion of heady romance and physical gratification that one gets out of sexual indulgence, and drug-addiction, drinking and smoking because they all ultimately lead to a disease-ridden, filthy, painful existence and also at times to tragedies like suicide, murder or torture. Vedic tradition and training therefore lay down a thoughtful procedure to be followed by every man, woman and child throughout life so that they may all lead a life of peaceful fulfilment and not carry over to the next life a load of Karmic debit to be atoned for by more misery. There is no other religion or culture which holds everyone responsible for own actions. Similarly

there is no other culture which lays down that no matter what your status, sex, religion, caste or nationality each one will reap the results of his own good or bad actions irrespective of whether he is a theist, atheist or an agnostic. Can there be anything more logical, scientific and simple than this doctrine of automatic cosmic accounting ruling out any recommendatory nepotism or meddlesome mediation of any mortal such as a Jesus or Mohamed!

The Vedic 'Karma' Theory

People often wonder how 'Karma' first started if in the first birth an impartial divinity created everybody equal.

To understand this let us imagine a field game or a stage-play. There initially the manager impartially allots to each the role which he is expected to play well. But as the play proceeds, distinctions of superior and inferior performance begin to creep in. In a card game too individual skill does play a part apart from the cards dealt.

Over numerous births such bad or good karma gets automatically accounted for as in a factory balance-sheet. In such accounting the free-will Karma of any particular birth also makes its contribution to the continuing credit-debit account.

It is the balance of that account which determines the next birth.

Vedic astrology is the science which figures out from the horoscope of the human being the balance of merit and demerit leading to the estimate of the happiness or sorrow that the person will undergo.

Therefore astrology is as accurate a science as nuclear physics. A man's physique being made of atoms the atomic physics applicable to human destiny is known as astrology. Just as atomic physics predicts the movement of invisible atoms astrology foretells the destiny of the invisible 'atma'(i.e. the Soul) from the invisible circuitry of the planets in the horoscope.

Such Vedic perspective alone enables one to understand the disparity with which human life starts and the travails or trials that it undergoes. Compared to that the Koranic view that Allah treats some as his own pets while He deliberately misleads the others, and the Christian view that one may perpetrate anything on anybody and tug the cloak of Jesus for protection are very primitive. Vedic tradition holds everyone fully responsible for his own thought, word and deed and points out that the reward or punishment will be automatic and that no recommendation from any Jesus or Mohammed will be of any avail in the grinding wheels of Karma.

To enable the common man escape being pulverized to sorrow and misery in that inexorable Karmic mechanism Vedic practice lays down a strict routine from morning till night and birth to death for all human beings whether Brahmin or non-Brahmin, man or woman and prince or pauper. There is thus nothing comparable to either Vedic theory or practice.

Karma-Parable

A parable explains how the Karmic mechanism deals automatic, meticulous justice to everyone of any status or creed.

A woman eked out a living as a prostitute because she had nothing else to fall back upon and none to help her. Being popular, at her door there used to be parked a number of expensive vehicles of rich clientele.

Inside her home there used to be a gala atmosphere every night with people thronging, swaying to music and dance and showering money under garish lights.

Yet the woman used to rue her fate of having to misuse her body and constantly concentrated her mind pining, and praying to divinity to relieve her from that hell.

Opposite her lived a monk clad in holy apparel, leading an abstemious life, but craving for the riches and popularity of the prostitute's, establishment.

In course of time the prostitute died. Since she had no relations caring for her and since her clientele of pleasure-seekers was not interested in her corpse, her body lay unattended, eaten by fleas, flies, ants and maggots and was ultimately carted away as rubbish. But her soul sprung high straight to the seventh heaven to be received in great honour by divinity.

Sometime later when the 'holy' man died his disciples arranged for a reverential funeral with great fanfare but the man's soul was refused entry into heaven. When asked, why? the Karmic oracle explained "we here deal even-handed justice. Since the woman had defiled her body it was dishonoured, but her soul which rued the helplessness of her existence and pined for a better life, was admitted to an honoured position in heaven."

Contrarily the man's body which remained holy through its earthly existence was honoured in death but his soul was turned away from heaven to lead the hellish life it had pined for.

All those who have been wrenched away from their Vedic ancestry and call themselves Muslims or Christians need to understand this inexorable Karmic law.

Muslims believe, for instance, that half-slitting the throat of an animal or human being and leaving it kicking, writhing and wriggling in pain and agony becomes holy when done in the name of Allah and is accompanied by a few mutterings from the Koran.

Likewise entire Christendom too is feverishly busy torturing and slaughtering animals and manufacturing fearful missiles to slaughter humanity.

All such must remember that there is no magic as such in the name of a Christ, Mohamed or Bahaullah and that the fancied, prospective mediaton of a Mohamed or Jesus for gaining special entry into heaven by the front or back door, is a chimera. It is futile to expect the automatic Karmic portals of heaven to open to the magic 'sesame' of a Mahomed or Jesus or to unlatch on a recommendatory note from either.

Prayaschittam (प्रायश्चित्तम्)

That is the name of a ritual which Vedic practice prescribes for everyone who is unable to keep up his daily, holy routine for a certain period before returning to his normal routine.

Let us take the instance of a disciplined devout, orthodox Hindu having to go to Europe on errand or duty. There he may not be able to take his daily bath, he may have to take liquors to keep himself warm and he may have to eat meat if substantial vegetarian food is not available.

But once he returns home to India, in order to draw a curtain on that interregnum of aberrations, irregularities and injurious, impious way of life, and in order to impress upon him the necessity of resuming his former holy routine he has to undergo a ritual known as Prayaschittam to the chanting of Vedic mantras by the side of a holy sacrificial fire.

That ceremonial has been wrongly considered to be punitive in character. Unthinking persons often wrongly accuse Hinduism of intolerantly punishing a person for no fault of his during a period when, say, he is posted abroad on duty or is kidnapped and confined by force in an alien environment where he is unable to keep up his holy Vedic, Hindu routine.

Such an accusation is unfair. Prayaschittam is not a punitive procedure. It is not even a purificatory ritual because the body once defiled by unhygienic practices can hardly ever be 'purified'. Yet the ritual has a very important, salutary role namely to remind the person to let bygones be bygones and not continue those aberrations but settle down once again to his earlier, usual holy Vedic life. Thus Prayaschittam was meant to mark the end to irregularities and aberrations and act as a reminder that the usual holy routine must be resumed once again.

Perambulation

Perambulation is an important Vedic practice. It consists of going round, clockwise around a holy object or person. Usually

perambulation is an elliptical course. In Vedic (i.e. Hindu) temples the sanctum in which the deity is placed protrudes at the rear. That makes the walk around it elliptical.

Such perambulation imparts the strength, sanctity, purity and inspiration of the divine object to the devotee. This cue is derived from the perambulation of the atomic particles around the nucleus and of the traditional seven planets around the Sun. They derive their animation from hanging around and going around the Sun.

The ancestors of all those who are Muslims today used to perambulate the Shivling clockwise in the Kaba. But these days they do it in the unnatural anticlockwise direction. That is not the only unnatural practice Muslims indulge in. It is that which perhaps, explains their nature of, say, slaughtering both men and animals by the cruel, torturous 'halaal' method, amputating the hands of thieves and whip-lashing and stoning convicts. It is a great hypocritic irony that while Muslim regimes throughout the world have been the most notorious for spreading drink and drug addiction (as is evidenced by history) it is their heartland, Saudi-Arabia which metes out the most heartless punishment of whipping to a person consuming liquor.

A Vedic wedding is consummated when a couple, hand-in-hand takes seven steps around the sacred fire. It amounts to the welding of two hearts and two bodies. It has been pointed out in a separate chapter that from time immemorial weddings used to be exclusively Vedic all over the world.

In Vedic practice at numerous festivals and rituals and on important home-coming or setting out on ponderous missions women of the family and neighbourhood take a silver-dish full of holy ghee-lamps and wave them thrice clockwise around the face of the loved one in welcome or farewell. This has a magic effect of the loving-thoughts of the dear-ones and the holy lights creating a protective and guiding halo around the person concerned for his or her safety, prosperity and happiness.

The Vedic Guild System

Western Christian tutoring has confounded the world on what it misrepresents as the Hindu hereditary caste system.

Elsewhere in this volume we have partly discussed that topic. But a more detailed understanding of the issue is necessary.

Let us at the outset point out that it was not a Hindu hereditary caste-system (confined to India alone) but a worldwide hereditary guild - system i.e. a system based on professional groups.

The second important point which needs to be noted is that the four main groups Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra were further sub-divided into other intra-professional classes.

The third point to be understood is that this was a fraternal, collateral, horizontal, graph-paper-like division of the social fabric, and was not a vertical higher-lower type of classification. That is to say, as a human being a Brahmin or a Kshatriya was never considered nearer to Godhead or Godhood. The Bhagavad Geeta clearly lays down that anyone, irrespective of sex, profession or status can attain salvation direct.

As for the question whether the guild-grouping was hereditary? the answer is both 'yes' and 'no' because there always are issues which can never be answered with a cut and dry 'yes' or 'no'. If one asks a person 'Have you stopped drinking?' or 'Have you stopped beating your wife?' if he wants to deny those insinuations he can neither say 'yes' nor 'no'. Because in either case he would be implicating himself.

Likewise, the Vedic guild-system could be said to be theoretically not hereditary but in actual practice it was hereditary. There is no contradiction in this. Comprehension here needs only a little cool and deep thinking.

In a modern democracy we often claim that any chauffeur, gardener, scavenger, baker, actor, butcher, or newspaper- boy could become the president or prime minister. But does he always actually become one? Are there not many imponderables and high hurdles between the birth status of a person and the position he aspires to? And if once-in-a-while a single lowly person does become the head of state what about the other billions who don't reach anywhere near that status?

In history too we may point out a number of such instances. Several ruling families of princely states in India were Brahmin families. But when they hereditarily took to military and administrative duties they came to be classed as Kshatriyas. The Peshwa rulers were Brahmins. Had their rule and role as Kshatriyas continued for a longer time they too would have been classed as Kshatriyas.

But for such freak, circumstantial change everyone was trained to feel happy and contented in his own social group. There was no point in a cobbler wanting to become a blacksmith or the latter wanting to parade as a priest or administrator.

Every individual's routine of waking up at 4-30 a.m. and cleaning oneself and one's house, then preparing oneself to carry out an abstemious, charitable, devout round of duties for the day was common to all. The life of each one was equally onerous and important for the society. They all had social mirth and warmth in colourful, pious and enjoyable social rituals and ceremonials. So where was the need to change from one guild to another? There was no fun at all in the changeover. Such a change meant immense dislocation for everybody and hard psychological and physical labour for the person wanting to integrate himself into a strange guild.

Yet if an individual showed signs of being a prodigy, if he was precocious and also terribly uneasy and frustrated in the guild in which he was born he could certainly, by the dint of his labour change to the group he wanted to join provided he was ready to integrate himself with the requirements of that guild.

But such instances were exceptions. Otherwise Vedic society functioned as a slient, frictionless, noiseless machine with each component (individual) content with its role as a part of the entire

divine social mechanism, where a screw, nut or bolt didn't aspire to be a piston, pully or rod.

That is why the Bhagawad Geeta enjoins every individual to perform the duties devolving on himself to the best of his ability; never hanker after another-role. Even mistakes or deficiencies, here or there, in one's own given role are preferable to jumping into somebody else's role. That is much more perilous and dangerous, stresses the Bhagawad Geeta. In conclusion it needs to be stressed that Vedic practice frowns on persons changing hereditary profession out of greed. But change of profession was certainly allowed if from aptitude or qualification a person could be more useful to society in a profession in which he was not born.

It is such a social system which needs to be restored to the world to make humanity more happy, contented, peaceful and purposeful.

The Eastern Orientation

Vedic culture prefers the East. Life in Vedic culture begins with prayers facing the rising Sun. That is not a random choice but is based on the scientific realization that our physiological functions (bowel evacuation etc.) working-day and the period of rest (at night) are all dictated by the Sun.

Likewise it has been established by astrological science that the Ascendant (which is the sign rising in the east at the time of birth) determines the personality of every life that is born whether man or beast.

And since India has been the homeland of Vedic culture the International Date Line too has been placed by immemorial tradition on the eastern horizon of India. That placing also incidentally proves that India has been the hub of Vedic culture.

The Lion-Elephant Symbolism

A number of forts, palaces and temples in India have at their entrances stone statues depicting a subdued, crouching elephant

surmounted by a roaring lion. The idea is to impress upon all, the need to develop leonine courage and resolve to overcome elephantine temptations of the mundane world.

In Hindu, Vedic astrology too the Jupiter-Moon combination in a single house, known as the Gaja-Kesari (i.e. Lion - Elephant) yoga signifies a gracious soul.

The Lotus Emblem

Another ubiquitous Vedic emblem is the lotus which used to be profusely carved on the walls, ceilings and floors of all ancient Vedic palaces, temples, mansions, castles, gateways and towers. In fact this lotus sign is one important clue in identifying historic buildings ascribed to Muslims, as Hindu. Such lotus emblems appear on buildings throughout the ancient world thereby testifying to their pre-Christian antiquity. The lotus has been adopted as a pet Vedic symbol in order to place before every person the ideal of rising and standing above the mud and slush of mundane life, radiating cool, detached soft fragrance, beauty, attraction and contentment all around. Consequently a great person's limbs are invariably referred to as lotus face, lotus eyes, lotus hands and lotus feet.

Making the Mother's Milk Resplendent

The Indian province known as Rajasthan encompassed a much larger area earlier than it does today. It signified the entire North-western region including Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The region was the training ground of Vedic Kshatriya administrators from pre-Mahabharat times. It is that tradition which imparted it the name 'Rajasthan'.

Consequently memories of Vedic Kshatriya principles, practices and terminology may still be detected and picked up there.

A colourful phrase of those nostalgic days of courageous chivalry, was 'Making the Mother's Milk Resplendent'. Warriors like Rana Pratap and Shivaji who distinguished themselves in a selfless, relentless struggle in a spirit of detached but determined and defiant

duty to resist the rapacious Muslim invasions, to save helpless Hindu men and women from rape and rapine were commemorated in popular ballads as heroes Who Made Their Mother's Milk Resplendent. Their mothers' labour-pains were deemed to have been duly compensated by the progeny's valour, and the mothers of such sacrificing sons were themselves assured of a place in the heaven as veritable goddesses.

This tradition is based on a very scientific principle. While the child suckles at the mother's breast both are in a state of ecstatic, transcendental communion with the milk becoming the media of instilling in the child's bones and muscles the mother's hopes, aspirations and ideals.

Touching the Feet

According to ancient, Vedic practice obeisance to the deity by devotees, to teachers (i.e.Gurus) by pupils and to parents and other elders by their wards was done by placing the head on or bending and reverentially touching the feet of the idol or of the elder with the tips of one's fingers.

The propriety of such low obeisance being generally unknown, non-believers scoff at it as unduly humiliating, degrading and unnecessary.

But there is a big, little-known propriety in such obeisance. The head of the Guru is a dynamo or power-house of divine knowledge. Likewise the head of the loving, protective parents and other elders is a similar repository of benevolent, benign, protective affection while the hands and feet are like the wires charged with that 'energy'.

When the 'junior' places his head on the feet of the 'elder' or reverently touches those feet with his finger-tips the benevolent energy is transmitted from the 'elder' to the junior by the laws of bio-psychic-electro-magnetism. Simultaneously if the 'elder' also places his blessing palm on the head of the bowing junior the energy circuit is complete from head to foot. Or in other words, the body of the junior gets charged with benign energy emanating from both

the hands and feet of the 'superior'.

A corollary of this is that one should avoid contact with or obeisance to an evil-minded person. Evil contact contaminates, even as a rotten mango spoils other mangoes coming in contact.

A slightly different instance of such bio-magic is that if a child or youth which frets or fumes or feels uneasy for no apparent reason, women of the Vedic household 'remove' the evil spell by taking a pinch of salt and mustard and waving it thrice clockwise around the 'affected' junior and throw that pinch of stuff into the fire. It produces a slight flame as it crackles and emits an unpleasant odour while the affected junior looks on. And! lo! soon the 'junior' is his normal self. Such actions though ordinary domestic miracles, are nevertheless very handy, quick and practical remedies proving the operation of intangible divine laws.

Dust of the Holy Feet

Revered personalities are often entreated by their admireres, in Vedic phraseology, to grace the latter's homes by shedding some dust of their feet in the inviter's home. That is how a great mind is invited to one's home in the humble Vedic manner of speech.

The scientific principle behind such a request is that when a noble, pious soul visits one's house his feet are bound to leave back some particles of dust which, being necessarily charged with the holy man's benign, divine cerebral energy, ennoble the visited home, and ward off evil influences.

The Vedic Routine

Despite current bombastic claims of a unique advance in all kinds of scientific achievement; no one seems to be conscious of or alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating standards of the human progeny.

Children are born deformed, adolescents keep poor health, every new generation looks smaller and shorter, toddlers have to use spectacles, physical grace and allure is getting scarcer, standards

of decency, mutual affection, honesty, truthfulness, dedication, dutifulness and bonds of a pledged word are falling apart.

This is an alarming situation. A time may come when everybody may be too sick and weak to be able even to walk up to anybody to say 'hullo'.

The remedy doesn't lie in opening more hospitals, setting up more police-stations or introducing more 'dizene' or 'mycine' drugs.

What is needed is abandonment of synthetic, indolent, chemical culture and a return to the strict Vedic routine according to which the day for everybody should begin at say, 4.30 a.m. No bed cup tea or coffee. Soorya-Namaskar yogic physical- fitness programme for 30 to 60 minutes and recitation of Swadhyaya (the psychological self-drumming of vows of good conduct). The breakfast should be of cow's milk (with no sugar added), boiled vegetable, and cereal, fruits and fresh home-made chapatis. Thereafter everybody proceed to his day's work. Lunch should be around 10 a. m., super between 6 to 7 p.m. and retiring to bed at the latest by 9.30 p.m.

Chemical fertilizers and sprays should be replaced by natural, herbal and organic substitutes.

Women may take any education but should manage the home.

Prostitution, smoking and drinking should be taboo.

The Rationale of Vedic Prayers

'Swadhyaya' (i.e. muttered resolves of sterling behaviour, conforming to Vedic standards) is enjoined on everybody at the start of the day, by Vedic tradition.

Such pious prayers uttered with a firm resolve, day in and day-out have a cumulative psychological effect.

Look at the Sikhs i.e. the Hindu Vedic Disciple Corps. At their daily worship, morning and evening they loudly utter the words 'Raj Karega Khalsa' meaning that 'the sacred (Disciple Corps) would rule.' And sure enough they have indeed grown into a formidable power. Their's is a prayer which has the potential of being fully answered provided its objective of ushering Hindu, Vedic rule throughout the world is not lost sight of.

If, however, that prayer is misused as a sectarian slogan to hit at Hindu, Vedic values themselves, as is being currently done in the Punjab by an Akali faction of the Sikhs they are bound to come to grief.

Purity Markings

Vedic tradition enjoins that the home (where the human body lives) and the body (in which the soul resides) should be cleaned and washed every morn before daybreak.

As a public stamp of such cleaning, for everybody to see, the Rangavali (stone-powder white, decorative, Tantric design) is sketched at entrances by the lady of the house or her helpers as a pious, public duty.

Likewise every person wears on the forehead-centre a holy dot or other pattern of vermilion, turmeric, sandal-paste or ash after ablutions, bath, yogic Soorya Namaskar physical exercise certifying his own physical hygiene, reciting the Swadhyaya (behavioural vows) loudly to himself for diurnal psychological cleansing. On Ash Wednesdays Christians are supposed to apply a pinch of holy ash to their foreheads. That is a Vedic relic of their pre-conversion days.

Vedic Routine Prevents Boredom

A feeling of boredom is a great hazard of life on earth, which may drive a person to madness or suicide. Even those plunging themselves into a hectic round of pleasure-hunting are liable to be overcome with boredom apart from those afflicted with a sense of emptiness, disease, enemies and jealous rivals. Orthodox, sublime and spiritual Vedic routine ensures that every person of whatever age remains busy in perpetual purposeful activity and is surrounded with loving friends, helping neighbours and doting

relatives.

Idol Worship

Since God is everywhere He is also in an idol. Therefore there is nothing wrong in idol worship. But Vedic tradition does not concern itself with any worship or non-worship. It only recognizes good behaviour and bad behaviour leaving the mode of worship to each individual's sweet preference or total rejection.

But the articulated Sanskrit prayers, the sounding of the bell and the waving of holy lamps to create a holy halo, accord with a very sound scientific principle namely that sound and light are the two elements which can cause the greatest electromagnetic ripples fastest, thereby reverberating a distressed soul's anguished cry throughout the cosmos. The whole divine corpus thus shaken out of its repose automatically swings into action according to the divine law enunciated by Lord Krishna.

Vedic tradition very thoughtfully provides for community worship of icons made of clay which are later immersed in lakes and rivers.

Such images, for instance, are those of Ganesh and Durga. There could be others too. According to local custom a Ganesh image is worshipped for 1,3,5 or 10 days. The image of Durga is generally worshipped for nine nights.

All such idols are attractively painted, gorgeously attired, placed in richly decorated pandals, devoutly worshipped by milling admiring crowds and ultimately, on the appointed day, tearfully taken for immersion in rivers or lakes to be dissolved into oblivion leaving behind a vacant, lifeless pandal.

These rituals are meant to impress on every human being that he or she too is made of clay and that all the admiration, worship, power, riches and affection that one receives is bound to end when on finishing one's stint on earth one is dissolved into oblivion. Such an annual ritual participatory reminder helps mould god-fearing humble, dutiful, faithful, honest, hard-working law-abiding,

well-behaved men and women.

Warding off the Evil Glance

The 'envious glance' even of an ardent admirer (not to talk of ill-wishers) is regarded in Hindu, Vedic practice to at times, cause trouble. Therefore it is not uncommon to see a devilish mask displayed on a building under construction or an old worn-out shoe dangle from the bumper of an automobile. For the same reason a tiny black speck (looking like a mole) is delicately put on the face of the attractive child or woman to deflect any chance evil glance. At times when such a precaution is not taken or despite such a totem the child or the woman seems ill at ease, the elderly lady of the Vedic household uses the mustard and salt remedy which may sound superstitious but it does work. Such is the unexplained magic of the supernatural widely known, practised and experienced among all Hindus anywhere.

♦♦

THE WORLDWIDE VEDIC NOMENCLATURE

The dictionary of Mythology, Folklores and Symbols by Gertrude Jobes has the following information, (mentioned in parenthesis) followed by my comment (Al-Ilat was the pre-Islamic Arab mother goddess) it is also referred to as Allah which is a Sanskrit synonym.

(Ama–Sumerian mother Goddess) is obviously a truncated pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Amba which has led to Amma used by children to call or signify their mother.

(Aum–Egyptian, Hebrew and Muslim secret name for God) This is borne out by the Bible when it says at first there was the word the word was with god and the word was God. The Koran admits the Bible legacy.

(Agues - Greek, meaning chaste, sacred, pure) That is Agni in Sanskrit for fire which burns down all impurities. Modern terms such as ignition derive from Agni.

Agnar, Norse hero of light and summers also from Agni.

(Ahau Chamhez - Mayan medicine god). Obviously that is a carryover of Vedic Ashwini kumars, the divine physician duo.

(Arakho - Dragon or beast swallowing the Sun or Moon during eclipse as per Greek and Roman myth). Obviously it is Sanskrit [illegible]hu-Ketu the cosmic serpent with Rahu as the head and Ketu, [illegible] tail.

The Greek hero Achilles had a vulnerable heel. An arrow piercing [illegible]s heel proved fatal. The Sanskrit origin of that Greek name is Akhilesh i. e. the lord of the entire cosmos. Lord Krishna was that incarnation who was inadvertantly shot in the heel by a bow

-wielding hunter when engaged in final meditative penance.

(Asclepius - Roman and Greek God of Medicine) are the Ashwini Kumar brothers in Vedic tradition.

(Ra–Egyptian Sun god) is Sanskrit Ravi.

(Amon - the supreme god of ancient Egypt) was Aum, the Vedic chant and divine name.

(Shu - Egyptian wind god) is Shiv.

(Abraham) the first prophet is none other than the Vedic Brahma.

Adim in Sanskrit signifies the ancientmost alias the 1st. That has led to the proper name such as Adam.

(Adoney - Semetic title for sun or warm light) is from Sanskrit Aditya.

(Amaranth - name of an imaginary flower,never fading, continuing, immortal, incorruptible) is from Sanskrit Amar.

(Ambros–food ensuring immortality to the gods, also figuring as a drink in Greek mythology) is from the Sanskrit, Vedic term Amrit.

(Amma - Spiritual Mother in Greece and Syria) is Amba, the Vedic Mother Goddess.

(Minos - who proceeded every 9th year to Mt. Ida to confer with Zeus, who handed over a code of laws to Minos). Obviously that legend originates in Vedic Manu the author of Manusmriti - code of laws meant to govern human conduct.

(Christ - Charmer of beasts and birds with the golden tunes of his music). That is Chrisn - the flute player whose music enchanted everybody creating a mesmeric aura. (To Luke he is a perfect man) Purushottam in Vedic parlance (To John he is a god) i. e. Bhagwan.

The 2nd coming of Christ will be on a white horse, it is said. That is only a rehash of the Vedic prophecy of the 10th Kali incarnation believed to appear riding a white steed. (Christ's pastoral role) is fashioned after Chrisn, who spent his childhood tending cows.

Sunday holiday pre-dates Christianity because of the importance

of sun worship under the Sanskrit name Mitra alias Mithras.

When convert Christian masses stuck to their pre-Christian Saturnalia fesitval on December 25, the breakaway Christian zealots deftly, subtly, and clandestinely declared it as Christ's birthday forgetting that it does not fit the A. D. calculation beginning January 1 resulting in the incongruity of Jesus Christ being born one week B. C. (i. e. before Christ). Chrismas tree - a survival of pagan tree worship. (The cross was not introduced until 608 A. D.) (Mitra - Babylonian sun and fertility deity Mihir; Gaelic deity of fate, Mihr - Armenian fire god) is from Vedic Mitra alias Mihir. (Yima - divine aspect of Jamshed, first Iranian mortal spouse of his twin sister Vimeh. For showing mankind the way of death he was made ruler of their realm). They originated in Yama and Yami of Vedic lore.

(Rishis - In China applied to Taoist sages). What is these days blindly referred to as Chinese Taoism is nothing but Vedic theism. Tao is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Deo, meaning God. Since 'dent' changes to 'tooth' Deoism is pronounced by the Chinese as Taoism. This is further proof of the Chinese having been part and parcel of ancient worldwide Vedic brotherhood. Consequently the theological faith of the Chinese is not Buddhism but Vedicism alias Hinduism. Its so-called Buddhism is a deceptive, superficial veneer. (Cremation - a worldwide religious rite. In ancient Britain, central Europe and Sweden, it was a mark of noble birth). (Herawali, Avestan river goddess identified as Helmund and Vedic Saraswati.)

(Har - one of the names of Idin. It is the source of names such as Harborough, Hargrave, Hardy etc.) from Har and Isan alias Shiva in Vedic lore.

(Janus - Roman God of all beginnings) is Ganesh of the Vedic tradition.

(Nox - Latin name of nix goddess of the night) which is Nisha in Sanskrit.

(Seraph - Hebrew term for a snake) is Sanskrit 'Sarp'.

THE ASTOUNDING PREDICTIVE COMPENDIUMS

Divinity created the world and all the beings in it millions of years ago as per Vedic history.

This world therefore opened as a full-fledged on-going concern in the very way in which a drama begins by drawing away the curtain.

The whole script of that entire play and interplay lasting for millions of years has already been computarized by divinity and events and changes continue to happen as per that plan.

Just as film reels of a movie contain a graphic story which remains unknown and unseen until a projector bulb flashes it on the wide screen for everybody to see, the future of our world is all pre-destined but remains unseen and unknown until the sun and the moon, like projector-bulbs, flash those pre-ordained happenings on the worldly screen by day and by night.

In that ready-made movie of worldly happenings every being from the tiniest germ to giant dinosaurs, including human beings, are robots created by divinity to perform certain programmed functions from birth to death.

A unique proof of this is found in the astounding Vedic predictive texts which contain the names and life forecasts of all people of all generations dead, alive or yet to be born, around the world. Those omnibus predictive compendiums are in Sanskrit, later copied out also in kindred languages and scripts.

In New Delhi one Pundit Haveliram had inherited one of those predictive compendiums. A number of highly placed persons used to make a bee-line to him to know their own future and of their near and dear ones.

Selig S. Harrison, a Washington Post correspondent posted in Delhi felt intrigued when he occasionally heard ministers and other high and mighty avidly discussing their future as ascertained from Haveliram's Surya Samhita alias Arun Samhita. Surya is the Sanskrit word for the Sun. Arun is a synonym signifying the reddish rising sun. Even that name is significant because it is the Sun and His solar powers which create, control, direct and retract all earthly life.

Harrison therefore sought an interview with Haveliram and wrote out a special, detailed dispatch on those Vedic predictive texts, which was published in the Washington Post issue dated October 11, 1964.

A number of persons throughout India still have those predictive compendiums. But many more must have been burnt, lost, looted wantonly destroyed, stolen or eaten away be pests during the 1000-years-long Muslim and Christian raids and depredations in India.

Those extant predictive texts in South India are generally known as 'Nadi' while those in North India are usually called Samhitas.

Those are usually written on palm strips about nine inches long and four inches broad, strung together through one or two holes in the centre.

A few of the texts are on old parchment probably copied from generation to generation.

Some of the names of those predictive texts are : (1) Kaka Bhujandar Nadi (2) Dhruv alias Saptarshi Nadi (3) Nand Nadi (4) Shukra Nadi (5) Chandra Nadi (6) Arun Nadi (7) Bheem Nadi (8) Agastya Nadi. (9) Satya Samhita (10) Surya Samhita alias Arun Samhita (11) Bhrugu Samhita (12) Narad Samhita.

The Kaka Bhujandar Nadi concerns itself with some far-reaching cataclysmic predictions such as the flattening of the Himalayas, and the earth being dislocated from its present cosmic perch, and civic prophecies such as inducing pregnancies without sexual union, change of sex etc.

The Surya alias Arun Samhita with Haveliram is said to contain the predictions of 70 million people and weighs over 400 kilos.

To locate a client's future in the Nandi Nadi alias Saptarshi Nadi the custodian scans some lines on the right palm (left palm for women) of the male client. The custodian of the Nadi volume is well versed in that technique. The palmline signifies some figure from which the custodian locates the client's forecast-record in the Nadi stock that the custodian has.

Those who possess the Agastya Nadi take the thumb impression of the person whose future is sought to be predicted. A list of those predictive texts, their present owners and their addresses are listed below for public knowledge. All the addresses may not necessarily hold good today because of the fluidity of life but those addresses will at least provide a clue to search for the changed address.

(1) Kaumar Nadi Astrological Bureau, run by Pundit S. Chandrasekhar, High Road, Royapet, Madras.

(2) Arun Samhita, Pandit Haveliram, 3 Daryaganj, Delhi - 11002.

(3) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Jainarayan Misra, Allahabad.

(4) Surya Nadi, Pandit Suryanarayan Vyas, Bharati Bhawan, Ujjain.

(5) Shukra Nadi and Kausika Nadi, S. G. S. Jayakanthi Naidu, 57 Subbayya Chetti Road, near the railway station, Tirupapuliyar, Cuddalore.

(6) Nandi Nadi, Pandit Narayan Shastri, Bhandari Road, near the Round Temple, Bombay (He is said to possess forecasts of

12 lakh persons).

(7) Bhrugu Samhita, S. K. Dikshit, Budhana Street, Meerut.

(8) Bhrugu Samhita, Ghanekar, behind Hujur Paga, Dadhiwala (Bearded) Dutta Mandir, Narayan Peth, Pune - 30.

(9) Bhrugu Samhita (printed version), 234/235 Shukrawar Peth, near Akra Maruti, Pune - 411 002.

(10) Bhrugu Samhita, Narayan Shastri, House No. 93, Room No. 5, Sandhurst Road, near the Round temple, Bombay - 4.

(11) Surya Samhita and Bhrugu Samhita, Babubhai Joshi, Lamington Road, Next to YMCA building, opposite N. Powell & Co. Rawal Building No. 2. If one doesn't have one's birth chart he measures the Native's shadow in the sun to locate his reading.

(12) Narad Samhita, Lakshman Shastri Tripathi, Paurnima Guest House, 10th Lane, Khetwadi, Bombay - 400 004.

(13) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Shanti Prasad Sharma, Patan, District Mehsama, Gujerat. He too locates the proper forecast papers of a client from the client's shadow in the sun if the client has no birth chart handy.

(14) Kaushik Chintamani, Kumarswami Reddy, the Tamil text was written on palm - leaves. That total compendium filled a number of large trunks. Reddy used to reside in a chawl in Khetwadi, Gali No. 14, Bombay 4.

(15) Bhrugu Samhita, Pandit Desraj, Railtoli, Hoshiarpur (in Punjab).

(16) Bhrugu Samhita, Doobli village, near Amritsar.

(17) Bhrugu Samhita in village Majra Digria in Punjab.

(18) Bhrugu Samhita in village Tuto Majra near Hoshiarpur.

(19) D. Balasubrahmanyam, Shree Agastya Nadi Jyotish Nilayam, Periyar Nagar, Chinna Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu Road, Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu.

(20) Vaideeswaran Koil, 25 Kms. from Mayavaram (Original Nadi granthas are preserved in the Vaideswaran temple).

(21) Shree Agastya Nadi, State Bank of India Colony, Tambaram, Madras.

At the address No. 19 above a client's life-forecast is identified from his (or her) thumb impression obtained on the spot by means of a stamp pad.

The Samhitas mentioned in items 15 to 18 above probably owned by one ancestor got divided among a number of descendants who can be easily located in the above villages in the Punjab because of the very unique and popular predictive texts which they possess.

(22) Bhrugu Samhita, Bhrugu Shastri, 175 Princess Street, 3rd floor, Bombay - 2

(23) Shukra Nadi, T. S. Nayanar, 81 Padawattaman Koil street, Kosapet, Madras - 12.

He has a unique ancient compilation known as Shiv Mahavakyam too which includes a review of the various available predictive texts, such as those listed above.

Political developments of various countries, regions and nations have been forecast in Kaka Bhujandar Nadi, in the Dhruva Nadi by Satyacharya, in Horạ Samhita and in Daiva Keralam.

Besides the above written predictive wonder-compendiums, gifted clairvoyant individuals do appear from time to time. One such was Chiero in Europe. Nostradamus, a French jew of the 16th century is another. At Kumbhakonam in Tamil Nadu was one Govind Chetty. Babajirao Patwardhan, bailiff in the civil courts at Mahad in Maharashtra used to chart a person's horoscope accurately by seeing the native's tongue and feeling the Native's pulse and accurately predict the Native's future.

The predictive texts mentioned above were written thousands of years ago and yet they accurately mention in Sanskrit in the context of the professions of various Natives radio, television, movies

space ships, electricity, income tax department, law courts, the legal profession etc.

All this is graphic proof of the scenario described in the Bhagawad Geeta of the world turning round and round, seemingly interminably reproducing and rearranging lives and events in numerous permutations and combinations and astrology the Vedic predictive science has the knowhow to foretell events and situations and even the names of persons featuring in them.

♦♦

INDIA-EUROPE COMMON HERITAGE

Dravids In Europe

Since time immemorial South Indian Aryans i. e. Hindus have been known as Dravids as they continue to be known even today. They and the North Indian Hindus both had spread the Aryan, Hindu, Vedic culture, administration and education in Europe. Maria Graham observes on pages 168-169 of the book : **Journal of a Residence in India** (Published by Archibald Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1812) ''Hindoo tombs called by natives Pandoo Koolis'' (after the Pandavas) - - - bear an extraordinary resemblance to the Druidical vestiges in Europe : in Britanny, Cornwall, Ireland and Scotland. They are composed of four or more upright stones, forming a chamber which is sometimes divided and is covered by a large flat stone. They are often surrounded by circles of smaller stones... One would be tempted to imagine that there must have existed between the inhabitants of those remote nations, a connection sufficiently intimate to have transmitted similar customs to their descendants although their common origin is forgotten.''

The British Druids still listing the Shiv Samhita among their sacred books, and the numerous other proofs adduced in my booklet titled "**Great Britain was Hindu Land**", clearly indicates that Vedic culture is a common human heritage both in the East and West. Footnote No. 52 by Professor Krishna D. Mathur of the University of District Carolina (425 Second Street. N. W. Washington D. C. 2001) to the research paper he presented to the XVth International Congress of the History of Science (Edinburgh, Scotland 10-19 August 1977) also confirms that ''Among the researches carried out at the University of Edinburgh was the discovery of certain astronomical

tables in 1789 received in Europe from the East around 638 A. D. the meridian of which pointed to Benares. Impressed with the scientific information coming from India, there developed a trend in Britain, though for a very short time, that the Britishers and the Hindus had a common origin, that the Hindu religion had its origin in British Isles'' (the Edinburgh Review Vol. 10, 1810, P. 387)

Treasure in Grave

London Times (of October 12, 1978) reported the discovery of a ''huge grave of a 6th century B. C. Celtic chieftian containing a wealth of treasures including the chieftain's four-wheeled ceremonial chariot, gold jewellery, a beautifully decorated coach, bronze plates, weapons and fabrics, in a field outside Vaihingen near Ludwisberg in West Germany, in a round barrow of 60 yards diameter. The grave was specially constructed out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone. In the wooden inner chamber of the grave, some 5 x 5 yds. was found the skeleton of the chieftain lying on a wheeled couch supported by human figures. He wore a gold neck-band, gold rings, two snake-shaped gold brooches and a kind of gold stomacher. His leather shoes and quiver containing gold and iron-tipped arrows were also decorated with gold. By the coach lay a leather riding whip, a gold goblet and a bronze vessel decorated with the figures of lions. The grave had been hung with fabrics. The most striking object was the chieftain's wood and iron chariot complete with chains, harness and yoke. In it was a kind of dinner service of 14 bronze plates. Otto Klesmann, Professor of Pre-history at Bonn University said the grave and many of the objects were very similar to those of the Etruscans.''

The Valhiks

A large area of the ancient Hindu world empire was known as the Valhik country. This Sanskrit term was distorted to Balkh by Moslems, to Bactria by the Greeks and the Baltic by residents of Northern Europe (see page 125, Ariana Antiqua by H. H. Wilson, 1841).

Parthia gets its name from the Mahabarat hero Parth i. e. Arjun.

Hindu Sun Worship

Encyclopaedia Britannica (1973, Vol.15) records under the heading **Mithraism** that Sun worship spread from Persia to Asia Minor and thence to Rome. It was also a vigorous... and chief rival of Christianity... Rome itself and its chief port Ostia always remained a great centre of the cult which reached as far north as the Roman wall in London. One great drawback of Western scholars is that they talk of Mithraism (i. e. Sun Worship because Mitra alias Mithra is a Sanskrit name of the Sun) and of the worship of the Mother Goddess and of Lord Shiv as different cults and collectively call it Paganism. Their view is absolutely wrong. What they believe to be separate cults are in fact facets of worldwide Vedic culture continuing from the very first generation of humanity.

Sanskrit the World Mother tongue

''The names for father, mother, brother, sister and widow are the same in most of the languages whether spoken on the banks of the Ganges, the Tiber or the Thames. The ancient religions of Europe and India had a common origin. Several Vedic Gods were also the Gods of Greece and Rome; and to this day the Divinity is adored by names derived from the same old Aryan word (Deva) by Brahmins of Calcutta, Protestant clergy of England and Roman Catholic Priests in Peru.'' (Page 57, **A Brief History of Indian Peoples**, by Sir W. W. Hunter, 1895).

Sir W. W. Hunter may perhaps have been unaware that even his title 'Sir' is Sanskrit (Sri) and his name too is Sanskrit 'Hunta' meaning 'Killer'. All European languages are almost entirely derived from Sanskrit.

Hunter's belief that Indians and Europeans practised different religions is not true. Since Vedic culture encompasses a wide variety of spiritual practices, deities and even atheism they are all facets of a common Vedic culture.

Durga On the Nile

That is the heading of an article in the Times of India of June 20, 1978 contributed by K. K. Khullar. An astrologer whose forefathers were priests in the Nav Vihar Hindu temple in Iraq,

had migrated to Cairo and set up his traditional business. In front of him he used to place a steel image of Goddess Durga holding a drawn sword. Anyone expressing an ardent wish with palms joined in obeisance was granted his wish by the idol, said the writer's Arab guide. This is an indication of the evidence that still lies scattered around the nooks and corners that the pre-Christian world was Hindu, as is our contention. The same article adds that in ancient times the Arabs bought Indian steel, pepper, parrots and cotton, and hired Hindu medical men i.e. Vaidyas.

Shiv Abroad

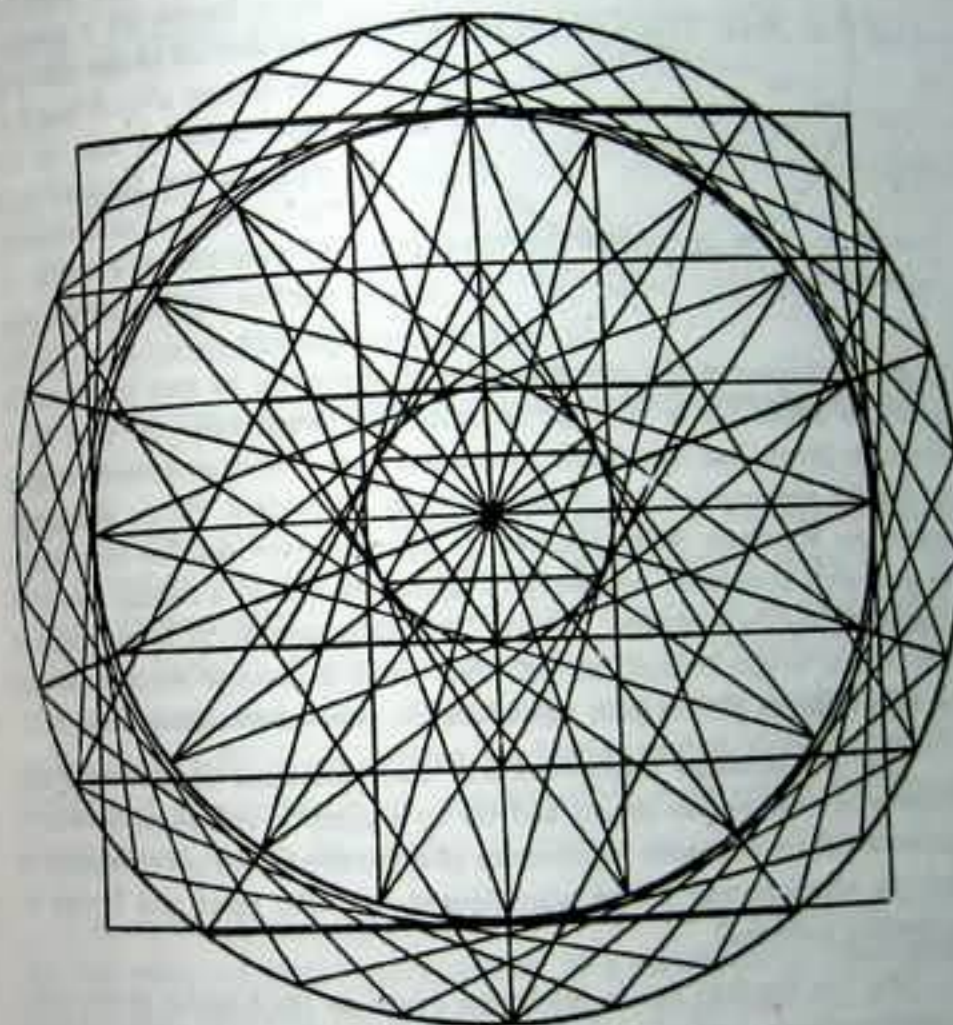
God Shiv is known as Vishwanath (meaning Lord of the entire world) because he used to be worshipped (along with other Vedic deities) throughout the world. Mosaics and icons of Lord Shiv may be found in the museums of almost all ancient countries. An article by A. K. Sinha in the **Illustratd Weekly of India** (August 8 to 14, 1978) noted that "Three Shivlingas and a few idols, among them a five-headed Shiv with snakes and a crown, are to be found in the Vatican in the Pontifico Museo Missionario Entologico... The Museum has no information on the history of the Shiv emblems."

Ganesh Abroad

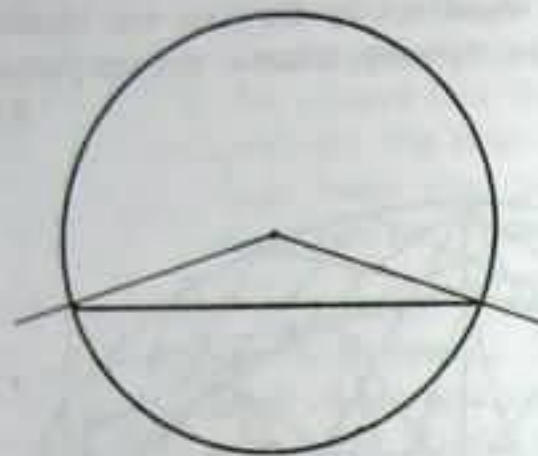
The Greeks and all Europeans, Romans, being Hindus, used to install the image of Ganesh over gates and worship Ganesh at the start of all rituals. Rome was spread over seven hillocks of which one was named as Janiculum.

The original Sanskrit word is Ganesh-alayam i.e. "The temple of (Lord, God) Ganesh. Food and drink used to be kept in front of the deity as offering to be later partaken by the congregation. Some Roman images of Ganesh may be seen to grip a key in one hand and a club in the other. Some other icons had the figure 300 in one palm and the figure 65 in another representing the total days of a solar year.

"Sir William Jones has so carefully and eloquently compared the Indian Ganesa with the Roman Janesa that we can scarcely doubt their identity. They both... equally presided over the beginning of things and action..." (Letters on India by Maria Graham, Longman & Co. London, 1814).

The assumption hitherto by Western scholars and lay persons alike that Vedic alias Hindu culture was confined strictly to regions east of Suez is totally wrong. That culture was universal until it was deliberately and cruelly wiped out by Christian and Muslim zealots through terror, torture, tyranny, taxation and temptation from 312 A.D. onwards. ♦♦

The Geometry of London's ancient Sacred Sites
(Courtesy Earthstars book by C. E. Street, Hermitage Publishing, P. O. Box 1383 London N-14 SLF

As explained by the author C.E. Street in his book titled EARTHSTARS all ancient sacred (temples, observatories etc.) establishments in London and throughout Britain when charted reveal that esoteric circuitry. Obviously that is a Vedic diagram found in Tantrik books and is sketched in white

stone powder outside entrances to orthdox Hindu homes. Street has reproduced from Keith Critchlow's original illustrations in the Time Stand Still, hereunder the method of that charting. First, an upright pillar or stake known as a gnomon was erected at the centre of the chosen site. A length of rope twice as long as the gnomon was then attached to it and used as a trammel to trace a circle round it. At sunrise and sunset the shadow of the gnomon intersected the circumference of the circle at two points which could be joined up to give an accurate east west axis. On page 53 of his book Street has specifically mentioned that "written records relating to temple construction are to be found in an ancient Hindu manuscript called the Manasara Shilpa Shastra. It actually gives detailed instructions of geometric processes, necessary to layout the site of a temple accurately aligned to the four cardinal points. The Kaba temple in Mecca being of pre-Islamic origin is built as per that same geometric method as may be seen from its ground plan reproduced in this volume elsewhere.

That the buildings themselves and their locations charted in a city, country or vast region should add up to a gigantic complicated esoteric, geometric chart of cosmic significance is a miracle which could be achieved only by supra human beings who figured in Vedic epics and Purans (i. e. ancient histories).

Eric Von Daniken has in his books (such as the Chariot of the Gods) published photographs of gigantic topographical markings in perfect patterns over vast terrains for guiding aircrafts or spaceships, as he surmises. C. E. Street's finding illustrated above is complementary to what Daniken discovered years back in countries across the Atlantic. The findings of those two and of Keith Critchlow are a very strong indication of the prevalence of worldwide Vedic culture of supra human beings upto the Mahabharat war (circa 5561 B. C.) which tapered off by the time Christianity and Islam were imposed on large sections of the world public with brute force.

VEDIC DEITIES AND FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

Holi Celebration Around the World

With the advent of Spring a certain levity and spirit of amour grips humanity. This needs to be noted as an astronomical-cum-astrological phenomenon.

In cold countries it manifests itself in April Fool and Valentine Day practices.

In warmer regions it takes the form of a festival in which even strangers are playfully drenched with water or smeared with colour with impunity in streets, at road squares or at other public places. In India that observance is known as Holi. In countries such as Burma and Siam it survives as a water festival and is an important relic of an ancient worldwide united Vedic humanity. Reproduced hereunder is an article which appeared in the Times of India dated March 13, 1993.

"A crowd of high-spirited revellers carrying buckets of water and non-coloured water-guns gather at a street corner. Suddenly, screams and laughter erupt from the group as they are accosted by another bunch of youngsters who shower them with buckets of cold water and smear their faces with handfuls of powder paste. A 'water war' breaks out between the two groups which, of course, ends in a lot of fun for everyone.

"But surprise, surprise ! This familiar Holi tableau is not being played out in Mathura or Varanasi, or, for that matter, anywhere in India. It is taking place in Bangkok, the capital of

Thailand.

"India isn't the only country where passers-by take a dousing in their stride once a year. The Thais celebrate own water festival during Songkran, the traditional three-day Thai New year which starts on 12th April. The word Songkran, incidentally, derives from the Sanskrit word Sankrant, signifying the Sun's entry into Aries.

"Traditional Thais observe the festival by bathing Buddha images in wat (temples), and offering food and water to monks. Young people pour scented water into the hands of their elders as a mark of respect, and seek their blessings.

"Songkran is also a time for beauty parades, dancing and plenty of high-spirited water-throwing. The Thais use plain (not coloured) water, scented with jasmines, in much the same way as Tesu (flame of the forest) flowers were earlier used in some parts of India to perfume and colour the water used for playing Holi. And instead of multi-hued abir and gulal, the Thais smear each other with white powder.

"There is an old Thai legend that the Nagas (mythical snakes) brought on rain by spouting water from the seas. The tradition of throwing water might have originated as an invocation to the rain gods.

"Songkran gives young Thais an opportunity for a lot of sanuk (fun). Young men and women look forward to having some socially - endorsed fun with the opposite sex. As in India, so in Thailand, everybody is fair game. Not even tourists can escape having water thrown at them. Children and young people run about with buckets of cold water and anyone venturing out into the streets is sure to get a drenching. But as this is the hottest period of the year, the deluge can actually be quite refreshing.

"It is believed that anyone who rejects the kindness of another throwing water on him will have bad luck in the coming year. So most people happily submit to the soaking. Those who do not want to get wet may sometimes encounter a dose of bad luck right away - they may have to bribe their way out with a donation.

"The celebrations are the liveliest at Chiang Mai, Thailand's second largest city. The water-throwing continues for three days, and the festivities culminate in the crowning of the 'Queen of the Water Festival.'

"Further East the Dai tribes of Yunnan (in southern China) also have a 'Water splashing Festival.' The festival, which begins with the washing of Buddha images, spans three to five days. On the second day, the Dais splash friends and relatives with clean, scented water. Splashing water is a way of invoking blessings. So the more a person gets splashed, the luckier he will be.

"The Dais trace their water festival to the legend of Nongxiang, a beautiful and courageous girl who had been abducted by a demon. One night, when the demon was deep in a drunken slumber, she wound his long hair around his neck and wrung off his neck. The demon's head fell to the ground rolling about and setting ablaze everything it touched. As the girl screamed in terror, her neighbours rushed to her rescue, splashing water on the head till the flames were extinguished.

"As a tribute to Nongxiang's courage, the Dais celebrate the Water Splashing Festival every year to rid one another of evil and invoke blessings."

Hindu rites in the Ancient West

European research scholars in their ignorance and ineptitude talk of many oriental religions and diverse cults existing in pre-Christian times. They are wrong. All that was Hinduism alias Vedic culture. Cumont description of some of those rites (page 41 of his book Oriental Religions) proves the observance of Hindu (Vedic) rites. He writes "Three times in the depths of winter, says Juvenal, the devotee of Isis will dive into the chilly waters of the Tiber, and shivering with cold, will drag herself around the temple upon her bleeding knees; if the goddess commends, she will go to the outskirts of Egypt to take water from the Nile and empty it within the sanctuary. The clergy were entirely absorbed in their holy office and lived only for and by their temples.

Mother Goddess

"The goddess of Phrygia, whom the people of Pessinus and Mount Ida worshipped -- received the name (among Romans) of Magna Mater Deum Idea -. Its history in Italy covers six centuries. The black aerolite supposed to be the abode of the goddess was received at Ostia by the best citizen of the land - and carried by the most esteemed matrons to the Palatine, where hailed by the cheers of the multitude and surrounded by fumes of incense, it was solemnly installed --. A temple was erected to her on the summit of the Palatine and every year a celebration enhanced by scenic plays, the Ludi Megalinses, commemorated the date of dedication of the sanctuary and the arrival of the goddess - April 4th - 10th." (Page 47 of Cumont's book **Oriental Religions.**) It is the Hindus who have this tradition of representing divinity with black stones. Thus, for instance, a round, smooth black stone, gathered from river-beds and known as Baana represents Lord Shiva while another similar one, known as **Shaligram** represents Lord Vishnu.

"In mythology as well as in art the lion remained the riding or driving animal of the Great mother... A goddess of the earth, called Ma or Cybile was revered... as the mother of all things... A god Attis alias Papas was regarded as her husband, but the first place in this divine household belonged to the woman" (page 48 of Cumont's book **Oriental Religions**).

Just as Christian sects, cults and churches, though being different, do constitute but a single religion, similarly Hinduism alias Vedic culture, with its diversity of gods and goddesses constitutes, but one faith. The title Magna Mater Deum Idea is almost wholly Sanskrit meaning Mahan Mata Devi Idea i. e. the great Mother Goddess worthy of Worship.

The names Attis and Papas of Lord Shiva prevalent in ancient Europe (as mentioned above) explains the origin of the term Popa alias Pope who was regarded as the representative on earth of Lord Shiv in pre-Christian times.

Our discovery that from the beginning of the creation right upto the spread of Christianity Vedic culture and Sanskrit language pervaded the whole world now provides the master link to co-relate such scattered evidence and the master-key to solve all puzzling problems of history.

This Unified Field Theory of World History presents a cogent, consistent, continuous account of human history from the first generation to our own.

Hindu Sanskrit Origin of World Culture

All civilization in the world stems from Vedic, Arya, Sanatan Hindu culture. Consequently Sanskrit the language of the Vedas, was a world language.

As an illustration we mention the origin of the word 'massage' given in the book titled **Britannica World Language 1957.** The original Sanskrit word is (मक्ष) Maksh meaning to strike, press or condense.

The other related word shampoo is also a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word champ meaning 'to press'. In modern Indian languages too head-massage is called 'champi' from the same Sanskrit word.

Hindu Origin of Music

J. J. Russeau observes in his treatise titled **'Historians' History of the World.'** "The old Spanish music, that which is preserved in Andalusia under the name of Canas, Roundenas, Playeras etc. differing greatly from the Boleros of comic operas and eluding the modern notation is certainly of Arab origin. Who are they who have preserved it in the tradition of this country? An eastern race, a nomadic race, that of those Bohemians, who, coming from Egypt about the 14th century and perhaps before that from India, spread themselves throughout Europe and were called Gitanon in Spain, Zingari in Italy, Gypsies in England, Zigeunar in Germany and Tzigani in Russia whilst naming themselves Pharaons." Gita-non is Sanskrit Geet meaning song.

♦♦

THE WORLD KEEPS HINDU TIME

Time is a primary dimension governing human affairs. That the Vedas were bestowed on humanity by Divinity at the beginning of the creation is apparent from among other things, the uniform computation of time all the world over according to Vedic dictums.

Hindus also are the only ones who have, from time immemorial worked out and are keeping a meticulous day-to-day tally of that cosmic dimension, viz. the period that has lapsed and has yet to elapse before the next cataclysmic end of worldly life.

Of the current Kali era 5084 years have passed. Of that period present day scholars know only a bare, heavily dented outline of history of only the last about 2000 years. Of the balance of 3080 years of remote history they know practically nothing at all.

It was during that remote, unknown period that Hindu monarchs administered the world according to Vedic tenets. We have multifarious proofs to support that claim. But here we propose to deal with only one for the time being, and that concerns the time dimension.

It is not generally realized that the world still keeps Hindu Vedic time as laid down by the Hindu administration which educated the world for millenia since the dawn of history.

Take the modern word Calendar itself. That is the Sanskrit word Kalantar. Kalantar signifies a chart depicting the march of time. Likewise take the word Clock that is an improper European

pronunciation of the word Cala-ka signifying a (mechanised) time tally.

Let us now start from the split second, to find out how the world stil keeps Hindu, Vedic time.

The 60 second, 60 minutes calculation is Hindu mathematics. According to Hindu computation 60 Vipalas make one pala and 60 palas make one ghati. In fact this division is more minute and sensitive than the Western, because every Ghati is just 24 minutes.

The term 'hour' is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word Hora though the spelling remains almost identical.

The word 'day' is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 'din'.

All the days of the week are not only named after the heavenly bodies as chosen by the Hindus but they also follow the order laid down by the Hindus from hoary antiquity. For instance, Sunday follows Saturday (day of Saturn) and Monday (i.e. Moonday) follows the day of the sun etc.

The whole world could not have followed this Hindu time system uniformly unless Hindus ran the world administration and paternally educated the world from the dawn of civilization to the beginning of the Christian era.

After the week comes the month. This again is according to the Hindu system. It was the Hindus who conceived of 12 Zodiacal divisions of time with each month corresponding to one division.

This time-space continuum relativity concept had been formulated and perfected by the Hindus, in time so remote that its beginning is untraceable.

The present notion of several Western scholars and their oriental followers that ancient Europeans divided the year into only 10 months is not correct. Those making that assertion must then check whether each month also was calculated to comprise 36½ days. In fact Europe never had any separate time-system of its own, as all its education and administration was rooted in the Vedas. The year has been

misjudged to contain only 10 months in the past from the fact that it began in March and was mistaken to end with December. It was not realized that if it began on March 15 or 25 it also ended correspondingly on March 14 or 24.

After checking the number of months let us now turn our attention to the names of the months. The terms September, October, November and December are the Sanskrit words Saptamber, Ashtamber, Navamber and Desamber, where 'amber' is the Sanskrit word for the zodiac, while the numbers Sapta, Ashta, Nava and Dasha signify the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months respectively.

These Sanskrit remnants indicate, like the gaps in the teeth of old men, that the names of all months in a year were in Sanskrit in ancient times since the word calendar is Sanskrit Calantar. (कालान्तर)

Incidentally this emphasizes the importance of questions in school examinations, which require pupils to fill in the gaps in broken sentences. That inculcates in them the habit of logically divining the fitting missing words. In adult life that training comes handy in conjuring up the missing links in history to fill up gaps in past, forgotten, destroyed or distorted history.

Even the Sanskrit word 'Mas' signifying a month is still used by the Europeans. Their terms Christmas and Michaelmas signify the months in which celebrations concerning Christ (alias Chrisna) and Michael are observed.

Western scholars are so oblivious of the Sanskrit meaning of the term 'mas' (Month) that they equate Christmas with only one day i.e. December 25 (or sometimes one week, from 25th to 31st of December) and Michaelmas also with only a single day, September 29. Equating Christmas with one day or even a week and Michaelmas also with just one day is not only terminologically wrong but also mathematically absurd because it amounts to equating a month with a week or a day.

This is a graphic pointer to the enormously long period that has elapsed from the time that Europeans lost touch with Hindu, Sanskrit tradition and education.

This brings us incidentally to a blunder of the erudite compilers of the Oxford and Webster's dictionaries.

Those dictionaries explain Christmas as Christ's birthday. They seem to be blissfully unaware that even in their own language 'mas' does not signify a birthday. How then could Chrismas mean Christ's birthday ? Moreover nobody knows when Jesus was born. That is only a European mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn.

The author of the book : The Mystical Life of Jesus, H. Spencer Lewis (Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, Printing and Publishing department, San Jose, California) reproduces sketch of a crown-wearing Holy child (on page 135 of his book) and observes a similar statue of a Holy child was exhibited on Christmas Day in many lands before the Christian era.

On Page 157 that same author notes that the Egyptian letter or diphthong "KH" is a highly aspirated H and by the Greeks is usually transcribed as X and vice versa. The value of the Greek X is usually transcribed as "ch". The Kheru of the Egyptians would be therefore Cheru or "Ch-R". These latter form the famous "XP", or the cryptogram, of the early Christians, which I personally saw and traced on several stones of the tombs in the Catacombs of Rome. Incidentally, the term catacombs is the Sanskrit expression Sata Kumbha signifying 100 pitchers alias chambers. From the above extract it is obvious that 'Chr' is the first Sanskrit letter in the word Chrisna. The 'P' added to it stands for the epithet Purushottam signifying Krishna to be an ideal human being. The fancied Christian symbol XP therefore stands for Chrisna Purushottam exactly as he is referred to by the Hindus.

The so-called Christmas celebration in the west, is therefore truly that of Chrisnmas i.e. a month dedicated to Lord Krishna. Even in India Kannadigas and Bengalis, for instance, prononunce Chrisn as Christ. Europeans pronounced it that way.

December was observed as Chrisnmas for two reasons. For one, it was Chrisna i.e. a dark month being the month of long, cold, dark nights. Secondly, it corresponds to Margasheersha which represents Lord Krishna as mentioned by Krishna himself in the Bhagawad Geeta.

Had Christianity been a genuine religion it should have been known as Jesusism or Christism after its alleged founder Jesus Christ as happened in the case of Buddhism and Mohammedanism. That consideration also indicates that Jesus Christ is a fictitious figure.

Christianity was in invention of a scheming, autocratic, hot-tempered Roman emperor Constantine whose officials and subjects rising in revolt made Constantine's position shaky.

In those days spiritual leaders had a greater hold over the public mind. Therefore Constantine, as a matter of regal strategy raided the Vatican (which was Veda Vatica i.e. Vedic Shankaracharya hermitage till about 312 A. D.) and imprisoning or slaying the Vedic priest installed a new Christian nominee as the supreme pontiff, so that his opponents could be subdued with both regal and religious edicts. Christianity is thus a make-believe pseudo-religion floated to tide over an imperial predicament. This calls for a thorough investigative probe into the origins of the Christian papacy and the sudden seizure and transformation of a Vedic hermitageintoa make-believe Christian pontificate.

♦ ♦

SUMMATION

The evidence cited and arguments advanced heretofore have pointed out that the Big Bang and monkey-brand explanations of the creation are as naive as the stock stork-transportation explanation which elders palm-off to children inquisitive about their own birth.

The story of the 'birth' of humanity is a matter of clear and sheer Vedic history as handed down from generation to generation and as recorded in cosmic Sanskrit chronicles such as the Brahmand Puran and Matsya Puran. Any physical or chemical speculation about it is apt to be as misleading as the speculation based on the physiological examination of a child of unknown lineage, would be.

Consequently the Vedic explanation of a super-power ushering the creation as a full-fledged on-going concern has been shown to be the most plausible, however mysterious, miraculous and unbelievable it may appear to mundane minds. Discerning modern scientists who have been able to get over human vanity voice the same conclusion. For instance Fred Hoyle, 66-year old ex-professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge University (U.K) told an audience of scientists at London's Royal Institute in January 1982 that the chemical structures of life were too complicated to have arisen through a series of accidents as evolutionists believe. ''Bio-materials, with their amazing measure of order, must be the outcome of intelligent design.''

Another modern European scholar Gordon Rattray Taylor's book titled- **The Great Evolution Mystery** (Secker,278 pp) pointing out

the utter untenability of the Darwinian concept of evolution from every point of view observes "If Darwinism fails, this is a critical point in human rationality of much more than merely scientific consequence." Education all over the world need not any longer feel compelled to pretend belief in the deceptive and defective Darwinian doctrine when Taylor's survey shows how in recent times suffocating Darwinian dominance is being thrown off in all directions.

Instead of indulging in such 'trial and error' conjectures any more ad-infinitum, intellectuals would do well to return to the Vedic doctrine of the creation. Besides it is not a question of the creation alone. The question of sustenance also is equally important. The cosmos and its movements need constant heat and light. It is an intelligent super-power Creator which also sustains the cosmos. Vedic theology calls that designer Vishnu and by a thousand other names. Atheists and agnostics too shouldn't have any hesitation in accepting a Creator and sustainer of the cosmic complex since they know that every factory has to have an entre-preneur-cum-manager. The only difference between theists and atheists could be that the former regard the Creator as a kind, paternal, compassionate father-figure amenable to prayer while the latter regard the Creator as an heartless impersonal robot. For purpose of history we have no objection to either view because we should like to carry with us all along readers of every shade of opinion as long as they believe in the supremacy of rationality.

Vedas and Sanskrit the Primordial Heritage

It is that Designer and Sustainer who also provided the Vedas and Sanskrit language to humanity as the starting stock-in-trade and the basic knowhow

Obviously, therefore, Vedic culture and Sanskrit language governed human lives for millions of years through the Kruta, Treta and Dwapar Yugas. The history of those eras is summarized in Sanskrit chronicles known as Sreemad Bhagavatam, the Purans, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.

If the developments narrated and phraseology used therein appear

quaint and unrealistic that is because of the strangeness in situations and expressions that keeps creeping in with the passage of time. Compare contemporary hopes, aspirations, ideals, objectives, motivations, prices, modes of dress, food, transportation, politics and problems with those of, say, 300 years ago and ' see how unrealistic, unimaginary and impossible that bygone age appears.

The reliability of Vedic tradition asserting that human affairs on Terra firma opened with the Kruta (ready made) Yuga of divine sophistication, is corroborated by two other clues. One is that things are at their best when brand new and then deteriorate as time passes. The same holds good for humanity down the ages from Kruta to Kali Yuga.

The Prophecy

The other factor is that all the prophecies recorded in primordial Sanskrit scriptures, such as the Matsya Puran are turning out to be remarkably true. For instance, it has been stated therein that with every advancing yuga the standard of human behaviour and values will diminsh progressively by 1/4th each time; that the physical standards and stamina of human-beings will continue to deteriorate, trade unionism will become rife (संघ शक्तिः कलौ), sensual pleasures and power will be the chief pursuits, lowliness will be at a premium, material connections will break all traditional restraints filial and family ties will wane, males will become effeminate while women will become manly, and towards the end all finer human sentiments will disappear yielding place to a free-for-all in a lusty scramble for self-gratification and self-preservation sans all considerations of duty, morality, truth or justice. We are witness to that gradual decline during the past 5000 and odd years of the Kaliyug.

Considering all that evidence the tradition that the Vedas and their language, Sanskrit have been humanity's primordial divine heritage cannot be scoffed at.

Moreover that tradition becomes still more trustworthy by the comprehensive, worldwide historical evidence presented in the foregoing pages, of the Vedic past of every region and the Vedic

roots of every creed, sect, religion, technology, architecture etc.

This volume is therefore a kind of a charter for investigating hereafter, more intensively, into the details of the Vedic past of all people and all regions and restoring the tradition of hereditary Vedic recitation throughout the world.

That humanity should have had a single-source, sophisticated, systematic Vedic beginning (and not a freak, savage, cave-man-type start) is also apparent from another consideration namely that we live on a well-rounded globe in a clock-work solar system where everything is pre-planned

World Vedic Unity Shattered by War

What then shattered that universal human Vedic cultural unity? This volume provides the answer that the colossal carnage of the Mahabharat war (c. 5561 B.C.) fragmented the unitary world Vedic polity into regional bits since known as Syria, Assyria etc. Torn bits of Vedic scriptures emerged as the Talmud of the Jews, Zend Avesta of the Iranians etc. Similarly since Sanskrit tuition came to a screeching halt the regional variations of Sanskrit hardened as Arabic, African, European, Mongolian and Indian languages.

Incidentally this should induce world leaders to actively promote the resurrection and restoration of Sanskrit and Vedic Gurukul education throughout the world.

This publication thus provides not only all the missing links for a comprehensive understanding of history from the beginning of time but also supplies guidelines to world leaders for restructuring that lost human unity

Vedic Riddle Solved

This volume has for the first time in modern times solved the riddle of the Vedas. For milleniums scholars have wrestled with the Vedas and yet failed to make any head or tail. Our answer is that the Vedas are bound to remain a perpetual enigma because they constitute a complicated divine conglomerate of infinite, complex, cosmic knowledge wherefrom selfless, sagelike persons alone through meditative concentration may at times glean some flash, valuable guidance pertaining to their particular topic of inquiry. A recent instance was that of the late Shankaracharya of Puri (1884-1960 A.D.) Swami Bharati Krishna who as a scholar of Mathematics and Sanskrit gleaned from the Vedic-wording simple laws of solving complex mathematical problems. Only one volume of that remarkable discovery is available in annotated, translated edition titled **Vedic Mathematics.** The other volumes were lost by the publisher even before printing perhaps due to some divine hoodoo.

Our conclusion finds corroboration in Lord Krishna's reply to Uddhava's question as quoted in the scripture Sreemad Bhagavatam that "The ocean-like depth and expanse of the Vedas will coninue to baffle and defy ordinary minds."

Even so the tradition of meticulous Vedic recitation through hereditary intonaters must be continued just as tellers of the World Bank continue to maintain an accurate account of the fabulous wealth which is beyond the reach of common people.

The Talisman Role of the Vedas

The Vedas also seem to play a talisman-like role. So long as the hereditary recitation of the Vedas continues humanity will continue to populate the earth. If there comes a time when hereditary Vedic recitation is discontinued humanity may also become extinct. Since humanity began with the Vedas it may also end up with the Vedas, may be taken to be a corollary of cosmic history.

Vedas not a Monopoly

The practice of hereditary professional recitation of the Vedas is often misunderstood and misinterpreted as monopolized, secretive, egoistic, supercilious, commerical exploitation. Such a view is erroneous because the professional reciters of the Vedas are the most indigent, abstemious, simple, frugal, god-fearing, selfless non-interfering folk. They are rendering a voluntary hereditary service to humanity by keeping alive the tradition and technique

of Vedic recitation. To accuse such people of cornering the Vedas is adding insult to injury. And to consider them as a useless and dispensable fringe of society, amounts to mocking at and throwing away a great, divine treasure of comprehensive cosmic knowledge. It also amounts to spitting at the Sun and inadvertently spitting oneself.

Confining the preservation of the Vedas to professional, devoted, dedicated, hereditary reciters does not imply monopolizing Vedic knowledge. Contrarily that knowledge is meant for the widest transmission. Far from depriving anybody of Vedic knowledge Arya, Sanatan, Vedic, Hindu practice generously and far-sightedly provides for the widest, free-est, voluntary dissemination of Vedic knowledge within everybody's hearing. To that end Vedic tradition provides a stream of gratuitous professional singers, preachers, minstrels, saints, poets, preceptors and solicitously-trained daughters, sisters, wives and mothers to carry the message of the Vedas to every individual and group at every level so that all may lead a holy, helpful, altruistic and abstemious life.

The ancient Vedic order also provided a worldwide spiritual network of priests to disseminate Vedic knowledge that we all live in a miracle-world governed by a mysterious mechanism which deals automatic justice independent of any prophet or middle agency. A Sanskrit stanza expresses that Vedic axiom tersely as:-

> Two pithy maxims of Vyas summarize
> All that the Vedic scriptures advise
> Harming others entails Sin
> Rendering loving service doth Merit win

Consequently the complaint voiced at times by misinformed persons that the Vedas have been secreted away or monopolized by 'scheming Brahmins' is totally unwarranted.

To imagine the Vedas to be the dough for any chef to bake a loaf with amounts to loafing, chafing and trifling with the Vedas and playing with divine fire.

There is nothing in the Vedas to be zealously and secretly guarded or monopolized. Yet it ought to be realized that the founts of Vedic knowledge open out only partially even to abstemious dedicated selfless and meditative souls.

Relevance of the Purans

A remarkable feature and also a proof of the validity of the thesis of this volume is that it is able to solve almost every riddle of history. For instance, the Purans were hitherto being largely dismissed and ignored as fairy tales at least by the West-oriented intelligentsia. This volume, perhaps for the first time, rehabilitates and dovetails them as histories of bygone ages, pointing out that if at times the actions and phraseology of those past generations appear garbled and incomprehensible to us that is because of our inability to comprehend the motivations and capabilities of a vanished age.

Hinduism is World Culture

Hinduism has been hitherto universally misunderstood and misinterpreted as one of several religions competing with Christianity and Islam for a place in the Sun. It has been for the first time pointed out in this volume that Hinduism is only a modern synonym of the primeval, universal Vedic culture which was practised by the ancestors of Jews, Buddhists, Christians, Muslims and everybody else for millions of years.

Worldwide Vedic Priesthood

Our research has revealed that so long as Vedic civilization continued to be intact throughout the world there used to be a worldwide network of Vedic priests (like the several Shankaracharyas in India) who used to ensure and regulate the hereditary social, professional guild-system under which every individual, family, group and organization adhered to the Varnashram Dharma regulations.

Those priesthoods are still identifiable. They are known as Phra in Buddhist regions and as Friars among Christians. Both those

are corruptions of the Sanskrit term Pravar, meaning 'sage' or monk.

The chief Vedic priest for Europe was (पाप-ह) Papa-ha in Rome converted to Christianity by emperor Constantine's threat early in the 4th century A.D.

His counterpart in Britain also converted by Christian raiders functions as the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Their assistants known as 'Sant' in Vedic terminology continue to be known with a slight change in pronunciation as 'Saint'.

In Muslim tradition similar spiritual assistants are known as Sheikhs from the Vedic term Shishya (i.e. disciple) pronounced as Sikh in the Punjab region of India.

The Caliphs in Damascus, the Barmaks in Baghdad and the Qureshis in Mecca used to be all Vedic priests before being terrorized into turning Muslims. All these constitute one more graphic proof of the prevalence of Vedic culture throughout the ancient world.

Vedic Past of all Regions Traced

From the Far East to the Far West irresistible comprehensive historical evidence has been led to show that from time immemorial humanity spoke Sanskrit and practised Vedic culture upto 5561 B.C. Around that year the colossal destruction of the Mahabharat war started a process of administrative, lingual, social and theological fragmentation.

New Concepts

In the process of retracing and reconstructing lost human history back to the time of the creation we have been able to point out that Mohamedanism has been a coercive and tyrannical political creed contrived for the Arab domination of the world and not for any theological salvation.

Pointing Way Back to Vedic Unity

The restructuring of the disintegrated edifice of unknown human

history attempted in this volume must not be regarded as a mere academic chore or even as a wonder achievement. It has a message for humanity in pointing out the way back to unity, integration and peace. It is for world leaders now to get together to restore to the faction-ridden world its pristine Vedic unity.

Awakening in the West

The truth that the world began with the Vedas and Sanskrit from the Kruta Yuga, is being increasingly recognized by discerning thinkers and educators of the Christian West itself. For instance, a British educational organization with its headquarters at 91 Queens Gate, South Kensington, London runs two schools for girls separately from two schools for boys as per Vedic principles, where Sanskrit is compulsory for the entire staff and students. Girls are taught only Vedic dances. The students are taught the Vedic concept of the four yugas as more plausible than the Big Bang and Darwinian concepts. The names of the institutions are St. Vedast and St. James Independent Schools for Boys and Girls. Those seemingly English names are all Sanskrit. Sant Vedast (संत वेदस्त) is easy to discern as Sanskrit. The other one (संत यमस् अन्फन्दन्तऽ शाला) (saint) Yamas (James) Unphandanta (independent) Shala (School) is also fully Sanskrit.

The Academy of Vedic Heritage functioning at 19 Spencer Road, Harrow, Wealdstone, Middlesex U.K. also teaches Sanskrit as a compulsory subject. The Academy is part of the Vedic Heritage International of New York, Bombay and Calcutta.

The aim should be for all schools throughout the world to emulate the above pace-setters.

Manu and Panini

This volume points out for the first time that Manu ought to be regarded as the master law-giver of all humanity and not of the Vedists alias Hindus alone. Similarly Panini must be regarded as the master grammarian of all human speech.

Manu is often misunderstood and misinterpreted by people

imputing a narrow, contemporary meaning to ageold Sanskrit expressions. For instance, Manu's classification of Women and Shudras (i.e.manual workers) as 'Paap-yoni' people does not imply that they are 'sinful' but that being handicapped people who lead onerous lives they deserve special consideration, help protection and understanding from fellow humans.

Manu aimed at developing pedigree human-beings through generations of regulated, strict, devout, intellectual upbringing, compared to which the modern American sperm bank of Nobel laureates seems to be but a puerile parody.

European Ramayan Discovered

In retracing the history of mankind this volume has for the first time in the modern era informed the world that the Ramayan has been the venerated epic of the whole world and not of the Hindus of India alone. One surviving garbled version of the Ramayan has been presented in this volume, earlier, at some length as found in G.H.Needler's doctoral thesis presented to Leipzig University in 1890, titled, **Richard the Lion-hearted.** The other suspected 12th century version of the Ramayan is a gorgeously and profusely illustrated manuscript titled **Gospels of Henry the Lion** by monk Harimann. The manuscript is on display at the Herzong August Research Library in Wolfnbeuttel just south of Brunswick in West Germany. Readers having access to it are requested to secure a printed or xerox copy and mail it to me for further research.

Obviously numerous such versions of the Ramayan and Mahabharat must be lying unnoticed and unidentified in so-called Christian establishments in most countries. Italy too must have them since it has ancient paintings of Ramayanic episodes.

Consequently the other Sanskrit scriptures too were universally studied, recited and revered in the West.

Vedic Mythology Common to All

Portraits of Lord Krishna from different parts of the world reproduced in this volume, and references cited about the Troubador

(Naarad) shuttling between the Earth and the Heavens, and the universal legend of the divine flautist, Lord Krishna, all unerringly point to the fact that the legends of the Purans, the Ramayan and Mahabharat epics have been the entire world's common heritage. A collection of Vedic legends of ancient Europe has actually been discovered by us in L. Dumozil's three-volume publication in French titled - Mythes et Epopee'

Lingual Chaos Resolved

Theories about the beginning of human speech and the origin of various languages, floated hitherto, have been shown in this volume to be untenable. Correspondingly Sanskrit has been shown with comprehensive evidence, to be the divine mother of all other languages. Those other languages have actually sprung from the corpus of Sanskrit.

Aryans and Dravids

An outstanding feature of this volume is that it dissipates the haze and confusion that surround the term Arya and Dravid, in pointing out with overwhelming evidence that far from there being any antagonism between the two, Aryanism is Vedic culture which the Dravids spread, administered and supervised worldwide. Consequently Dravids are not pre-Vedic because no human being is pre-Vedic. The concept of Arya-Dravid rivalry was fostered by the 19th century Christian missionaries. Dravid is the ancient name of the South Indian region. But the people have their caste-guilds and names identical with those of the north. Their 51-letter alphabet used in speech is the same as that of Sanskrit. Only the Tamil script is abridged by omitting a few middle letters. Even there the language used is a corruption of ancient Vedic Sanskrit.

History as a Science

Currently history is listed as a 'social science' and yet most academicians believe that it is not a 'science . This volume, for the first time, demonstrates how History could become a mathematically accurate science and an important guide-book for

nation-building provided it is retained as an unadulterated, unabridged and unvarnished record of the past.

In our discussion of the present tricolour flag of the INC-ruled India, for instance, we have shown how the muddled Anglo-Muslim thinking of INC cadres has been uncannily reflected to the very fraction in the colour composition of the flag and how the 80% Hindu majority's face has been so distorted as to make it appear as a despicable fly tormenting the 20% minorities.

At another place we have shown how unadulterated history could be used as an oracle to foretell a nation's future and how it could also serve as a computer to solve national problems.

In fact it is these pontentialities of history which have made INC leaders first defile history, so that like muddy waters it may no longer reflect administrative misdeeds. Still afraid of History's rocking and mocking potential the INC leaders finally bundled history and dwindled it to a few inane chapters in a volume of nondescript 'social studies'. This is as reprehensible as the action of burglars snapping the telephone and electricity wires in the premises they raid.

New Laws of History Enunciated

This volume also enunciates numerous laws of history, expounds mathematical methods for detecting flaws and finding solutions to a nation's administrative ills and provides an accurate measure for determining the grade of every individual's loyalty towards humanity's primordial (Vedic) culture.

It is such unique contributions to the art of writing, studying, sponsoring and presenting history which marks out this volume as an History of Histories and a veritable Veda of lost history.

Novel Evidence and Fresh Logic

The evidence that has been presented in this volume, bristles with facts of common knowledge. Yet hitherto all that colossal evidence lay ignored. For instance, the similarity in international

languages and expressions had been hitherto wrongly ascribed to some mystic and imaginary Indo-European lingual kinship.

This volume shows for the first time that apart from lingual affinities educational practice, military organization, wedding rituals, land-grant deeds, medical treatment, art, architecture, music—one and all stem from a common Vedic bond.

This volume marshals all such details in serried ranks, and parades them with a formidable logic.

The rationale of certain Vedic practices and symbolism has been explained in a special chapter to guide estranged readers back to their primordial filial Vedic heritage.

Current methodology fails miserably in collecting such stupendous evidence, correlating it and deducing important conclusionsfrom it.

Consequently we considered it necessary and advisable to devote a special section of this volume, solely to a discussion of principles governing the study, research, writing, presentation and sponsorship of history.

This has been done not by a discussion of bare principles but by an analysis of actual happenings as leading to important deductions, also indicating that the principles enunciated herein are not mere hypothetical speculations.

Our deductions referring to actual contemporary developments, parties and persons must not be misconstrued as arising out of any personal bias or preferences. Those should be taken to be typical of all history anywhere.

The next section dealing with research methodology is thus an integral part of this volume because it explains how and why the world's Vedic Heritage remained hidden and unknown so far and what should the public expect from and insist on persons deemed to be historians. ♦♦

SECTION - II

(Discussing questions concerning the study of history,
methodology of history-writing and research,
history as a tool for nation-building and
uniting humanity, and the presentation
and sponsorship of truthful history.)

STUDY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The foregoing pages may have convinced the reader that there is much to learn and unlearn in world history.

All such knowledge has remained unknown, ignored and untapped because the average individual places implicit faith in the average historian forgetting or surrendering his own logical faculty.

Similarly the average professional or amateur researcher in history too has been generally confining himself to the established conceptual ruts because he looks upon history as mere mundane, money-making, academic jugglery. European writers on research methodology such as W.H. Walsh, R.G. Collingwood and G. J. Renier have expounded some very useful and valuable principles of historical research. Yet most of our histories have been compiled in almost total violation of those vital principles. That is why we have today before us a stupendous heap of spurious history to be cleared.

Many-a-time the very mammoth size of those (questionable) conclusions makes the average reader indulgently wonder how could all that mass of concepts be wrong ? Thus even the size of falsehood constitutes a factor compelling and demanding belief.

The universal belief in the historicity of Jesus and in Shahjahan 's authorship of the Taj Mahal are two graphic instances. In both cases the whole world has been duped into putting implicit faith in its history books without realizing that the writers of those books

themselves have acted no better than average, gullible lay-men in handing out only popular hearsay without conducting any basic research. Thus the study and writing of history constitute a vicious circle where laymen put implicit faith in history-books believing that they must have been written after due research, while authors, enjoying formidable reputations in history because of their academic degrees, official patronage and positions, salaries and privileges, continue to present through their tomes mere bazar-gossip about historical matters. Therefore it is proper to devote a special part of this volume to elucidate the correct methodology of studying and researching history.

Vulnerability of History

Unlike other academic subjects history is vulnerable to different pressures. Individuals, communities and nations are out to change, distort and interpret history of themselves and of the rest of the world to suit their changing needs and moods. Therefore, study and research in history become a perilous undertaking which calls for forensic skill in finding out the truth from piles of motivated falsehood.

Such piles of falsehood constitute a formidable dead-weight especially in the case of nations which have long been subject to foreign rule. Indian history presents a graphic example because India has been under Islamic subjugation for 600 years and European Christian subjugation for a further 200 years.

The Ancient Vows

It was a daily routine at the Vedic hermitages of ancient sages to begin their daily lesson by vowing that they wouldn't shirk in revealing and teaching the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to their pupils without hesitation or fear.

Correspondingly the pupil too beginning his diurnal lessons pledged himself to the search for truth however inconvenient and unpalatable.

That bilateral dedication to truth needs to be inculcated in modern history-classrooms especially because straightforward narrations of past happenings are often sought to be twisted to suit contemporary politics or sectional and religious affiliations

Definition of history

The European word 'history' is rather vague in its etymological connotation because it only means an 'inquiry'. But every other field of study too is an inquiry. That word, therefore, is not evocative of any specific meaning delineating the scope, function or nature of history.

The Sanskrit term Itihaas (इतिहास) fulfils that need. A peculiar divine characteristic of Sanskrit is that its every word is a complete definition of the idea it expresses. Therefore, the term Itihaas also accurately and adequately defines what 'history' is.

Iti-h-aas (इति-ह-आस) are its three components. They signify 'such and such a development actually took place.' Thus the term Itihaas implies a chronologically and factually accurate account of past happenings.

But current histories are the very opposite of the Truth. That is to say they amount to 'Iti-h-naas' (इति-ह-नास) i.e. 'such and such a thing never happened'. Firstly because histories are like weevil-or-moth-eaten books. They contain large gaps of knowledge about say, the beginning of languages, about so-called Aryans, about the introduction of zero and about the number of months in a year. Secondly history-books also distort, misrepresent or withold facts. For instance, modern histories refuse to refute or even question the historicity of Christ or the veracity of the Shahjahan-legend of the Taj Mahal. Such academic cowardice, cheating or prejudice is the very negation of the spirit of open inquiry into past happenings. These sample instances should convince the reader of the amount of falsehood that masquerades as history these days.

History-A Summary of Main Events

Since history is a record of past events, a real and complete history of any country would mean the day-to-day diary of all

its citizens. But such a record is impossible if only because a large section of the population is usually illiterate. About one-third are children and, therefore, are incapable of keeping a regular written account of their day-do-day activities. Even among the adults who are able to write few will have the inclination, aptitude, the time or the facilities to write. A large section of the population is composed of the old, the destitute, the diseased, criminals, the imbecile etc. who also cannot be expected to maintain any record of their activities. Among the remaining who have the time and ability to write very few have the will and the constancy to keep a regular diary of their day-to-day activities. Even if they keep such a record it will be mostly a dull rountine of going to the place of work and returning home for an equally dull domestic-routine. Moreover, even the record carefully preserved gets destroyed from time to time due to circumstances beyond one's control.

Eliminating all such we find that ultimately what constitutes history is an account of some sensational or memorable happenings affecting those who control the administration of a country. Therefore, the complaint as to why only chronologies of battles, revolutions and ruling dynasties should constitute history is rather unrealistic. Anything else would be dull and unimportant, which would never be recorded and even if recorded would never be worth preserving or deserving reading.

Anything which is spectacular, memorable or exciting would always willy nilly find a place in the public record. For instance, the immense wealth of ancient India, its gossamer-type-muslin, its gold brocade sarees, the honesty, truthfulness and simplicity of the ancient Hindus, the enchanting workmanship of their majestic temples etc. have certainly found an emphatic mention in history.

History is A Veritable Newspaper

Therefore a history fulfils the role of a newspaper or journal. Just as a daily newspaper records day-to-day memorable events and a weekly summarizes happenings of the week similarly history records the memorable events of centuries. Thus the proportion

of the time-span and the volume of the record is inverse. The longer the span the shorter the record because one has to be choosey and brief.

Who is a Historian

That brings us to the question as to who deserves to be classed as a historian.

Currently various categories of people are loosely lumped together as historians. A person who holds an academic degree in history.

An archaeologist who digs some potsherds is usually mistaken to be an historian but he is no better than a labourer.

A person who writes or speaks on historical topics is usually rated as an historian but he can at best be called a raconteur or a human tape-recorder.

A person who can read historical documents in any unfamiliar language such as Persian or Latin or Sanskrit and render them into another is usually described as an historian. But translating documents is a mere clerical job which any interpreter can do.

A person employed as a tutor or professor in history is usually regarded as a historian, but he is no more than a mere transmitter of recorded facts. Who then is a historian? The answer is that a historian is a nation - builder who from his knowledge of past history is able to sense what is wrong and re-build a fallen country as a militarily strong and economically sound nation. In this respect Hitler's efficiency in making Germany a respected and feared nation within six years of his coming to power, and the organizing ability of Israel's leaders should serve as apt illustrations. Chanakya too was one such in ancient India.

Qualities Essential

The first essential quality and qualification of a historian is that he should be mentally prepared to search for the truth. Here everbody would like to stand up and claim by stroking his own chest that he is ever-ready to search for the truth. But this is

not so common a virtue as may appear at first sight. In fact most will fail at this very first basic test. For instance, how many Muslims will be ready to honestly and spassionately probe the life of Mohamed? How many will be prepared to describe and sketch Mohamed's personal looks and appearance ? How many will be prepared to critically examine the Koran? Probably none. Then naturally no Muslim can qualify to be a historian. Ask any Indian Muslim to trace his Hindu ancestry and he will shy away from and shirk it. He deludes himself to believe that all his ancestors have always been Muslim. Can such persons ever be honest historians?

Take the case of European Christians. Most of them are unwilling to probe the historicity of Jesus. Most of them are unwilling to look into the pre-Christian history of Europe. Those who do, quickly tar and darken it as heathen and finish off.

Ask the Pope whether he is ready to probe into the history of the Vatican and the Papacy before Constantine pounced on the Papacy, and whether the Papacy is ready to make public the record of those ancient times prior to Constantine's invasion? The answer will be a big 'NO'. The same applies to the Archbishop of Canterbury (U. K.) too.

Ask the Archaeological Survey of India, the Tourist Department of India and professors of Muslim history serving in India and abroad whether they are ready to admit or at least to probe into the pre-Muslim existence of the historic buildings ascribed to Muslims throughout the world. The answer is bound to be a silent 'NO'. Therefore teaching or writing truthful history may be seen to require immense courage and innate honesty. Consequently all histories written by subservient and servile individuals are nothing but trash despite their high-sounding academic degrees.

Boldness

The second quality required in an historian is to have the boldness and the guts to declare his historical findings from house-tops. He must not shy away from or be afraid to speak out the truth.

This quality too is very rare and not as simple to acquire as it looks. Has anyone the guts and honesty to declare that all historic gardens, and edifices tom-tommed as Muslim mosques and tombs are captured Hindu buildings? There are many, for instance who privately admit that the Taj Mahal was not built by Shahjahan but they like to remain anonymous and refuse to be quoted.

Readiness to Unlearn and Learn

The third quality needed in a historian is the readiness to unlearn and unload obsolete concepts and assimilate new findings. This is not so much a question of courage and dedication to truth as of industry and endeavour. Most persons are too lazy to keep their knowledge up-to-date and abandon outdated concepts. They would rather keep to the familiar ruts.

Original Thinking

One other quality needed in a historian is original thinking. A real historian must very often subject his convictions and conclusions to repeated logical cross-examination.

It is such qualities as are discussed above which go to make a true historian. And yet in the contemporary world what we find is that a person sporting an academic degree in history or bagging a job in some organization dealing with history is usually mistaken for a historian.

History and Patriotism

It is usually inadvertently agrued that history being a curricular subject like physics and chemistry it should be taught or written as unemotionally and objectively as the latter. That argument is not as fair, just and impartial as it sounds.

There we must first distinguish between two kinds of histories—one about inert matter or abstract, impersonal things such as the history of gold or the history of philosophy on the one hand and the history of different countries such as of England or France.

National histories lose all meaning and relevance if they are not narrated or written patriotically, emotionally and subjectively. For instance, when dealing with Anglo-French wars a history of England will identify France as the enemy while the history of France will cite England as the enemy. The element of impartiality if at all will come into play, for instance, when a Frenchman or Englishman discusses, say, the responsibilty for the initial provocation or for cruelty.

Consequently , in Indian history Muslim invasions and Muslim rule must be characterized as hostile and enmical. To paint Muslim invasions as most welcome infusions of culture, as has been the current vogue, is a servile, devilish and seditious mode of history-writing. That is the kind of dishonest Indian history which is being currently most taught and presented all over the world.

Research Oriental or Occidental ?

Eversince European trading companies came to India about 400 years ago, being fascinated by the Vedic civilization here they started, what they called 'Oriental research'.

Dazzled by the waxing glamour of European imperialism, some Hindu scholars felt overwhelmed with gratitude that the Europeans had for the first time (in the modern age) made the Hindus themselves and the world aware of the niceties of Vedic culture.

Consequently everybody including the Hindus themselves seem to be thinking in terms of more and more of 'Oriental research'. But what is urgent and important is to set the ball rolling in the reverse direction. The Europeans themselves and the rest of the world seem to be blissfully unaware that the very Vedic civilization for which they express so much fascination in the East, lies long since buried deep down under heaps of dogmatic Christian propaganda right under their own feet in their own European homelands. Therefore the real need is to undertake prompt and diligent 'Oriental' research in the Occident.

For instance all European countries need to be reminded that

their historic churches are all earlier Vedic temples and that their priesthoods such as the Papacy and the Archbishopry are erstwhile Vedic establishments.

It has already been shown that the Vedic epic Ramayan and Mahabharat were as much revered, recited quoted and studied in the ancient West as in the East and yet Western scholarship has been academically so insensitive as not to detect or suspect anything worth notice even while handling Ramayanic versions camouflaged as legends of Richard the Lion-heart, as happened in the case of G.H.Needler and his mentors at the Leipzig University.

This prompts me to bring to the notice of serious researchers yet another European manuscript known as **Gospels of Henry the Lion** compiled around 1174 A.D. by Harimann, a Benedictine monk at the German abbey of Helmarshausen near Brunswick in Lower Saxony. That term 'Lion' makes me suspect that manuscript too might reveal at least some traces of the Vedic epics and that the abbey of Helmarshausen could be an ancient Vedic hermitage.

That sumptuously illustrated manuscript dubbed as a Romanesque Gospel book contains 226 leaves of Golden Vellum with 41 full-page miniatures and thousands of other illustrations in blazing colours-crimson, blue, green, gold and untarnished silver. It is a complete manuscript done by Harimann (meaning a follower of Hari alias Lord Krishna). The manuscript bound in an opulent baroque reliquary cover added in Prague is on permanent display at the Herzog August Research Library at Wolfnbuettel, just south of Brunswick. That is probably yet another surviving version of the Ramayan in Europe.

♦♦

THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY

History is generally regarded as one of numerous academic subjects which one may or may not study. Consequently persons who obtain high academic qualifications in say, geography or mathematics generally conclude therefrom that they are thereby disqualified from speaking or thinking on history.

It has been my experience on being introduced to strangers to be told that my name was familiar to them because they had heard or read about my historical discoveries concerning the authorship of the Taj Mahal and other historic buildings. But those who studied history at college usually dismissed my findings as biassed or baseless while those who had not studied history at college considered themselves incompetent to comment on the validity or otherwise of my findings. The result was that whether 'historian' or non-historian, a very large mass of the public remained unconcerned.

Such unconcern is unjustified. History ought to be everybody's primary concern. Because whether one studies history or does not study history at school or college is a matter of mere chance or one of professional convenience. Yet every person is an embodiment of history. His looks, his physique, his thoughts, his attainments, his monetary or national status etc. are details which have been shaped by history such as his parentage, nationality, the kind of education he could afford, the surroundings amidst which he was nurtured, the financial and social status of his parents and such

other factors. Therefore history must be regarded as everybody's primary concern whether or not one has received any academic instruction in it.

At times I have met persons who said that they were not interested or qualified to talk on historical topics such as the authorship of the Taj Mahal because their subject of higher study at college was biology or anthropology but their wives having offered history as a curricular subject for their B.A. or M.A. degrees, the latter could be interested in my discoveries. Even this proposition is fallacious. Because those holding academic degrees or official positions in history shy away from or shut out new findings in history from motives of professional jealousy, inconvenience or loss of face, while others not shackled by any academic qualification feel free to imbibe new findings dispassionately and without any reserve.

Those who consider that their wives, husbands or other relations are more competent to express an opinion on an historical finding forget that history is 'his story' and 'her story' and 'everybody's story'. Moreover history is not an abstruse or technical subject calling for any special skill, acumen or competence. In fact professional historians have made a mess of all history (as explained earlier) because the general public has allowed them a free hand and a free run. If the robust common-sense of the common man and the robust wisdom of the worldly man focusses itself on history from time to time it will be able to cure history of the many maladies that history suffers from due to maltreatment and mismanagement by so-called professionals.

Those who lack academic qualifications in history do not on that account, consider themselves unfit to visit an historic building such as the Red Fort in Delhi or Agra and inquire about who commissioned it and when. They won't for instance, say that "since my wife had studied history at college while I had not, let her alone go and view the Taj Mahal while I wait outside". This should suffice to convince everybody that history ought to be everybody's business and the public must keep a tab on the kind of history that the professional 'historian', architect, archaeologist, licensed

guide etc. dish out to them. Let everybody remember that history is too serious a topic to be entrusted entirely to professionals.

Another point to be noted is that history is omni-present. There is nothing that is free from history. Every individual has a history, this world has a history, a patient seeking treatment has a history, a sample of milk submitted for chemical examination has to have a history, a speaker wanting to address an audience has to be introduced, that is to say his history has to be told. A caller has to first introduce himself to the person he meets with. Thus history is an all-pervading subject of paramount importance from which no person, thing, or subject is exempt. Therefore history ought to be regarded by all as a matter of primary and personal concern.

History is the Pulse of a Nation

History is like the pulse of a nation. So long as the pulse beats the person lives; likewise so long as a country continues to search for its true history it cannot die.

A nation content to live with its falsified history and which doesn't have the courage to renounce it, is as good as dead. Such is the state of Hindu intelligentsia today. It lacks the wisdom to detect and the courage to declare how Christian and Muslim enemies have perverted Indian and world histories.

Also, as observed by Lord Macaulay "a people which take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

Diurnal Study of History

Vedic procedure enjoins that all rulers devote an hour or two everyday to the study of history as explained to them by their preceptors. This is a very thoughtful directive. The insistence that it should be a professional preceptor who should read-out history to the ruler is important for else a Gandhi or Nehru is prone to put his own interpretation and justify his own action or inaction.

Modern cabinets must abide by that thoughtful ancient directive. If at the daily session of history it is dinned into the ears of a modern president and prime minister how the 11th century ruler, Jaipal jumped into a self-lit fire when Mohamed Gazhnavi wrested Afghanistan from the former's control they would be shamed into jumping into the fire themselves after losing Kashmir or Aksai Chin to a Pakistan or China. Political leadership in India today is mistaken to stand only for garlands, public applause and loaves of office. Once it is known that any lapse calls for immolation by fire, real iron-men who can withstand that fiery test will appear on the political scene.

Military Training

A daily history-session should also serve to impress on countries like India the lesson that the military successes of the Western powers in Asia was due to their adventurous spirit, patriotism, discipline and bravery. Those qualities are still their distinguishing traits. Europeans had immense opportunities of building up their own personal fortune in India and other Asian countries. But not a single European ever did it. He remained loyal to his country and countrymen. One little order from superiors in a remote home-land at a six-month travel distance was enough to ensure immediate compliance. There was no betrayel, no disobedience, no dissidence and no dallying. If promised favours the Europeans would ask for concessions and facilities for their country but never for themselves. One of the reasons why a Westerner is more patriotic, methodical, restrained and disciplined in his behaviour is that each one of them undergoes about two year's compulsory military training. Such training ought to be introduced in India too to improve the calibre of the people.

Predictive Uses of History

Greek legends mention their ancients consulting oracles about their future. Military leaders such as Napoleon and Hitler consulted astrologers. History, if scientifically taught can prove useful like a crystal-ball, oracle or a computer to foretell a nation's future.

Let us take a concrete instance. India was partitioned in 1947 A.D. for a part of it to serve as a Muslim homeland. That was an opportunity to send away every Muslim and declare India a Hindu nation. But the Gandhi-Nehru combine, overwhelmed by personal fondness for some stray Muslims, committed the blunder of suffering millions of Muslims to live in India. As a result this Muslim element staying back is worming its way up to once again cry for another Muslim homeland. Many Hindu leaders and laymen, therefore are won 't to consult astrologers and soothsayers to inquire whether Hindu leaders would have to concede yet another Pakistan.

To such we would like to point out that history itself can predict the future if one knows the art of handling history like a computer. But in so doing the person handling the project must be guided by sheer logic and not by any selfish, pre-conceived notions.

Let us, therefore ask the 'computer' of history whether there will be yet another partition of residual India?

On that the 'computer of history' will seek more data. It will ask us a counter-question namely whether the same conditions of pre-partition times still continue? That is to say are we still indulgent towards Muslim demands and continue to appease them by promoting Urdu, increasing Muslim holidays, appointing minority commissions, keeping mum about the Hindu origin of historic buildings, hiding Hindu archaeological relics for fear of displeasing Muslims, insisting on appointing Muslim ministers in every cabinet, restricting Hindu processions from playing music while crossing mosques, hushing-up riot-reports which blame Muslims, etc. etc.? Naturally we shall have to admit to the computer of history that the policy of appeasing and pampering Muslims not only continues but is getting more accentuated. Thereupon the computer of history will return the inexorable reply that if the conditions that led to the first partition of India have not been changed then another partition of residual India, is unavoidable.

From another angle too we can get a corroboration of the above result namely that if in 1947 India produced leaders who allowed

a large chunk of India upto Wagah to be coolly cut off, a few decades later there could very naturally be another weakly Gandhi-Nehru combine prepared to concede yet another chunk to the Muslims, say upto Delhi or Agra.

Regal Power if not Harnessed Scalds

An important predictive law of history is that if an alien power continues to grow and thrive it is bound too inflict more and more harm on the victim nation.

Mohamad-bin-Kasim 's invasion had planted a scalding Muslim power in India and that power continued to receive more and more voltage through the subsequent invasions of Ghaznavis, Ghories, Gulams, Tughlakhs, Khiljies, Sayyads, Tamurlane, Babur, Nadirshah, Ahmadshah Abdali and a host of others.

All that growing power not being harnessed to any public-utility projects, it kept spreading and sprawling over the Hindu country-side like uninsulated, high-voltage live electric wires lying around. Naturally it continued to scald the Hindus. *An important lesson to be learned from that is that powerful centres of political power alien or native if not properly harnessed to public utility activity they continue to emit scalding-power which burns and destroys the nation.*

How History can Acquire Scientific and Technological Accuracy?

So long as an alien power is not defused it will continue to scald. Hindu rulers not realizing this principle continued to suffer alien Muslim potentates like the Mugul emperor, the Nizam, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan to exist even after repeatedly defeating the latter. Contrarily the British showed a better grasp of history. They promptly put the Mogul Bahadurshah Zafar on trial and deposed and exiled him. That was effective, efficient and quick professional work. Consequently so long as the British ruled India the Muslim power remained fully earthed since it had been literally run to earth. But as soon as the sovereignty of India came to be handled by the Hindu Gandhi-Nehru combine, after removal of the British 'fuse'

the earthed Muslim power sprang back out of its 'grave' to claim sovereignty only because the Hindus had never taken care to defuse Muslim power by liquidating Muslim kingdoms. This indicates how the laws of history are as inexorable and predictable as the laws of technology and science. This also illustrates how history teaching and writing can be made to acquire mathematical and scientific sharpness and accuracy if ruling political parties are debarred from meddling with and twisting text book history to bolster its own pet shibboleths.

The rule of history is that either you finish the alien power or the alien finishes you. This inexorable law of history indicates that no matter how much non-Muslims try to co-exist with Islam the latter will force a decisive war. Islam cannot co-exist with anybody. Spain had once a similar choice viz. either to finish Islam or to perish and it made the right,brave, patriotic choice of finishing Islam and live happily ever afterwards.

The State of History in India

Since the bureaucracy and political leadership is India in largely tutored in history as written by India's alien masters it has come to consider a nationalist and Hindu-oriented history as an aberration. This perspective of theirs needs to be reversed. History is a subjective subject. As such India's history must be written and considered only from the Hindu i.e. the Vedic point of view. That is to say anything which defiles and damages Vedic culture must be regarded as enmical and unpatriotic while whatever helps Vedic culture must be considered beneficial and patriotic.

Two Types of Anti-national History in Vogue

In India, as a hangover of colonial rule, two types of histories are currently taught. Both those are of the dangerous, unwanted, anti-national type while real national history is conspicuous by its absence.

The common type of history taught in India and also presented aborad seems to say that Muslim and European invasions of India ought to be considered a godsend.

This view can be tolerated and allowed in India only if Russia and England are prepared to concede that Napoleonic and Hitlerian invasions were a godsend for the rest of Europe.

The other type of history clandestinely taught in predominantly Muslim centres such as Aligarh and Deoband and through religious discourses in mosques propagates that Muslims are of superior race and culture, that the Muslim invaders were all religious saints, that they were the harbingers of all knowledge and industry, that they laid gardens and built all historic buildings and that their aim ought to be to turn everybody a Muslim. Propagation of such history through Muslim centres needs to be stopped severely and sternly.

In fact it needs to be taught and recognized throughout the world that Islam was forced on most people by means of the most horrid barbarities and therefore all Muslims must be given full freedom, facilities and encouragement to return to their primordial, parent Vedic culture.

The Muslim Strategy

In all countries such as the Philippines and India where Muslims are in sizeable numbers but are not in power their strategy is to keep nibbling at the seats of power and keep the embers of Muslim demands burning so that they could at any time inflame riots. This guerrilla action takes the shape of putting up cenotaphs and reciting Namaz in unguarded vacant land to create future Islamic storm-centres as mosques and tombs, to keep pressing for tuition in outlandish languages such as Urdu, Persian and Arabic, to object to processions playing music in the vicinity of mosques and tombs, to object to allusions to Islam in text books except in the most sugary terms, to find faults with the national anthem and educational textbooks, to object to Hindu buildings rising taller than so-called mosques, to object to postal stamps depicting certain scenes or symbols etc. etc. Thus the Muslim strategy is to keep as many issues burning all the time over the world as possible so that from time to time Islamic fanaticism could be fanned to flare up and capture more power and spread more terror with a view to ultimately

undermine governmental authority and capture power to coerce everybody to become a Muslim. That this important lesson of history has not been learned by people in power who shape national policies in non-Muslim countries indicates the scant attention being paid to the study of true history. *Currently history is being looked upon merely as a curricular subject to obtain an academic degree while the real use of history is to guide one in shaping the future of one's own nation from a knowledge of the past.*

The Mathematical Rule-of-Three As Applied to History

Taking India as an illustration we may note that its borders continuue to be currently violated by Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. The enemy demolishes border pillars, prints counterfeit maps and claims the victim nation's territory as its own. This indicates how from the very moment of aggression or even as preparation for aggression the enemy begins to change the victim nation's history. One may then apply the arithmetical **Rule of Three** and find out-that if at the very moment of aggression or in preparation for it the enemy changes the victim nation's history so much as to claim large tracts of territory how much of India's history must have been changed and distorted during 1235 years of alien rule in India (712 to 1947 A.D.)?

The Importance of Retaining Unadulterated History

The importance of retaining the purity of history is that only unadulterated history can serve as a computer for solving national problems, as a testing stone for judging the grade of patriotism of any individual, as an oracle which can answer questions about the future of a nation, and as a guide for shaping the future of a nation, and its current foreign policy. Therefore, it should be the endeavor of all well-wishers of a nation to insist on making or retaining history as a factually and chronologically accurate accouunt of the past undefiled and unadulterated by the credos of politicians.

National Institute of Patriotic History

Just as unpolluted water is necessary to keep a nation healthy

similarly unpolluted history is necessary to strengthen the moral and patriotic fibre of every citizen. Therefore, especially for countries like India, which have emerged from protracted bondage it is advisable to establish a National Institute of Patriotic History whose duty it should be to ensure that only a factually and chronologically accurate account of the country's past is taught and patronized everywhere. Consequently India's constitution must provide that anyone wanting to stand for any elective post must be certified by the Institute to have a patriotic outlook on history or must hold a diploma of the Institute. This will also automatically act as a curb on those standing for election.

Objectives in Learning History

The objectives of learning history are mainly two, namely avoiding past mistakes which brought debility, misery and ruin to the country and to draw appropriate lessons to chart the future course of a nation's destiny.

From this point of view there are very many things that need to be done with regard to Indian and world histories. The whole of humanity needs to be made aware that Vedic culture and Sanskrit are a common, primordial divine heritage of all. Christianity and Islam are subsequent impositions clamped with military might. Christianity and Islam have not only enslaved whole nations, they have shackled the very souls of all convert individuals.

Hinduism Alone is India's Glory and Identity.

In Indian history it needs to be clearly understood that India has a special connotation and identity only because of Hinduism. As a Christian or Muslim country it can only be one among many. All the glories for which India is known and distinguished all over the world are glories of its Hindu, Vedic culture.

Those not Pledged to India's Vedic Personality Must not Rule

Keeping that Hindu, Vedic personality of India intact and whole must be the sole concern of all Indian administrations.

Just as when one goes along the highway one takes care to ensure that one is safe and sound and not maimed by a passing vehicle or robbed by a passing robber, similarly administrators charting India's course along the highway of world history have to ensure that India's Hindu personality suffers from no insult, assault, injury and loss of limb. Anyone who cannot protect India's Hindu personality must be deemed incapable to rule. And those not *believing in safeguarding India's Hindu personality have no right to wield any administrative power in India.*

History ought to be made a compulsory subject in every curriculum because no matter what a person's money-earning profession is he ought to be made aware of his past heritage and future goal as a human being.

Historical Evidence

Some persons are prone to regard documentary evidence as crucial. Professional architects emphasise the importance of architectural evidence while archaeologists insist on archaeological evidence. All these are one-sided views. Each of these types of evidence could be misleading by itself. What is to be considered in any investigation is the totality of evidence.

Take the instance of the Taj Mahal. Though historians, architects and archaeologists galore have visited that edifice umpteen times during the last three centuries all have been placing implicit faith in its Mogul origin.

The visit to historic premises by a scholar or official is as useless as that of a dog or an ass unless the human being keeps his mind alert throughout for matching everything that he hears with all that he sees in those surroundings.

Likewise those who swear by documents had been misled into believing that they had documentary evidence of Shahjahan's authorship of the Taj Mahal. All such have been proved totally wrong. They are blissfully unaware of the colossal incompetence or dishonesty of professional historians who have never cared to

inform the public that the term Taj Mahal itself doesn't exist in any Mogul document. Therefore, whether investigating a crime or conducting historical research what one must remember is that *all available details have to be correlated and above all one's logic is the supreme coordinator.*

Even chronicles and inscriptions are many - a - time forgeries or concoctions as pointed out earlier.

Need to Re-examine Dogmatic Conclusions

At times historians themselves have drawn misleading and unwarranted conclusions from inscriptions though the inscriber himself never intended to mislead. For instance, on the so-called Buland Darwaza in Fatehpur Sikri two inscriptions record Akbar's victories in Gujarat and Khandesh. Nowhere in the inscriptions is it claimed that the gateway was built to commemorate any of those victories and yet historians have perforce concluded that the gateway was raised to commemorate one of those victories. Which? They don't know. Indian history is thus full of many dogmatic, obstinate, pro-Muslim, irrelevant and illogical conclusions which were allowed to pass muster unquestioned because they satisfied the Muslim ego. Those conclusions have adorned history-books so long that now they are fancied to be unquestionable and unassailable. The need today is to reopen all such issues and conclusions for re-examination since they had been acquiesced into unquestioned out of fear for the alien ruler, whether Muslim or British. Those conclusions accepted unquestioned through a sense of awe and terror of the alien ruler must no longer be accepted lying down. Like a murder-case hushed up by influential persons which is reopened when others feel strong enough to do so, India should now feel free and strong enough to reopen and review issues of India's history and the history of the world's Vedic heritage.

Using Logic as the Key Tool

In this context the question of the evaluation of various kinds of evidence may be discussed taking the case of a hypothetical murder.

If an unclaimed body is lying by the roadside a cursory examination will establish whether it was a traffic mishap or a natural death, suicide or murder. For instance, if the person is stabbed in the back that will rule out the other three possibilities and establish that it is a murder. At the same time if a note is found in the person 's pocket saying that he is committing voluntary suicide, that note will be deemed to be a forgery because the circumstance of the stab in the back will override the statement in the note. In a rare case it might so happen that a person genuinely intending to commit suicide writes a note to that effect and puts it in his pocket, but before he can jump in a lake or infront of a running railway-train his enemies overtake him, stab him in the back and kill him. Here though the note is proved to be in his own handwriting and voluntarily written, yet the stab in the back will cancel out other considerations and establish it to be a clear case of murder. Therefore *documentary evidence is not necessarily good evidence*. In solving murder mysteries *sometimes tiny circumstantial clues like a miniscule hair of the assailant found in the deceased 's hand will clinch the issue in deciding who is guilty of the murder.*

In all crime miscreants take all precautions to leave no written evidence. Yet murders are almost always detected and murderers are convicted on the basis of the totality of evidence which may or may not include any written evidence. Therefore, a real historian must never bank on documentary evidence. If, for instance the Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi were to be ascribed to the authorship of ten different persons by as many writers in different documents, diaries or chronicles a researcher probing the issue a thousand years later would be perplexed and wonder which written statement to believe. It may be that all of them are wrong. The issue in such a case will have to be decided by taking into consideration the totality of evidence. In fact in such cases a very important principle of evidence is that wherever and whenever circumstantial evidence is at variance with written evidence the circumstantial evidence overrides written evidence because written evidence could be concocted unlike circumstantial evidence.

Worldly Wisdom

What is essential for historical research is sound, robust common sense alias worldly wisdom and not history books or documents. Thus, for instance, anybody confronted with, say, Tamerlain 's palatial mausoleum in Samarkand must immediately ask himself where is Tamerlain 's palace ? Is the palace at least ten times bigger and more lavish and majestic than the mausoleum ? If the answer to all such questions is a big 'NO' then he should immediately conclude that the mausoleum is a hoax, the building is somebody 's palace in which Tamerlain may or may not have been buried. This illustrates how historical research can be accomplished with sheer logic.

An Historian Must Feel Free to Search For the Truth

In order to be able to find out the truth one must first feel free to search for the truth. This pre-condition has been absent in India for the last one thousand years, History teachers, researchers, bureaucrats, architects and archaeologists have stood in terror of the Muslim rulers, or of the British bosses, or of the Gandhi-Nehru doctrine of doing or saying nothing which would antagonise or displease the Muslims and of their own government or semi-government jobs or positions. What research can one expect in such a terror-charged atmosphere ? That is why archaeological employees in India have been consistently hiding all Hindu evidence concerning historic buildings and exhibiting only grafted Muslim relics. This indicates how considerations of personal convenience and trouble-free government-service impel even educated Hindus to act like criminals even to the detriment of Hindu, Vedic and national interests. All these higher interests are subordinated to considerations of petty, selfish, individual gains.

Equating Akbar and Rana Pratap

Hindu history justly hails Rana Pratap as a great national hero who despite great travails and trials upheld the values of Vedic culture and refused to surrender to Akbar. But during the long alien rule and the subsequent Congress party rule in India the

third-generation Mogul emperor Akbar has also been rated as 'great'. This affords us an apt illustration to expound *a vital rule of historical research viz that if there are two contemporaries, one wanting to kill the other then both cannot be great. History has to rate one as great and the other as a villain.*

Take a parallel instance from ordinary life. If there are two youths itching to murder each other either both will be rated as bad boys or one would be rated as good, simple, unoffending while the other may be known to be a local tough, bully, vagrant and murderer. But it would never be said that both are very noble because both wished to kill each other.

Contrary to this rule when current history-texts rate both Rana Pratap and Akbar as great that exposes a great flaw in contemporary historical thinking. This is one more instance illustrating how Indian histories coming down unchecked and un-revised from Muslim times are a hodge podge of muddled thinking. They represent a confused thinking of political convenience haphazardly laid layer over incongruous layer.

Moreover here we may define another law of history. The law is that since Akbar's dozen or so ancestors upto Tamerlain and an equal number of descendants upto Bahadur Shah Zafar were all drink and drug addicts, homosexuals, womanizers, tyrannizers, torturers and plunderers how could Akbar a middle link in that chain, be a noble person? All such matters when taken into account the conclusion that Akbar was great, is bound to be wrong.

Examination Question-Papers

The same illogical thinking is reflected in history-question papers in academic examinations. Instead of asking students to compare the atrocities committed by alien rulers and invaders, impressionable young minds are asked to lustily describe the virtues of an Allauddin's tax system or Akbar's revenue system, for instance. If that were right should we not ask Russian students to discuss the great benefits conferred on Russia by Napoleon's and Hitler's invading hordes? Shouldn't we also ask British students to dilate on the great benefits

that Napoleon's and Hitler's landings would have conferred on Britain? A natural corollary of that question would be to ask the students to condemn the British contemporaries of Napoleon and Hitler for thwarting the enemy's landing plans. Infact in that case Napoleon and Hitler wouldn't even deserve to be labelled as enemies but to be described as potential benefactors of Britain.

If such treatment of Russian and British history passes muster with the world then alone students of Indian history would be justified in regarding Muslim invaders and rulers of India as Indians or as great men. But that is not the case. Nowhere in the world are alien invaders looked upon as guest benefactors. Then with what justification is it being done in Indian history? From Australia to the Americas wherever Indian history is taught Muslim invaders and rulers from Mohamad-bin-Kasim to Bahadurshah Zafar are being blatantly described as Indian. The manner of their entry into India and the hostility they exhibited all their lives towards Hindudom ought to be the main considerations in judging their role. Instead their continued residence in India is regarded as overriding all other considerations. Here historians may consider whether had Napoleon and Hitler continued to reside in Russia or Britain and continued their terror-activities against Russians and the British would their forced, adverse residence entitled them to be treated as Russian or British citizens? The same rule should apply to Indian history also.

Topsy-Turvy Norms

Yet in the case of Indian history alone all values and norms have been turned topsy turvy. The fault for this lies more with the Indian Government than with teachers of history in countries from the Americas to Australia. Because when Indians themselves are owning an adverse history about themselves as the most just and appropriate why should foreigners bother to point out the irrationality of that history? But we may add that a certain stigma does attach in this case to Western scholars too because this instance reveals that they are not as impartial, alert, awake, discerning and discriminating as they usually claim to be or as they are reputed

to be, when it is a question of somebody else's history and not their own.

In the case of Indian history we should like to ask what difference does it make if a Mohamad Ghaznavi or Ghori continues his depradations against the Hindus by raiding from Ghazni or Kabul or by reigning in Delhi ? In fact the latter location is more convenient to him as being less risky, closer to his target and less expensive. To transform that deprėdatory convenience of his into Indian citizenship is the height of absurdity. Indian history as handed down by alien tradition is full of such academic absurdities. To continue teaching such history is highly unpatriotic because it turns out citizens who when they join the country's armed forces are psychologically unprepared to look upon the alien invaders as an enemy because their history teaches them that a Muslim invader who takes up residence in India is a friend and citizen even if he continues his depredations.

Why Muslim Enemies but No Christian Enemies ?

In mediaeval history though Muslims of several nationalities (such as Arabs, Turks, Iranians, Afghans, Tartars and Negroes) invaded India yet they were invariably referred to as the Muslim enemy while in the case of the Christian powers, also extending their domain in India, their armies were not dubbed as Christian armies but as English, French or Portuguese - Why ? Few historians will be able to answer that question, which again highlights the flaw in history-writing and teaching in India. It has been allowed to remain a confused hodge-podge. Such issues have not been analyzed and rationalized for fear of hurting vested interests and alien sentiments.

The answer to that question is that we know and describe a stranger according to the way he behaves or the manner in which he introduces and describes himself. Thus in mediaeval history, a Muslim of any nationality announced himself not as an Arab or Turk but as a Muslim come to massacre all non-Muslims. True to their protestations their flags too were uniformly green mounted

with an identical, oblique crescent and star. Thus in their case the highest common denominator was their Islamic faith and the belief that their life-mission was to massacre all kafirs. Their nationality was no consideration.

When a stranger calls on us he introduces himself as Mr. so and so. Thereafter, throughout the meeting we continue to address him as 'Mr. so and so'. Likewise in mediaeval history every Muslim invader or ruler introduced himself as a Muslim massacrer of the infidel. Every Muslim ruler even sported regal titles to that effect with the massacre motto etched even on his sword. Should history then deny them the distinctive role that these Muslim invaders proudly claimed for themselves ? That would be highly unjust. And yet sycophant Indian history does precisely that. It evinces that uncalled for temerity of stripping the very terrible ornamental titles (such as 'slaughterer of infidels and the pulverizer of their idols) with which the Muslim clothed himself in Islamic regality and the timidity to honour him as noble and great. Does this not amount to slighting his memory and underrating his historic role? Are petty modern historians justified in subjecting proud Muslim marauders to such indignities? Run - of-the-mill historians are thus guilty of both academic crimes of commission and omission.

Architectural Evidence Misinterpreted

Just as the Archaeological Survey of India has perverted its role and made ascribing Hindu relics to alien Muslims its main concern those dealing with the history of Indian architecture too are playing a supportive role. E.B. Havell, a British writer who has written uncannily discerning books asserting that the architectural style of historic buildings usually ascribed to Muslims is absolutely Hindu, is being consistently and deliberately ignored in most architectural institutions throughout the world. Contrarily books written by a James Fergusson, Percy, Brown, and Bannister Fletcher which blunderingly misrepresent the architectural style of historical buildings in India as Muslim are being actively patronized everywhere. In doing this the above erring writers betray a complete lack of research acumen or historical understanding.

Whosoever claims Muslims to be great builders must produce their ancient architectural texts. How can a community which has no architectural texts ever claim to be great builders? Besides, the Muslims have no standards of measurement of their own. In their desert they measure their distances not in yards or miles but from water hole to water hole. Can such a community ever build? Moreover the Muslim is not one nationality but a conglomerate of diverse nationalities. It has also to be remembered that a medieval Muslim lived absolutely by plunder and capture. He built absolutely nothing. Even the Kaba, their centre-most shrine, and the Dome on the Rock in Jerusalem and St. Sophia's in Istanbul are all captured buildings. Consequently, all so-called Muslim tombs and mosques are other people's captured property. Muslims started building only after they were prevented from capturing, that is, say, from the 20th century onwards. Such buildings too are the products of petro-dollars.

Are Ramayan and Mahabharat Histories?

The Ramayan is a story of the great war of the Treta Yug while the Mahabharat embodies the account of the great war of the Dwapar Yug. They are actual happenings and not fiction because the traditions of Rama and Krishna are traceable in every part of the world as we have shown in different contexts elsewhere in this volume. As per the Vedic almanac Rama's antiquity goes back to a million years and that of Krishna to nearly 7,500 years.

Nature and Uses of History

Politicians whose credo doesn't permit them to study with equanimity accounts of Muslim misdeeds often try to argue that history is a superfluous subject.

They are mistaken in that conclusion. History has immense practical uses besides giving man a global perspective spanning centuries of human history.

Firstly it ought to be realized that history is not limited to politics. All transactions and all human affairs begin only with history.

Therefore, there is no escape from history.

Everything that has happened till the previous moment is history and becomes the foundation of the happenings of the next moment. From this point of view too there is no escape from history. That is why even the most powerful tyrant or dictator dare not ban history. He may try to doctor history and concoct it but he doesn't ban it.

Dishonest Objections

There are some who pretend (only eversince Shahjahan's authorship was disproved) that the question as to who commissioned the Taj Mahal is irrelevant. How does it matter who built it? they ask. This stance is not very honest because so long as Shahjahan was claimed to be the builder these people evinced keen interest. They never once said then that the person commissioning it doesn't matter. Only when they found the nostalgic credit to Shahjahan seriously disputed they started arguing that the builder's name was irrelevant.

Secondly, a builder's, name, status, financial capacity and the motivation are all very important and relevent in judging the age, condition, size, shape, style and function of a building.

History Useful in Detecting Friends and Enemies

History is highly useful in choosing one's political friends. India's present rulers who are tutored in a prevert history written by aliens consider Arabs, Turks and Iranians as their best friends though it is these very countries which sent plunderer after plunderer and massacrer after massacrer to destory Hindudom for a thousand long years. Even today while people of those countries are free to build mosques galore in Hindusthan Hindus themselves are debarred from building even a single temple in those countries. Contrarily Israelis have had the friendliest feelings for India throughout history. Yet the Congress party in power in India considers Arabs, Iranians and Turks as best friends and treats the Jews as Pariahs. This should emphasize the need for a pure, patriotic

history. A pervert history perverts a country 's foreign policy outlook.

Our Envoys Lack Historical Perspective and Patriotism

Had India 's current rulers a patriotic, historical outlook they would have directed its envoys in Muslim countries to look for and bring back precious heirlooms such as the Shivling carried away from Somnath and the ancient Hindu peacock throne looted from Delhi. Similarly our envoy in Damascus could have been asked to identify the highway along which king Dahir 's two Hindu princesses were dragged tied to horses' tails, so that a suitable monument to all womanhood could be raised there. Our envoys in Spain could for instance negotiate for the import of the saffron planting technique because that is a valuable cash crop which Spain produces cheap in a climate like that of large areas in India. And yet not a single Indian envoy under INC rule is known to have shown such patriotic initative, historic perspective or awareness of his duties. They are all engrossed in mere routine humdrum. That all such steps are not being taken proves that Indian 's political leaders lack both wisdom and patriotism.

The Jerusalem Issue

Yet another illustration of the practical uses of history concerns the status of Jerusalem. Currently the Jews are keen on making Jerusalem their capital while the Arabs are opposed to it. Here history comes to our rescue. It has been pointed out elsewhere in this volume that the term Jerusalem signifies Lord Krishna 's township. Since the Judaists belong to Lord Krishna 's Yedu tribe they have the first claim to Jerusalem. Besides, individuals, organizations (such as ISKCON) and communities who revere Lord Krishna are entitled to access to Jerusalem but not the Arabs who as Muslims are sworn iconoclasts.

Solution to the Muslim Infiltration Problem

Currently India faces a very serious problem in the infiltration into India of thousands of Bangladeshi Muslims and overstay of Pakistanis everyday. Permitted to keep four wives and any number

of concubines, fast-breeding Muslims can keep easing their swelling numbers by spilling into India to double advantage namely getting rid of their rising numbers and sabotaging Hindu India by a swelling Muslim population clamouring for yet another Pakistan.

Hindu diplomacy can rise to the occasion and effectively check the infiltration by a very simple, inexpensive, non-violent stratagem. *India should declare that every infiltrator will be registered as a Hindu with a Hindu name in census papers, on electorol rolls, on ration cards and for passport purposes.* This strategy will be highly beneficial from every point of view namely as Hindus the infiltrators won 't have their usual typical Muslim demands, they won 't have any grounds to riot and Hindus will be in a majority. On this basis even if all Bangladeshis infiltrate into India an empty Bangladesh can once again be turned into Hindu land. *The scare of having to live in India with Hindu names will itself prove a great effective deterrent. All those who have already infiltrated into India should be registered as Hindus or asked to get out.*

Encyclopaedia of Ignorance

This volume has cited a number of topics on which even the so-called intellectuals are not well informed, for instance, the connotation of the term Jerusalem, the relevance of the 'Bachelor' degree conferred on women and married men; and the meaning of the term matriculation: Therefore, we thought that there could very well be a compilation called the Encyclopaedia of Ignorance. And we were delighted to find that there is indeed a publication of that name published by a London firm known as Pergamon. But whether that Encyclopaedia elucidates the areas of ignorance cited in this volume we are not sure. Perhaps it doesn 't. A review of that Encyclopaedia appeared in the December 4, 1977 issue of the Sunday Times, London.

The present volume is also in a way a unique Encyclopaedia clarifying issues about which even the world intelligentsia has vague, hodge-podge notions or no information at all. For instance, the 1200 B.C. under-estimation of the antiquity of the Vedas; crediting

Muslim invaders with historic buildings raised by Hindus in pre-Muslim times; the haphazard explanation of the term 'Hebrew' in the Encyclopaedia Judaica, and Rome the city of Rama being ascribed to some fictitious Romulus. All these illustrate the very many areas of stark dark ignorance which abound in world history, and therefore even the current **Encyclopaedia of Ignorance** will need to be put wise over numerous matters.

Bogus Names

Islamic names attaching to most historic buildings are bogus. For instance, terms like Buland Darwaza (in Fatehpur Sikri), Kutb Minar (in Delhi), Etmad Uddaula and Chini ka Rauza in Agra, the so-called Jama Masjids and mausoleums of various fakirs, the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabara in Aurangabad and the numerous fancied mosques are all bogus Muslim names foisted on captured Hindu buildings. They are not based on any historical record nor even on circumstantial evidence.

Aurangzeb's Fake Grave in a Goddess Temple-Yard

A few miles from Aurangabad in the Deccan is an ancient Hindu township Islamized as Khuldabad. It has an ancient Hindu temple-complex which obviously was desecrated by Muslim marauders who lived and died there. Consequently the ancient Hindu sanctorums there are all littered with Muslim graves some of which could be fake. Aurangzeb's cenotaph there is obviousely one such fake because Aurangzeb died or was slain near so-called Ahmednagar. And there is no record on his festering corpse being carried several hundred miles away. Moreover what is pointed out as his cenotaph is in fact the bed of the sacred Tulasi plant. The holy Hindu tradition of substituting a new plant if the earlier one withers away is still continued. To satisfy coercive Muslim sentiment the plant used is Sabja alias Rama Tulasi. On the entrances to the surrounding sanctums littered with Muslim graves hang heavy wreaths of green bangles offered by childless women seeking fertility from their invisible erstwhile goddess idols desecrated by Muslim marauders. Why should Muslim raiders buried there have incongruous feminine

bangle offerings made to them.

Frightful Assumptions

A lot of current history is vitiated by frightful assumptions. For instance, the assumption that because there are cenotaphs inside them therefore towering edifices from the Taj Mahal in India to the Pyramids in Egypt were raised as sepulchral structures; or that because Muslim congregations are using numerous buildings in the world for their prayers and calling them mosques therefore those structures were built basically as mosques.

Of the same category another frightful assumption in current history-texts is about scholarship. For instance, because the names of Dara Shikoh (elder brother of Mogul emperor Aurangzeb) and of Amir Khusro (a general of Sultan Allauddin's time) or of Abdur Rahim Khan Khana (a courtier of Akbar's time) are associated with erudite, devout Sanskrit or Hindi writings therefore those Muslim potentates are very facilely assumed to be great Sanskrit or Hindi scholars with a benign attitude towards Vedic culture. Such an assumption is absolutely unwarranted in the absence of strong corroborative evidence. For example, it must first be firmly established that Dara Shikoh, Amir Khusro and Abdur Rahim Khan Khana were in fact great Hindi or Sanskrit scholars. To establish that it would have to be found out as to how many hours everyday and for how many years did they study those languages and under which Hindu scholars ? Unless such corroborative proof is available the conclusion that those mediaeval Muslims were Vedic, Sanskrit scholars merely because their names are appended to some Urdu or Persian renderings of Sanskrit scriptures is unjustified especially when there are stupendous contra-indications namely that Muslim writers associated with mediaeval Muslim regimes were drink and drug addicts, they were incorrigible sodomites and womanizers, they were all the time engrossed in court intrigue and murder and massacre orgies and they were deep haters of Vedic culture and baiters of the Hindus. Can such people ever acquire deep Sanskrit scholarship and put in the continued concentrated effort necessary to render highly philosophical Vedic scriptures into a Muslim language?

Therefore the proper conclusion would be that a Hindu bilingual pundit did the translation and ascribed it to the Muslim in power for some mundane reward.

Mecca-Medina Holy Hindu Places Admits Muslim

In his letter of August 12, 1984 Jai Bhagwan Arya of the Frontier Academy, P. O. Gwalkdam, (Via Almora U. P.) wrote to me "Today I happened to have a long chat with an aged Muslim Haji Karim Ahmad of Bijnor in his apple orchard where I had been on a photographic mission. Since his title Haji indicated that he made a pilgrimage to Mecca I asked him about that. On that he said with great cordiality Son, since I am an Haji I won't like to bluff. The fact is that Mecca and Medina are centres of hoary Hindu pilgrimage" He had read the Sair-ul-Okul (anthology of pre-Islmaic Arabic poetry). He pointed out a number of similarit[illegible] between The Kashi Viswanath Temple (in Varanasi, India) and the Kaba (temple) in Mecca. According to him the Sange Aswad (the Black Stone) is one of the 12 (famous) Jvotirlingas (of the Hindus). According to him 365 Hindu idols are still there. He asserted that Mohammed and his uncle Khalifa Usman Abbas etc. were all Hindus. Mohammad's uncle remained a Hindu till the end. Kissing the sacred stone and the seven perambulations around it and wrapping oneself with white sheets (for the pilgrimage) are ancient Hindu traditions The Haji added that all level-headed Muslims admit that Mecca and its traditions are all of Hindu origin. In many respects the Koran is a mere copy of Hindu scriptures." Yet inspite of that knowledge Muslims generally continue to be adamantly antagonistic.

The Worldwide Spread of Vedic Legends

Evidence lies scattered through books written by European authors of the worldwide sway of Vedic legends. Yet they all mistakenly ascribe that spread to Buddhist missionaries. Buddhism appeared on the scene much later. Earlier it was all Vedic culture and Sanskrit language everywhere. Dr. M. Gaster is one such author.

Persian titles Tuti Nama, Bahar-i-Danish, the Gul-i-Bakawali, the Book of Sindabad, the Hazar Afsana are all adaptations of earlier Sanskrit legends of the Vedic past of Persia such as

Panchatantra and Hitopadesha.

Some European versions of those legends are titled as Aesop's Fables, the Seven Sages of Rome, and Gesta Romanorum. Goethe, Boccacio, Chaucer and La Fontain also draw heavily on the memories of the Vedic legends.

Many of the stories of the Grimm Brothers, Coelho, Rabalias, Lucien, and Thorpe also echo the hoary Vedic tales. Shakespeare's All is well that ends will may be traced to the Kathasaritsagar story of Mooladeva and the Brahmin's Daughter. N. M. Penzer has edited Towny's English translation of the Kathasaritsagar.

♦♦

THE NATIONAL FLAG

The supreme importance of history as the touchstone of a nation's entire elan and ethos may also be realized by analyzing how history helps in determining the validity and rationality of the national flag at a time when the mushrooming of nations has debased the selection of a flag to the choosing of a mere distinctive rag. These rags have therefore become mere rabble-raisers, emblems of factional strife and rallying points for man killing man or one enslaving another.

Such was not the original idea. The first and only flag chosen to represent all mankind is the saffron-coloured flag of Vedic culture. It represents the colour of the blood that runs through everybody's veins and therefore, represents the basic unity and brotherhood of humanity.

The saffron colour also represents the hue of the early morning sun which nourishes all humanity and heralds the starting of the working day of mutual service.

The almond-coloured Vedic flag also represents the hue of the setting sun symbolic of a usefully spent day and heralding a period of well-deserved rest.

The crimson Vedic flag also represents the flame of fire which removes all impurities and reduces incurable things to ashes, and helps to cook nourishing food and imparts warmth.

The orange Vedic flag also symbolizes the glowing colour of sanguine hope and knowledge.

The scarlet has been chosen by Vedic monks as their apparel because of the above connotation's of purity and selfless service associated with it.

It is that flag which represents Hinduism. What better identification can one have to recogrize that Hinduism and Vedic culture are convertible terms.

The orange flag represents Hinduism not because it has been the standard of any conqueror, marauder, invader or emperor but because it represents the Vedic motto that humanity is all one, that the earth on which man lives is one, that the sky under which man lives is all one, that we must all co-exist, that one must live for others as a mother lives for her child, that mundane life is transitory, that sins of usurpation, aggression and coercion are bound to be punished by the automatic laws of Karma. In short, Hinduism is represented by the orange flag because that colour signifies the ideals of purity, simplicity, altruistic service, humility, sacrifice, spirituality and self-immolation which are the ideals of Hindu, Vedic life and should be the ideals of every person.

Modern India's Flagged Blunder

Modern India committed a great blunder under the guidance of the Gandhi-Nehru combine in opting for a tri-colour flag. The way it was chosen indicates that the persons responsible for choosing India's flag looked upon it merely as a national rag-tag. This exposes their lack of grasp of history. Consequently, that choice also illustrates how persons who have been tutored in wrong history under alien rule are unable to take the right decisions when saddled with sovereignty.

Firstly, the tricolor flag was concocted by Madam Cama, a well-meaning Parsi lady in one of her idle periods in faraway Berlin. All these were vitiating factors. A woman can never conceive a good, sound brain-child in a wrong environment. Firstly as a Parsi woman Madam Cama was woefully deficent in robust Hindu thinking.

That explains the pale, sickly, anaemic, meaningless, non-representative white strip which afflicts the very centre of the so-called national flag, driving a permanent wedge between the Hindu saffron and the Muslim green colours. Again, if the white represents the minorities it should obviously include the Muslims too and obviate the necessity for any green strip. Thus, suffering from a minority-complex Madam Cama naturally gave birth to a flag which led her to an undemocratic madness of permanently yoking the Hindu majority to the minority grind-wheel. Eversince, the minority syndrome continues to cloud the thinking of INC leaders who have been governing the country. A majority of Hindus plumping for a flag of freak-conception of a minority-woman, is itself symptomatic of the effeminacy and dementation of Hindudom entrusting its governmental authority to imbecile and inimical leaders !

When a woman of an infinitesimal minority reclining in a long, dark cold night in faraway Berlin, succumbs to a lusty patriotic emotion, unwedded to any logic and conceives a flag what else could she deliver but a tricky tricolour.

Thereafter, like Vasudeo who carried the new-born Krishna from Kamsa's prison to freedom, on his head, in a basket, across the flooded Yamuna, the tricolour was smuggled into India across the stormy seven seas, past British guards inside the head of some visiting INC man, to parade at the head of India's freedom-struggle.

But unlike Krishna who was a legitimate divine miracle-child the Constituent Assembly itself, eyeing the tricolour as a freak, offspring of illegitimate conception resolved that it be replaced by Hindudom's sacred, traditional, saffron-coloured flag. But flouting that decision the Gandhi-Nehru-combine schemed for the secret adoption of the tricolour itself, arguing that a mere heart-transplant, replacing the yarn-spinning 'charkha' at the centre of the flag with the darned Dodo of a spoked wheel would do the trick of imparting legitimacy to the tricolour as a national flag.

But 48 years of experience of governance under that tragic tricolour of dubious, mixed Hindu-Muslim-Parsee parentage and a contrived, muddled nurture by a novice Gandhi-Nehru male duo

should convince every rational reader and national leader (unchained to any political dogma) that the first basic step for improving the grain of India's administration, the calibre of its people and the thinking of its policy-makers should be to replace the tricolour with India's and Hindudom's own ageold, divine, inspiring and pious, orange-coloured flag pledged to protect the defenceless and the righteous at any cost. India can never prosper and progress under the tricolour.

INC Hypocrisy

Though the colour-strips in the current flag have been chosen and positioned on communal considerations yet officialdom has been taught to cover it up hypocritically with a facile and misleading explanation. In 1928 the flag had only two colours. The saffron colour on top represented the Hindus and the green in the lower part represented the Muslims. A charkha (spinning wheel) was stamped in the middle. The present flag is a derivative of that and yet suddenly in a national self-deception the Congress leaders have foisted the myth that the saffron signifies courage and sacrifice, the white stands for peace and purity and the green symbolizes fertility and productivity. Will the Congress leaders tell us which international dictionary of colours sets out such attributes of the different colours? It is such deceitful myths which have lulled Hindudom into cowardly compromise and insulatory inaction.

Madam Cama cutting pieces from variegated lengths of cloth and stiching them together was also symptomatic of hodge-podge thinking.

And actually today India under Congress leadership represents a stitched nation with the 'stitches' coming off one after the other through riots inspired by communities awkwardly patched on the Hindu coat.

Her choice of saffron as the Hindu colour was of course right. But giving it only 1/3 representation was gross injustice. This further highlights the minority syndrome in Madam Cama's thinking.

The tricolour made up of three parts of equal strips of saffron,

white and green is a democratic absurdity because it signifies that Hindus, Muslims and Christians etc. constitute more or less numerically equal parts of the country's population. That is not the case. Hindus are 85% while non-Hindus are only 15%.

The other arithmetical absurdity of the tricolour flag is that the 15% non-Hindus have been given a 2/3-rd representation in the flag while the 85% Hindu population has been given only 1/3rd representation.

That is to say, the Hindus have allowed themselves to be outnumbered 2 : 1 colourwise and stripwise in the national flag, though in actual numerical strength they outnumber all others almost 6:1

Consequently the Hindus though in an overwhelming majority have been reduced psychologically to a despicable minority in their own ancestral homeland.

And that is not a mere academic conclusion. That heady colouration actually colours all administrative thinking, since on every issue the ruling INC caucus blatantly declares that it is committed to safeguard 'minority' interests as against those of the majority. A practical illustration of it was provided by the holiday list drawn up by the Congress party-in power in Delhi, for 1983. There three national days and all minority holidays were listed as compulsory while Hindus were asked to fend for themselves. This is a graphic illustration of how Hindu politicians, tutored in anti-national history, with texts approved and prescribed by alien powers, have turned all norms of governance topsy turvy by making the majority cater to the minority. Can proclaimed traitors behave worse than this ?

Another illustration of this syndrome is found in the fact that though the Taj Mahal has been proved to be pre-Shahjahan yet all news media and even academic institutions and other organizations keep their forums wide open allowing even foreigners to deliver fanciful lectures repeating Shahjahan's feigned authorship of the Taj Mahal while completely shutting out the opposite discovery that

Shahjahan was not the builder of the Taj. All such muddled and topsy-turvy thinking is due to the colouring of the brain of ruling politicians by the dyes used in the tricolour flag.

Another absurdity in the tricolour flag is the introduction of the white band. There was no minority who ever asked for it. Nor is there any minority who will own that white band. Consequently, the white strip is a meaningless, useless appendage and a dispensable burden.

Yet another monstrous incongruity is the equating of the saffron and the green strips. The tricolour not only injects a sense of rivalry in the Muslim mind of being equal in number and weightage with the Hindus but also further injects in them the wicked ambition to further 'outstrip' the Hindus.

Psychologically and sentimentally too that equation is wrong because most Muslims vehemently assert that they are Afghans, Arabs, Turks or Iranians, that is to say most Muslims regard themselves as everything but Indians though they are all convert Hindus.

The tricolour also sets a dangerous precedent namely if at one time India had unwise leaders who allowed 2/3rds of the flag to be non-saffron does it not stand to reason that at some future date there could be a similar imbecile Hindu leadership which would very easily allow even the remaining 1/3rd saffron to be stripped off. Indulgence in such political striptease might one day embolden the minorities to strip Hindudom naked and turn it out of its own homeland.

Several leaders in a fit of absent-mindedness laud Hindu tolerance. Since that Hindu tolerance is represented only by the one-third saffron strip in the flag, does it not mathematically follow that the 2/3 rd intolerant minority represented in the tri-colour will one day unceremoniously turn out the Hindus or pounce and convert them all ? Is that what the Congress leaders want ? In fact this shows the dichotomy in their thinking and the wide Chasm in the intentions and the result of their actions.

Thus in every way the choice of the tricolour violates every national principle, mathematical rule and intellectual consideration.

As to how the tricolour represents a community-wise Hindu-Muslim cleavage instead of an homogeneous cohesion despite protestations of Congress leaders to the contrary, was graphically demonstrated in 1977 when a multi-party combine which defeated the Congress party at the polls had 2/3rds of its (party) flag saffron and only 1/3rd green because that coalition had an overwhelming element of the Hindu-based RSS in it. That RSS element obviously shunted out the meaningless white strip and replaced it with the Hindu orange colour. Naturally no minority protested because no minority ever owned that white strip. This is indication and vindication enough of the irrationality and incongruity of the so-called national flag. A whole strip could be unceremoniously removed from it and yet none felt any the worse for it.

The multi-party (Janata)combine flag though somewhat improved the 2 to 1 ratio in favour of non-Hindus by a 2 to 1 ratio in favour of the Hindus by adopting a party flag 2/3rds saffron and 1/3rd green, yet it came nowhere near adopting a flag totally saffron or 6:1 saffron and non-saffron.

Contrarily it demonstrated that even the RSS, swearing by total Hinduism, suffers from a Muslim heart-disease with a third part of its own 'heart' remaining green in not insisting on a flag totally saffron or at least saffron in proportion to the Hindu population in India.

That the recently formed Sanjay Vichar Manch has adopted a flag which is half white and half green with a saffron map of India sketched on it only serves to highlight how the green syndrome continues to colour the thinking of all political leaders. That is the lingering effect of 600 years of Muslim rule in India. It shows how history dyes hard.

All this colour-business highlights a basic psychological flaw namely that India's Congress rulers have lost sight of its basic father-culture and become colour-blind. India must always remember

that its culture and personality is Vedic and the colour of Vedic culture is saffron alone. To adopt a flag which is 2/3rds non-saffron amounts to saying that we have jettisoned 2/3rds of Vedic culture. Then the next logical question will be which 2/3-rds has been discarded ? India has to defend the totality of its Vedic culture and, therefore, her flag must remain totally saffron. Since one of the basic tenets of Vedic culture is freedom for different modalities of worship a totally saffron flag alone will ensure freedom of worship. The current 2/3-rd non-saffron flag will always involve a 2/3-rd element of coercion, which is dangerous for the so-called minorities themselves.

The political parties mentioned above are ephemeral entities considering the permanence of Vedic culture. Yet we have included them in our discussion only to illustrate to the reader how a correct perspective of history applied to any situation helps one to correctly analyse, explain and even foretell the twists and turns that history will take in any given situation, with mathematical accuracy. The laws of history are governed by cosmic mathematics as we have shown even by fractional calculations above. *Therefore history taught logically and rationally turns out to be an exact, mathematical science.* This should impress on political leaders that no amount of political tinkering with history can stifle the voice of history's eternal logic. The voice can always be made to come out loud and clear with a little effort when coercive political pressures are defied.

The above analysis should also serve to highlight the fact that a real historian is a national thinker and planner and not a mere mercenary teacher of history, digger of potsherds, translator of documents or an underling and running dog of politicians.

The various national, rational and mathematical considerations cited above indicate that random rag-picking is not the right way of flag-making.

♦♦

MISLEADING MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN CHRONICLES

Historians must remember the law that officialdom invariably favours a history slanted to its own liking. Accordingly during Muslim ascendancy in the world Muslim chronicles acquired a ring of authority. Later during European Christian ascendancy their notings were considered more authoritative. Yet it needs to be realized now how singly or together they have concocted a lot of history. One common trait is that both Christian and Muslim writings have conferred a sainthood on invaders and massacrers such as Xavier or Moinuddin and Salim Chistis.

The towering myths that Europeans have allowed to be built around a non-existent Jesus and his 12 apostles are a grâphic classic example of the falsity of European versions of history. Yet even like forged entries or misleading clues concocted by criminals misleading European and Muslim writings too are highly valuable historical source material even for adverse inferences at times.

Muslim Chronicles

Since India had suffered from islamic invasions, chronicles written by the henchmen of Muslim invaders are doubtlessly a rich source of Indian history of those times.

This, however, doesn't mean that all that is noted in the chronicles should be believed or disbelieved ipso facto. *The rule of evidence requires that all notings and utterances should be taken into consideration and conclusions drawn as warranted by the*

circumstances. There it must be remembered that even a notorious liar may at times tell the truth while a man with the best of reputations may make a calculated misleading statement. That is to say none should be totally believed ipso facto. Every utterance will merit acceptance or rejection or part acceptance depending on the other evidence.

But this rule has been grossly violated in India. For instance, not a single contemporary Muslim chronicle makes any credible mention of any Muslim sultan or emperor or courtier building any historic building or city and yet buildings and cities have been merrily and recklessly ascribed to one Muslim or the other.

Those chronicles also mention that Muslim rulers and invaders had thousands of women in their harems; they perpetrated great massacres and other barbarities and forcibly converted multitudes to Islam. But approved text books of history in India carefully avoid mentioning any of those damning details. *Such perverse use of Muslim chronicles being currently made for suppressio veri and suggestio falsi to the disadvantage of India's Vedic heritage, must stop.*

Some Muslim chronicles are sheer motivated concoctions and fabrications written after a big lapse of time pertaining to the event they feign to describe. For instance, there is such fabrication in Persian chronicles written about 150 years after Shahjahan's death claiming to give details about the people employed and expenditure incurred on the fancied raising of the Taj Mahal. The British Museum in London and the library of the former Nawab of Tonk each have a copy of such a chronicle. That indicates how people are easily fooled. Nobody questions the locus standi of a person purporting to record some details of the Taj Mahal 150 years after Shahjahan when Shahjahan's own chronicle, the Badshahnama does not even mention the term Taj Mahal, and also nobody questions how such a chronicle should be at Tonk of all places?

Inscriptional Forgeries

Some Muslim inscriptions too are similar ex-post facto idle

forgeries. For instance, some Muslim idler with a chisel has inscribed on the so-called Hoshangshah mausoleum in Mandu (alias Mandavgadh) that he was sent there by Shahjahan to study the plan of the building so as to construct a similar mausoleum for Mumtaz in Agra.

That little inscription bristles with many incongruities. Firstly, Shahjahan's own court chronicle makes no mention of the Taj Mahal or of sending anybody to Mandu to study any building plan. Secondly, it is now widely accepted that the so-called Hoshangshah tomb and the Taj Mahal are both temples. It is, therefore, absurd to claim that Shahjahan wanted Mumtaz's mausoleum to follow the plan of the Neelkantheswar Shiva Temple in Mandavgarh. Ironically it is true that the Taj Mahal also being a captured Shiva Temple, is similar in plan to the Neelkantheswar temple in Mandu. Yet it may be noted that no Muslim overwriting on any building ever claims that a Muslim built it.

Muslim chronicles were also written in order to give a convert Hindu royal family or courtier family a new Islamic pseudo pedigree and respectability by pretending that its family connections reach back to Mohamed or to some other Muslim elite of Arabia, Iran, Turkey or Afghanistan.

Concocted Chronicles

Chronicles were often dictated by Muslim potentates or by somebody on their behalf to claim credit for themselves and cast aspersions on adversaries. Therefore, reading between the lines is necessary.

Since the chronicles had to be hand-written not more than, say, 10 to 15 copies used to be made at a time. The copyists themselves made subtle changes in the dictated texts they took down to make the text favourable to themselves or their families and friends and slanted against detested people.

After a few years when those copies were all distributed and unavailable and new officers and generals came to power the sovereign

again dictated a new and revised version of the same chronicle. But in the intervening years lot of changes had taken place. New individuals had come to power and some had fallen into disgrace. Therefore, the new version though bearing the same name differed in its contents from the earlier one. Moreover, in this new version too the individual scribes could make subtle changes in tone and content to favour their friends and families and denigrate adversaries. Thus it is not uncommon to come across Muslim chronicles bearing the same name but written at different times and therefore tampered with by interested meddlers, and differing considerably in length and content.

Such a bewildering variety of editions of a single chronicle provided enough scope for absolute strangers to fabricate their own versions of the same title to earn some reward by presenting a flattering version to a potentate or to damn some adversary or boost the name or claim of some friend or favourite.

Ghost -Written Chronicles

Chronicles written in first person in the name of potentates such as Tamerlain and Jahangir are known to be ghost-written by some hired scribes.

In several cases embarrassing or inconvenient earlier versions were suppressed, superseded, officially withdrawn, revised or new ones substituted to take their place as old writings though fabricated much later.

Thus the world of Muslim chronicles all over the world is a world of frauds in which a researcher has to tread very gingerly. Sir H.M. Elliot has actually dubbed Muslim chronicles as "impudent and interested frauds," in the preface to his 8-volume collection of Muslim chronicles.

But that does not mean that Muslim chronicles should be destroyed or ignored. They are highly valuable and useful in research as forged entries and concealed and distorted evidence are of vital importance in unravelling a crime.

Histories of Muslim invasions and Islamic rule in India must justifiably be records of murders, massacres, raids, assaults, rapes, court-intrigues, arson and maiming orgies because those were the main happenings of those times and were the inevitable consequences of Islamic invasions.

Yet a sycophant tradition of history-writing has grown up in India because of political compulsions to ignore, suppress or gloss over those happenings.

Until 1857 the Moguls were the rulers in Delhi. Their nobility was mainly Muslim. Even the non-Muslim elite had then to live up to the standards and values of the Moguls. At that time for want of printing facility all writing had to be done by hand. The script that these elite favoured was obviously the Persian because of its royal patronage. Therefore, all mediaeval writing in the Persian script meant for a Muslim or para-Muslim or pro-Muslim could be nothing but sugary flattery of the Mogul court or of Islam. Only such writing could, if at all, hope to be appreciated and duly rewarded by the elite. There was no scope for any other type of writing which would dare question or indict the Muslims.

The British Compounded the Muslim Fraud

Then came the British. Their officials cunningly declared all historic buildings and townships to be of Muslim origin. Consequently, generations of Indians who obtained their academic degrees under the British regime had to toe the line taken by General Alexander Cunningham. When those degree-holders began wielding authority as professors and authors they too thoughtlessly relayed what they had learnt in their classrooms.

Same Fraud Further Compounded by Indian Leaders

Challenging the British administration was the Indian National Congress which kept coaxing, cajoling, entreating, flattering and pampering the Muslims with a view to enlist their cooperation in the freedom-struggle against the British. The Indian National Congress (INC) therefore, considered the falsified accounts in

chronicles written during Muslim rule and the fraudulent archaeological notings of Cunningham ascribing all historic buildings and every virtue or other asset to alien Muslim invaders, as a precious and useful gift.

Consequently *under the twin M. K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru leadership in India, both under the British administration and after 15th of August, 1947 in a politically free India, histories white-washing all Muslim misdeeds and flattering Muslims as being no worse than the Hindus and in some cases presenting the Muslims even in a more favourable light than the Hindus, received instant patronage and rich rewards.*

Palpably false histories slanted in favour of Muslims have been exclusively chosen as approved text books because they boosted the Indian National Congress (INC) credo. It was a case of each scratching the back of the other namely the Congress leaders patronizing pro-Muslim historical concoctions and the authors and writers supplying pseudo historical cotton enabling the Congress leaders to spin their political yarn with. Historians writing such slanted history alone were patronized to occupy positions of power. They in turn wrote more slanted history to reap rich rewards, thus creating a vicious circle for perpetuating falsified pro-Muslim history

Only because the printing press had arrived by this time and the author could look forward to sell his books to the lay public not subservient to the rulling elite, did a few genuine, outspoken, dissentient, independent histories begin to make their appearance as stray exceptions. But so far as the INC administration could help, it did everything within its power to discourage any realistic appraisals of Muslim regimes. Not only that, in order to divert public attention from Muslim misdeeds it subtly insisted that the alien invader's or ruler's mal-administration should not be the sole concern of histories. After all, the common weal, public skill in handicrafts, the paintings made under Muslim rule, etc. should also engage the historian's major attention. And in order that such diversionary channels of pseudo-history should appear more

respectable the suggested topics meant to be highlighted were given some empty, misleading and high-sounding names such as Agrarian Reforms under the Moguls or the Fiscal Policies of the Khiljis or the Enlightened Revenue Adminstration of the Tughlaks. *A plethora of pseudo doctorates have been conferred on writers of such bogus theses and it is that cud which is being chewed dry in Indian-history-circles of the Muslim period these days.* Political-quarantining, denial of college jobs, text-book patronage, withholding of awards, showering rewards, examinerships, honorary lecturership, presidentship of the Indian History Congress and membership of university senates etc. have proved so effective as snares and tempters that it is hard to come across any person who would have the heart to write, investigate or teach any honest Indian history in universities from Australia to British Columbia. Anybody daring to shout against the tradition of pseudo-history and pseudo-archaeology is outdone by a deafening silence. Even the editors of leading English dailies and periodicals who are supposed to have a nose for the news are so nose-led by the official lobby as to make them sniff at anything which doesn't accord with the official view in history, and reject it. This is a typical instance of how repeated lies displace the truth.

As an instance of the falsity of European writings we may quote how the legend of St.Thomas and even a fictitious grave of his in Madras have all been steadily built up by sheer imperial Christian pressure.

The St. Thomas Myth

Since Christianity and Islam spread by dealing death and destruction all around through military might they also concocted a lot of history. For instance, the entire life-story of Jesus is a fiction. Since there was no Jesus there was no 'last supper' and none of the 12 apostles. Consequently the story of one of those 12 apostles, St. Thomas having visited India and died in India, is a myth.

That the life-story of Thomas is a myth is apparent from the

fact of one version saying that he died in Afghanistan while another maintaining that he met his end in South India. If at all there was any Thomas among the early Christian proselytizers there is no authentic account of his having ventured out of Jerusalem.

The so-called apostles were mostly of Jesus's own age or even older in some cases. At the time that Luke wrote his Acts of the Apostles (around 90 A.D.). Thomas was supposed to be in Jerusalem and not in South India. If, therefore, Thomas did set out on a hazardous, protracted journey to India that could be only when he was over 90 years old. Can anyone undertake such an hazardous journey at that age?

Moreover during the 1st century A.D. Christianity was only a brotherhood. The idea of establishing and propagating a Christian church was adopted only in the 4th century when emperor Constantine threw-in the migth of his Roman legions on the side of the budding Christian group. Therefore too the story of Thomas visiting India to establish the church, is a concoction.

The real story is that Nestorian Christians were hounded out of Syria in the 4th century A.D. as a social menace. Large numbers of them fled the region. Some of those sought refuge in Kerala (South India). Among them could be some namesake Thomas. But this Thomas of the 4th century cannot be mistaken to belong to three centuries earlier and be misrepresented as one of the 12 apostles of Jesus.

This should illustrate the need for a thorough, critical re-opening and review of entire Christian and Muslim histories for they are large-scale motivated, chauvinistic fabrications.

♦♦

UNPARDONABLE LAPSES OF INDIAN HISTORIANS

Those dealing with Indian history including even archaeologists, journalists and architects have all been guilty, by and large of a staggering number of lapses.

(1) They have generally allowed themselves to be nose led by the findings of alien historians. So long as India was under alien rule their subservience could be understandable but even after 47 years of independence Indian historians who matter because of the positions they occupy show no signs of original thinking.

For instance, a very graphic point is that very many historic buildings and townships in India are built with saffron-colour stone. That is the precise colour of the Hindu flag and as such is anathema to Muslims and yet those buildings are merrily ascribed to Muslim authorship without any proof whatsoever . In several places ochre buildings are given a coat of Muslim lime to camouflage the usurpation.

(2) Muslim claims regarding authorship of historic buildings are admitted without any proofwhatsoeverwhile claims to the contrary are so hotly contested that even Muslim confessions are conveniently and blatantly ignored. For instance, the admission in Shahjahan's own court chronicle, the Badshahnama (page 403 Vol. I) "that he buried Mumtaz in a palatial, domed building of unique splendour known as Raja Mansingh's palace" is being brushed away as inconsequential.

(3) No visual, physical, archaeological and architectural appraisal of any historic building in India has ever been made. Reliance is placed even by professional architects, archaeologists and historians on Islamic bazar gossip and hearsay claims of Muslim authorship contrary to all documentary and other physical, visual proofs.

(4) Historians have regarded any and every Muslim writing on parchment and stone to be of historical significance unmindful of those being post-facto forgeries. For instance, the plaque ascribing the so-called Jama Masjid in Agra to Jahanara, the (English) marble tablet in the so-called Jama Masjid in Ahmedabad, the Urdu marble tablet fixed above the entrance to the so-called Fatehpuri mosque in the Chandni Chowk of Delhi, the Urdu marble tablet on the so-called Safdarjang mausoleum in New Delhi, the Urdu tablet near Srinagar ascribing the Verinaag relics to Jahangir and the innumerable (mis) informative stone tablets raised by the Archaeology Department at historic sites throughout India are monuments of docile and ignorant reliance on conclusions dictated by India's erstwhile alien masters.

(5) Irrelevant Muslim overwriting on historic buildings has often been presumed to be evidence of the Muslim authorship of those buildings. Thus for instance, the so-called Kutub Tower in Delhi has the names of some Muslim sultans etched on them. Luckily, they nowhere claim having built the tower or any part of it. And yet somnolently Indian historians believing in the infallibility of their erstwhile British bosses continue to ascribe the tower to Muslim authorship. Many a historian has gone to the ludicrous length of ascribing the authorship of different stories of the tower to different sultans.

(6) Indian historians have totally ignored the fact that contemporary Muslim chronicles or court papers themselves do not contain even the name of the building that is being thoughtlessly ascribed to certain Muslim potentates. For instance, the so-called Kutub Minar has never even been mentioned in Kutubuddin's or even Iltumush's papers. And yet all those buildings are being baselessly ascribed to those Muslim potentates.

(7) Indian historians are still evincing the same timidity in questioning Muslim claims to historic buildings which they would have evinced if those cruel tyrants had been living and kicking.

(8) The reasons for all this timidity seem to be their reluctance to stand up and be counted, their fear of losing their jobs, positions and power, and their reluctance to offend Muslim sentiments and INC bosses.

(9) Indian historians have never studied even Muslim court records and chronicles with due caution and attention. They presume that Muslim sources would naturally claim authorship of historic buildings. No contemporary Muslim source ever claims credit for the construction of any building. Only latter-day chauvinistic, slipshod Muslim assertions have misled historians into vaguely conjuring up Muslim claims.

(10) Even after being duly informed of a new historical finding (such as that disproving Shahjahan 's authorship of the Taj Mahal) historians still continue to ignore examining it and persist in their old dogmatic beliefs.

(11) Indian historians also deliberately confound, misinterpret or hide vital evidence. For instance, they persist in believing that Babur defeated Rana Sanga at Kanwaha (though actually that was only a skirmish between their vanguards in which Rana Sanga was victorious) while it was the subsequent battle at Fatehpur Sikri which Rana Sanga lost. This is clear from Babur 's own memoirs. Yet historians deliberately avoid taking cognizance of the Fatehpur Sikri engagement during Babur 's time because they fondly but falsely ascribe the founding of Fatehpur Sikri to Akbar two generations later.

(12) Historians are totally unmindful of the traditional name of a building which may be found many-a-time to be pregnant with research clues. For instance, the name Lal Kila or Lal Kot i.e. Red Fort and the name Taj Mahal are not Muslim names at all. No building in any Muslim country from Afghanistan to Algeria is ever called 'mahal'. Therefore, even such clues of nomenclature

are of great significance and importance if historians learn to scan them closely.

(13) **Township** : The kind of fallacious logic that is currently rife in history circles, vitiating their conclusions, may be gauged by the undermentioned two illustrations.

It is easily assumed that a city currently bearing the name Firozabad was founded by some Firozshah, and Ahmedabad by Ahmadshah. If that were so then Allahabad should have been founded by Allah himself.

The other instance relates to a magazine issued by the Directorate of Information and Publicity of the West Bengal Government. About 1970 A. D. one of its issues carried a photo of a so-called mosque in Murshidabad, which was obviously a captured temple with its front verandah-wall bearing a long line of massive Ganesh images all badly mutilated. The caption underneath explained that the Muslim sultan who commissioned the mosque was so secular that to satisfy Hindu sentiments he decorated even his mosque with Ganesh idols. At the same time to fulfil Muslim dictums he had all those Ganesh idols badly mutilated. Such is the ludicrous logic employed by India 's current bureaucrats and historians. Thus there is a persistent, pernicious, political attempt to gloss over or twist the truth of Muslim usurpation and mutilation. Such historical distortion has been reduced to a bureaucratic fine-art under INC rule in India.

(14) Madarsa : A number of historic buildings in India have been known from the days of Muslim conquest as some sultan 's or other potentate 's Madarsa e. g. Mohamad Gawan 's Madarsa. What explains this curious crop of Madarsas (i.e. schools or seminaries) throughout India associated with the names of the most illiterate alien barbarian invaders ? How come that in the midst of such ferocious activity these marauders were so particular about raising school after school for the very people whom they were mercilessly mowing down ? And how is it that in none of them is the list of any teachers, headmasters and pupils ever found ?

The answer to that baffling problem is found in the Sanskrit

word 'Shala' meaning both a lounge and a school or establishment. Most of the apartments in ancient royal Hindu buildings or public establishments were known as Shala, e.g. Veda-shala (Vedic school), Vedha-shala (astronomical observatory), Raja-Shala (Royal reception room), Paak-Shala (Kitchen), Bhoj Shala (dining room) Rangshala (Entertainment Apartment), Yajnya Shala (Fire worship pavilion) etc. etc. When all those buildings fell into Muslim hands the conquerors inquiring about the names of the various apartments came across that ubiquitous term 'Shala'. Its Islamic equivalent is the term 'Madarsa'. Therefore, a building currently known as Mohamad Gawan's Madarsa (in Bidar) or Ferozshah Tughlaq's Madarsa (in Delhi) should be understood to signify ancient Hindu buildings captured or occupied by the invaders whose names attach to them.

Origin of Madras

Madras is an important east-coast port and State capital in South India. Since that was the location of an ancient famous Vedic school (under Sage Agastya) it was considered an important navigational station by Arab sailors. In their language they referred to it as Madarsa. Another proof is that the coast there still bears the name Vedaranyam i.e. the Vedic Bower. It was a fortified establishment. Those same ruined fortifications were later occupied by the British and named as Fort St. George. Ironically enough the fancied European name George is also the ancient Sanskrit name Garg of Vedic Rishis.

(15) **So-called Marriages** :- One great falsehood common to almost all history-books is about their assertion that Hindu princes gave their daughters in marriage to Muslim invaders. This is a great calumny from several considerations. Firstly, even today even the poorest Hindu regards it as a mortifying misfortune if his daughter or sister elopes with or is abducted by a Muslim.

With the Kshatriya princes it was a matter of prestige and principle to see that their womanhood is not molested by an alien. A Kshatriya lived and died for that. In fact the very term Kshatriya

implies one whose very life-mission is to protect his subjects and wards from harm and dishonour. That is why throughout the history of the 1000-year long war whenever Hindu forces were apprehensive of a Muslim victory, Hindu women en masse immolated themselves in a bonfire or had their husbands, brothers and fathers behead them. Thus they preferred a few moments of deathrow agony to a life of pain and shame in being treated as sex kittens and harlots by alien Muslim ruffians steeped in drugs and drinks.

A typical blunder of this variety is the assertion that the Jaipur ruling family of the Kachhwaha Rajputs gave their daughters to the Mugals in marriage generation after generation from the 16th century onwards. The first to do this, it is said, was Bharmal. It is usually asserted that Bharmal sought emperor Akbar as a fitting husband for his daughter.

When historians come across such a statement they mustn't ipso faco believe it because they ought to be aware of the Rajput penchant for protecting their womanhood from Muslim molestation. After-all Bharmal was a proud and honourable Rajput. He dared not go against the norms of honour and propriety common to his community. Under such circumstances to assert, as is usually done, in text books patronized by Congress Governments for use all over the world, that Bharmal offered his daughter to Akbar as a rare honour makes nonsense of prime Indian motivations. Yet in Indian history, written under 1235-year-long alien tutelage, it has become common practice not to demand, look for or produce any evidence if one comes across a convenient pro-Muslim assertion.

To expose that mal-practice of falsifying history I have included a special chapter titled **Akbar's so-called Marriages were Blatant Abductions** in my book titled **Who Says Akbar was Great?**

It may be noted here by all readers that not a single Hindu ruler or commoner ever gave his daughter in marriage to a Muslim. In every single case where Muslim harems had Hindu women the women were abducted after terror and horror raids. In the case of Jaipur three monstrous campaigns by Akbar led to the seizure

of three princes Jagannath, Rajsingh and Khangar. They were threatened with limb by limb torture. it was then that Jaipur surrendered. After every such campaign it was a practice for the Muslim enemy to demand under the surrender-terms palanquin loads of women from the household of the defeated Hindu. This was called the Doli system. But when Indian histories innocently dub these as doli marriages, that is adding insult to injury. The synonym for a doli marriage is 'rape marriage' which is a contradiction in terms. Marriage is a holy sacrament while rape is a horror-drama. In marriage the bride's party offers the hand of the daughter to a groom who is chosen for his qualities and capabilities of providing her a secure home and a happy life. That involves and pre-supposes mutual consent, happiness and honour.

Since all these were absent when Hindu women had to be surrendered to Muslim lust after every capitulation it is a slur on Hindu honour and an insult to historical truth to assert that Hindu rulers offered their princesses to Muslim invaders. Because that amounts to nullifying the most cherished principle by which a Hindu prince lived.

After realizing this if historians look for evidence for the so-called mixed marriage they won't find any. Even the bride's name is absent. No marital invitations or records of mutual feasting will be found. Moreover in each case it has been usually mentioned in so many words that a Hindu and a Muslim general called on the surrendering Hindu prince, seized his women and carrying them away dumped them in the Muslim Badshah's or Sultan's harem. This was happening everywhere, in cities and the countryside. Women of Hindu households from prince to pauper were being carried away in Muslim raids conducted by every Ahmad and Mohamed from prince to pauper. That is why the harems of even so-called sufi 'saints' rivalled those of the emperor. And Akbar's so-called fondness for Salim Chisti was not for the latter's spirituality (if any) but for the latter's harem. This is discussed in my book titled **Who Says Akbar was Great**, by quoting contemporary records. Had Hindu princesses been formally and solemnly married to Muslim

potentates there would have been records of negotiations, royal invitations to the elite of both sides and months of feasting. Contrarily there were mournings. Hindu women being carried away to the Muslim harem was a matter of deadly, lifelong shame for the entire household and the whole community. To call that a marriage is a travesty and insult to history. It may also be realized that this was a one-sided traffic. Only Hindu women were carried away to Muslim harems. Had they been mutual marital ties Muslim princesses too should have been wedded to Hindu rulers. It is not that Kshatriyas wouldn't have married alien Muslim princesses. Even in much more ancient and more orthodox times Hindu princes had taken Greek brides. But in the case of the Muslims their households were vice-dens reeking with drug, drink, crime and every conceivable vice. Therefore, no Hindu prince ever coveted a marital tie with the Muslim household. When military coercion and compulsion forced surrendering women that was looked upon as a noose of shame strangulating Hindu honour.

These sham marital references is one of the items which need to be stripped away from current made-to-order misleading history texts.

Embezzlement of Evidence

Evidence of Muslim chronicles, court documents and inscriptions has been misused, misinterpreted and suppressed to bolster pet theories of politicians, by subservient historians. For instance, Aurangzeb's letter testifying to repairs to the ancient Hindu Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya which was leaking even while Shahjahan was on the throne has been completely ignored though it appears in at least three contemporary Muslim chronicles viz. Murakka-e-Akbarabadi, Aadaab-e-Alamgiri and Yaadgarnama. If cognizance of such notings would have been taken historians would immediately have known that no historic buildings were ever built by any Muslims. Contrarily third-party chauvinistic bluffs recorded in some shady and shoddy chronicles of a subsequent era are being foisted on a gullible world as evidence.

Inscriptional Clues Ignored

Over 70 years ago historians located a Sanskrit inscription in Agra. It mentions the construction of a palace and a majestic crystal-white Shiva temple of extraordinary beauty. Obviously that was the Taj Mahal and there are indications that the Sanskrit inscription found in a pavilion in the Taj garden, was uprooted and thrown away at Shahjahan 's orders. British archaeologists finding it, deliberately dubbed it as the Bateshwar inscription to put historians off the scent. Known by that name it is deposited in the Lucknow Museum. Foisting such a fanciful name on it has misled generations of researchers to unnecessarily associate it with a diversionary township. Indian scholars taking cognizance of it merely washed the tablet, translated it and called it a day. That they did not feel constrained to look for the unique crystal white Shiva temple mentioned in the inscription, pinpoints the fault in modern research-motivation and methodology. If the inscription would have contained directions to an hidden treasure would the historians have fulfilled their duty by merely listing that inscription in Epigraphia Indica? Would not any sane person expect them to make practical use of the secret instructions and hunt for the treasure? Similarly when an inscription refers to a majestic crystal-white Shiv temple, was it not the duty of the scholars to locate the temple? But they didn't do it. They merely treated the inscription as a literary piece to be translated into English and forgotten. That magnificent temple is obviously the Taj Mahal

Nil Archaeological Examination

It is a sorry commentary on the functioning of the Archaeological Survey of India that it has not conducted even a single archaeological examination of even a single building during over a century of its existence. It has gone to sleep eversince the English ...rio of founding-fathers namely Cunningham, Beglar and Carlleyle did the initial fraudulent Muslim listing. The ASI is content with hugging to the bosom those blundersome hearsay notings. Therefore every historic building though of pre-Muslim authorship is being ascribed to this or that Muslim. There are at least three physical tests by

which the age of a building could be ascertained. One is carbon-14. The other is thermal luminescence which enables one to determine the period when the bricks used in the edifice were fired. The third method is dondochronology namely determining the age of the wood used in a building. The carbon-14 test conducted by Dr.Evan Williams, Director of the Brooklyn College Radiocarbon Laboratory, New York on a wooden piece taken from the rear riverside doorway, in the USA, has corroborated my finding that the Taj Mahal has existed several centuries prior to Shahjahan.

Historical References Misquoted

A long line of historians have suppressed vital parts of historical references. For instance, Tavernier 's noting at the very outset mentions that "Shahjahan purposely buried Mumtaz near the "Tas-i-Macan". That clearly implies that the building known as the Taj already existed. His subsequent misleading lines when analyzed also lead to the same conclusion. Most historians quote only the latter misleading part. Thereby they mislead the readers while betraying their own lack of analytical talent or malicious pro-Muslim bias.

Mausoleums In Anticipation of Death?

A speculative myth invented by historians is that Muslim potentates built palatial mausoleums for their corpses in anticipation of their own deaths. Inventing such a monstrous myth became a necessity when historians couldn 't explain how palatial mausoleums exist when the hateful successors couldn 't care a damn to raise any mausoleum for the deceased. The real solution which eluded them is that neither the deceased nor the successors built the so-called mausoleums but that those fancied mosques and mausoleums are all captured Hindu property.

The Marathwada University (located in Aurangabad city of Maharashtra State in India) committed a blunder in this respect in conferring a Ph. D. degree in the year 1982 on a local Muslim professor, for his thesis concluding that the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabra historic mansion in Aurangabad was raised by

(one of emperor Aurangzeb 's consorts) Dilras Banu as an eventual haven for her body after her death. For that she is said to have spent a sum of Rs. 600,000/-

The historians who recommended that thesis for a doctoral degree are guilty of criminal neglect and rank incompetence in the performance of their duty because in examining the thesis they didn't consider the following very plausible questions namely?

(i) If the woman Dilras Banu could raise such a stupendous multi-storied mansion for her dead body how many palaces did she raise for herself to live in while alive? (ii) Since the building in Aurangabad is a replica of the Taj Mahal and the latter has been proved to be a Shiva temple why would a Muslim woman opt for a Shiva temple design for her mausoleum? (iii) If Shahjahan is said to have chopped off the hands of the workmen who raised (?) the Taj Mahal (for him) so that they may not build a comparable building for anybody else how should his own daughter-in-law dare defy him during his life time itself by raising an identical building? (iv) Dilras Banu as the daughter-in-law of the Mogul emperor, was a resident of Delhi. She was at Aurangabad only because her husband, prince Aurangzeb was temporarily posted there. What premonition or forecast told her where and when she was going to die and that within that limted period she must get a towering mausoleum ready? (v) During her short life had Dilras Banu all her ambitions so thoroughly fulfilled as to wish only for a suitable mausoleum for her corpse? (vi) A tomb means a cenotaph and not a building. She could at the most order a cenotaph in anticipation of her death, but not a building. (vii) Where is the evidence for her ordering the building? There is no mention of it whatsoever in the court papers or any contemporary court chronicle. (viii) Even the cenotaph doesn't bear her name. Consequently she is not even buried there. (ix) She died in Devgiri fort a few miles away, consequently she couldn't have been buried in Aruangabad. (x) Since Dilras Banu was only one among the thousands of consorts in Aurangzeb's harem where are other comparable mausoleums of Aurangzeb's other wives? (xi) If Dilras Banu herself

commissioned the building how is it that the Archaeological Survey of India ascribing the authorship of the mausoleum to toddler prince Azam has not accepted the Muslim professor's version? Conversely why are not the university and the Muslim professor insisting on the Archaeological Survey of India to change the plaque on the site in the light of the professor's thesis?

There are many more such considerations which should have weighed with the history worthies who approved the Muslim professor's thesis for a Ph.D. degree.

Probably what made them decide in his favour was the inane thought that after all the (so-called) Bibi-Ka-Makabara is a Muslim building. Though it has been vaguely ascribed earlier either to Aurangzeb or his son prince Mohamad Azam, since a third Muslim (namely the professor) wants to give the authorship-credit to a fourth Muslim (viz Dilras Banu herself) why stand in his way? Moreover, conferring such a degree would please a Muslim colleague, would gratify the Muslim community and would make the pro-Muslim ruling-Congress Party happy. In India any writer ascribing any historic achievement to any bygone Muslim doesn't have to furnish any proof. His or her assertion is automatically accepted.

It is such bizarre, unacademic considerations which have gone into deciding the present shape and structure of Indian history. Therefore, that partisan, concocted history needs to be totally purged of such motivated manipulations.

Myth of Mixed Indo-Saracenic Architecture

Another concocted myth hisorians had to invent to find some zigzag solution to the problems confronting them was regarding the architecture of these so-called Muslim edifices. Instead of straightway recognizing that these so-called mosques and mausoleums represent Hindu architecture because they are all captured Hindu buildings historians conveniently convinced themselves that the buildings displayed Hindu characteristics because they were either raised with the debris of felled temples and/or with Hindu workmen.

Both these arguments are very fallacious. Workmen have to work to the owner's plan and according to the material supplied to them. They dare not make any alterations in the owner's plan because they have no business and authority to do it. If they made fanciful alterations they not only stood to lose their wages but even get hung on the gallows. A workman also doesn't do any homework to suggest any alterations. Workmen employed in their thousands will all clash and quarrel in working at cross purposes if permitted to keep on vacillating and altering the plan at will. The workmen will also be adding to the owner's budget. A workman moves away from the building he helps to raise and has no connection with it later throughout his life. Therefore, he has no interest in altering the owner's plan. As a workman he also lacks an overall plan. He only attends to his assigned miniscule part of the overall job. Thus looked at from every point of view the argument that mosques and mausoleums look Hindu because the workmen were Hindu is most bizarre. Moreover, even the concocted post-facto Muslim chronicles don't credit any Hindu with planning any building. They always mention some fictitious Muslim as the chief architect.

As for the argument that mosques and mausoleums were raised with debris of Hindu temples that too is equally untenable and fallacious. A Muslim who hates the Hindu decore of a building so much as to strike it down would not be so foolish as to raise it again as it was, stone by stone. He will have to raise it again as it was because that same material won't fit any other plan. A potentate who has the power to destroy a temple and re-erect it elsewhere with enormous labour, cost and delay could as well claim the building as it is and call it his own. That is what Muslims did. Carrying the debris elsewhere and depositing it in heaps would also make it impossible to sort the stones and determine which part of the building they belong to. Redrawing a plan to fit those non-descript stones would be a very wild and weird idea impossible to execute. Felling a building and re-erecting it elsewhere would also be impossible from the engineering point of view. Economically too it would be a monstrous project which no sane person would

ever conceive or try.

False Portraits

History-books often depict portraits of Muslim queens such as Nurjahan and Mumtaz. Since it is well known that Muslim women were fully veiled it is impossible that their faces were ever seen or drawn by any painter. Therefore, the portraits of mediaeval Muslim women are all fakes.

Muslim Abuses Suppressed

Indian history text books have suppressed an important detail and witheld it from the Government and the public. That secret is that almost all Muslim chronicles refer to Hindus not as Hindus but by several vile invectives such as thieves, scoundrels, devils and dogs.

Bluffs about Mausoleums

A tomb should be understood to mean the grave or cenotaph and not the building. The real solution is that Muslim cenotaphs are grafts in captured Hindu buildings as sheer stamps of ownership, to prevent the Hindus from using the buildings for their own purpose and to dissuade the Hindus from recapture. Even the cenotaphs are in most cases fakes because nobody's name is inscribed on them. Muslim cenotaphs are in fact usurped pedestals from razed Hindu temples. In several cases the persons died at distant places while their graves are in some other cities. For instance, Sultan Raziya was murdered several hundred miles away from Delhi and yet her grave is said to be in Delhi. Humayun is buried, according to Ferishta, in Agra while according to Abul Fazal, Humayun lies buried in Sirhind and yet a palatial building-complex in Delhi is being misrepresented as Humayun's mausoleum. Such bluffs and inconsistencies are associated with almost every so-called Muslim mausoleum all over the world.

Historians Have Even Falsified Names

The name of Shahjahan's wife as mentioned in the official

court-chronicle (the Badshahnama) is Mumtaz-ul-Zamani and not Mumtaz Mahal. Yet historians have attached the spurious suffix Mahal to Mumtaz's name to mislead the public that the Taj Mahal derives its name from her.

Garden Bluff

Several gardens in India are ascribed to Muslim invaders. This is a travesty of history. Invaders come to ravage gardens and not to plant them. Gardens and parks in Russia cannot be ascribed to Napoleon and Hitler. Likewise the Nishat and Shalimar gardens in Kshmir and the Pinjore garden in Haryana cannot be ascribed to Muslim invaders. Were the Muslim invaders professional gardeners and caterers come to serve and delight the Hindus by toiling to plant lush gardens? Did Napoleon and Hitler plan invasions of Britain to demonstrate to the British how a better garden could be planted in Hyde Park? Not understanding this, American Senator Moynihan's wife when in India around 1975 A. D. went about ascribing a garden blighted by Babur three miles from Dholpur to him only because the garden finds a mention in Babur's Memoirs. Thus the world has been tutored in reading history topsy-turvy by crediting Muslim invaders with planting the very gardens and raising the very buildings that they ruthlessly ravaged.

False Assertions Remain Undetected

False claims in Muslim chronicles instead of being exposed have been tacitly admitted. For instance, Abul Fazal has in his Ain-e-Akbari claimed that Akbar had provided for a building complex containing 5000 suites for that many inmates of his harem.

In none of the sites associated with Akbar namely Fatehpur Sikri and Agra is there a single building complex which contains even 1000 independent apartments not to talk of 5000. The other insinuation namely that Akbar (or for that matter any Muslim ruler) built large buildings is also without foundation. There is absolutely no proof whatsoever to sustain the assertion that historic buildings in India are of Muslim authorship.

Historic buildings throughout the world have got wrongly ascribed to Muslims because of long occupation, planted cenotaphs and Koranic overwriting, and because the Muslims having remained in the power for nearly 600 years nobody had the guts to question their authorship.

No Sunnat of Mogul Rulers

The falsity of Muslim chronicles may be illustrated with another detail.

Circumcision alias 'Sunnat' is a traditional Muslim rite. Since Muslim chronicles were written by abject hangers-on at court they usually adhered to a familiar framework of presenting the Muslim sovereign as a superman. As a part of that they lustily described the performance of certain routine ceremonies to satisfy orthodox Muslim opinion at court. Contemporary Muslim chronicles, therefore, mention the Sunnat too having been performed on Mogul princes. The cat was, however, let out of the bag when the last Mogul queen Zeenat Mahal (deposed by the British) submitted a petition to the British authorities that from Akbar onwards none of the Mogul sovereigns had been circumcised. That is proof from a Mogul queen's own pen. Yet Muslim court-chronicles had no hesitation whatsoever in recording routine orthodox ceremonies as actually performed. Modern historians have generally displayed a remarkable ineptitude in critically examining Muslim chronicles. At times when they do seem to cavil at certain portions that is only about trivial matters trying to prove that tweedledum is not tweedledee so that they may seem to have subjected the chronicle to careful cross questioning.

Zeenat Mahal's petition disclosing that none of the Mogul sovereigns from Akbar onwards was circumcised has been quoted in a book titled **Spot on the Mutiny** by Keay.

When Keay started reading through the records of the uprising of 1857 he was intrigued to find a petition by Zeenat Mahal. The petition stated that though Fakhruddin was Bahadurshah's eldest son he ought not to be recognized as heir to the Mogul throne

since he had been circumcised while the tradition since Akbar's time was that no Mogul claimant to the throne should be circumcised. In keeping with that custom she had very far-sightedly never allowed her own son to be circumcised and thereby kept him duly better qualified to claim the Mogul throne.

The British author, Keay was bewildered. He was unaware of circumcision or its orthodox Muslim significance. Therefore he sought the advice of Sir Syed Ahmed, the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University. The latter explained to him the whole issue.

Tracing the tradition of Mogul sovereigns abandoning the orthodox Muslim custom of circumcision Zeenat Mahal's petition disclosed that because Akbar was born in the desert of Sind while his father Humayun was a fugitive and homeless wanderer Akbar could not be circumcised during childhood.

Later at the age of 13 when Akbar ascended the throne circumcision was considered medically unsafe and politically inconvenient. Being a person of independent will and wielding great authority Akbar was no longer prepared to submit himself to the very painful circumcision ritual.

When Akbar's sons came of age he didn't allow their circumcision because he didn't believe in its religious validity and necessity and because he himself had prospered without it. In fact he had come to believe that had he been circumcised his realm too would have been circumcised.

By the time Shahjahan came to the throne a superstition had grown in the Mogul royal house that circumcision spelled doom. Babur who had been circumcised ruled only for four years. His son Humayun who had been circumcised had been defeated and driven out of India. On a victorious return he lived only for about six months. That review convinced the future Moguls that non-circumcision ensured better luck.

Since Akbar and Jahangir who came to the throne without circumcision, had prospered Shahjahan too was not circumcised.

Consequently even Aurangzeb and his sons were not circumcised. This continued right upto the last Mogul ruler Bahadurshah Zafar. And then just for a change and with a view to revert to the orthodox Muslim custom of circumcision Bahadurshah's eldest son prince Fakhruddin was circumcised. And as ill-luck would have it the poor prince never came to the throne. His foster mother Zeenat Mahal had far-sightedly kept her own son uncircumcised in readiness to claim the Mogul throne because she was in possession of the precious dynastic secret of non-circumcision as a qualification for the throne.

But while it was a British author Kaye who disclosed this, all Muslim chroniclers and authors have not only maintained conspiratorial chauvinistic silence about non-circumcision by Mogul sovereigns but have even gone out of their way in recording fictitious circumcision ceremonies.

The above dicussion should convince readers about the falsification of world history by Muslim authors.

Sitting on the Fence

Considerations of professional prestige of historians and convenience of agencies of the Government of India in willy nilly sticking to the myth of Shahjahan's authorship stand in the way of a thorough probe into the antecedents of buildings such as the Taj Mahal. Bureaucrats and professional historians, therefore, prefer to maintain an enigmatic silence on such vital issues even at periodic professional conferences.

With regard to the Taj Mahal, a Turkish national Ali Ozveren, member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, reveals that "In Turkey we are taught in schools that the Taj Mahal, originally a Hindu temple was converted into a mausoleum by Shahjahan".

Stupendous structures like the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids must never be studied as mausoleums. Their use as burial-grounds by subsequent generations has misled historians.

An author working out the man-hours required for the construction of a certain section of the Great Western Railway and

comparing the figure with the labour expended on the Pyramids concluded that the Pharoahs couldn't have built the Pyramids as mausoleums.

The Overseas Kalinga Vedic Empire

Immediately after the fragmentation of a united Vedic world by the devastating Mahabharat war the first few empires were naturally bigger. It was only in course of time that they became further divided and sub-divided. One of those big world empires was of the Cholas, another was of the Shakas and the third that of the Kalingas Earlier we have discussed intercontinental traces of the first two. In ancient Indian history we hear of Ashok vanquishing the Kalingas. Those Kalingas had in ancient times a large part of the world under their sway. The close similarity of the temples in Kalinga (i.e. Orissa) and those in Cambodia and the dance and music (clanging of dishes intermixed with the tinkle of bells) still extant in regions from Rangoon to Vietnam are clear proof of that sway. It is the Kalingas who also seem to have held sway in Korea, Borneo, the Philippines, Hawaii and the American continents. Dewan Chamanlal's book titled Hindu America gives some clues to it. Such identity of architecture, stage-plays and music is a kind of evidence which historians have generally ignored heretofore.

♦♦

THE ANGLO-MUSLIM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSPIRACY

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was set up over 120 years ago by the then British adminstration.

General Alexander Cunningham, an army officer (born in 1814 A.D.) was the archangel chosen to head it because 20 years earlier while serving as A.D.C. to the Governor General, Lord Auckland (1836-1840 A.D), he had conceived a plan to misuse even archaeology to condemn the Hindus and play-up the Muslims against them to facilitate the consolidation of the newly-won British domain in India, and later convert Indians to Christianity.

One gets a hint of that plan in Cunningham's letter dated Sept. 15, 1842 addressed to Col Sykes, a Director of the British East India Co. (Page 246, Vol. 7, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society London, 1843 A.D.)

Cunningham cunningly wrote that archaeological exploration in India "would be an undertaking of vast importance to the (British) Indian Government politically and to the British public religiously (and that) the establishment of the Christian religion in India must ultimately succeed.'

Similarly Maxmueller's letter to the Duke of Argyll the then Secretary of State for India also echoed the same unholy ambition that "India has been conquered once, but India must be conquered again and that second conquest should be a conquest by education."

It may thus be seen how every high official of the British administration was in an unseemly hurry to utilize his own official field for subverting Hindudom by hook or crook by the meanest manipulation in his own field of operation.

Success of Character-Assassination Policy

A person constantly condemned and snubbed is calculated to either go mad or commit suicide. Accordingly the character-assassination of the Hindus by the British, met with such remarkable success that from the very first generation of European-trained Hindus upto our own day a sizable section of the Hindus has been wasting all its energies and time only in discussing and deploring all its own 'faults' pointed out by their detractors and lapsing into a state of inconsolable melancholia and inactivity.

It was in pursuance of that British game of Hindu baiting that Cunningham was appointed archaeological surveyor in 1861, Director from 1862 to 1865 and Director General from 1871 to 1885.

A very intriguing detail is that the archaeological department remained suspended during 1865-1870. Why? That needs thorough probing. That probe may reveal some more eerie skeletons of Britain's anti-Hindu scheming.

Cunningham Fouled Archaeological Records

In addition to Cunningham's devilish plan delineated in his letter to Col. Sykes we, luckily, have an unguarded testimony of a fellow Britisher, James Furgusson (see pp. 32-33 and 76-78, Indian Archaeology, by J. Fergussion, 1884) that "During the 14-years he has been employed in the Survey, he (Cunningham) has contributed almost literally nothing to our knowledge of archaeology or architectural geography." Naturally, Cunningham looked upon archaeology merely as a stick to beat the Hindus with.

Consequently once when Cunningham's assistant, J.D. Beglar expressed the view that the so-called Kutub (in Delhi) was a Hindu tower Cunningham haughtily over-ruled him to assert that it was a Muslim tower. This is on record.

The other assistant, Carlleyle has recorded (page 67, Vol. II, A.S.I.Report for 1871-72) "Gen Cunningham informed me that he had already in his possession a complete ground plan (of the Taj Mahal) and sections and measurements and other particulars of this building."

Today those valuable records are nowhere to be traced. Obviously they have been villainously destroyed by Cunningham

Hindu Evidence of Taj Mahal

From what Cunningham told Carlleyle it is apparent that original ancient Hindu documents and the drawings of the Taj Mahal, did exist. They pased into Mogul possession from the Jaipur Maharaja's ownership when Shahjahan suddenly confiscated the Taj Mahal temple-palace complex with all its fabulous wealth.

Later with the deposition and expulsion of the last Mogul the Taj Mahal documents passed into the hands of the British Viceroy in India in 1858 A.D. Since Cunningham was specially chosen by the British administration to head the Archaeological Survey, Cunningham took charge of not only the Taj Mahal papers but also the papers of many other monuments throughout India and deliberately burned them all so that he may have the field open to devilishly ascribe all historic towns, cities, mansions, towers, bridges, forts, palaces, canals and tanks to Muslim authorship.

Wholesale Deflection

It is that fiendish transaction of wholesale defalcation to deflection of Hindu architectural treasure to Muslim credit, and contrived destruction or obfuscation of all Hindu records by the wily Cunningham that is being ignorantly or deliberately praised as evidence of Britain's solicitous service in the preservation of India's historical heritage.

Hindus have been robbed of all credit for anything and everything good, and artistic such as music, musical instruments, poetry, literature, painting, colour-decoration, gardens, fountains, pottery, porcelain, carvings, etc. even when found in India. All those have

been attributed to Afghan, Greek and Iranian or any other alien source through anti-Hindu British and Muslim propaganda covering several centuries of their dominance in India and the rest of the world.

Thus Hindudom and its worldwide pristine Vedic culture have been humiliated and made to feel small and despicable and Hindus have been made to appear as puny, insignificant, good-for nothing wretches flitting furtively in the long shadows of towering Muslim (?) structures. This is nothing short of an international conspiracy to which Hindus must react soonest with requisite speed and force to reclaim their rightful role as world leaders, teachers, masters and pioneers in every field.

Academic Villainy

Monstrous as this academic villainy was it was of a piece with the earlier Christian record of subverting the whole of Europe and of Islam terrorizing the whole of West Asia into Mahomedanism. Yet Cunningham's consummate skill in conceiving and delivering a diabolic architectural grind-stone with a Muslim label to be permanently hung like a halter around the Hindu neck, must take the cake for masterly academic villainy.

This explains the various myths subtly planted by Cunningham in the fresh, blank archaeological files opened by him winking and linking in indelible ink almost all historic structures throughout the world to Muslims wherever they were not claimed by Christians. For instance, he wrote down in his newly-opened archaeological files in the style of a General dictating a camp-directive for unquestioned obedience that scattered in the terrain around Delhi are the ruins of six ancient Delhis all built (?) by different rampaging Muslim invaders at erratic intervals. To this day all professional historians have meekly obeyed that dictum as a General's military order. Nobody has questioned how Cunningham arrived at the figure and how he delineated their boundaries? This illustrates how neither Cunningham nor anybody after him has done any archaeological study or investigation. Cunningham concocted whatever he cunningly

conceived and others merely acquiesced.

Cunningham quotes a Hindu court document proving that Raja Anangpal built Lalkot i.e. the Red Fort in Delhi and yet Cunningham asserts that the 5th-generation Muslim monarch Shahjahan commissioned the Red Fort while Anangpal's Red Fort was (?) somewhere around the so-called Kutub Minar.

The European Colonial Game

That the Western academic world has to this day faithfully echoed Cunningham's curious and cunning conclusions and not found any fault is not surprising because that has been their common game in Asia. After they themselves got converted to Christianity in Europe through Roman tyranny European Christians wanted to subvert Asia too through villainy. But that none from generations of Hindu intellectuals for the last 100 years could see through or didn't have the courage to speak up against Cunningham's mean bureaucratic fraud, is surprising.

The Shrouded Truth

The big veil of secrecy that Cunningham deliberately threw over the Taj Mahal and which he strove to hold in place with the pressure of his military high boots hidden under his archaeological robes till the very end of his cheaty and cheeky career is further exposed by the remarks of his assistant Carlleyle that even after the lapse of 20 years "The Taj Mahal (is) yet unsurveyed" (see 1899 Annual Report of the North West Provincial Circle of ASI).

Cunningham's calculated cunning in crediting the Taj Mahal to Muslim authorship is exposed in a well-documented booklet published around the 1980s. by an intrepid, painstaking and courageous Hindu scholar Mr. V.S. Godbole residing in Bedford, U.K. It is a matter of no mean gratification that when millions of other knowledgeable Hindus are keeping their mouths securely shut from fear or favour and while quite a few Hindu journalists and historians still feel mightily proud in hysterically drumming about the fancied Taj Mahal drawings emerging mysteriously from

the Shahjahan-Mumtaz bedroom on toilet-paper rolls, there is at least one brave, bold, honest, truth-loving and truth-speaking Hindu, who is not only industrious and intelligent enough to trace out the fraud but also courageous enough to shout about it from housetops.

It is in pursuance of that gigantic, demoniac plan that the ancient Hindu palace near Lahore, has been advertised as Jehangir's mausoleum, the fort in Lahore and the city palace (now dubbed as Badshahi Mosque) have been publicized as having been commissioned by Muslims. All the garden pavilions and lakes in Kashmir such as Nishat, Shalimar, Verinag, (राजनिर्झर) Raja Nirzar (translated in Persian as Shahi Chasma) and Dal-lake have been ascribed to Muslim authorship though Srinagar, the very name of the capital of Kashmir evokes a prosperous Vedic Sanskrit past. In Haryana the Pinjore gardens with their Hindu pavilions have all been ascribed to the Moguls. All the historic edifices in Delhi, Agra, Mandavgadh, the Hindu palaces and temples in Ajmer and so-called Ahmedabad, Asirgarh, Burhanpur, Miraj, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Mysore, Bangalore, Srirangapatnam, Aurangabad and Golconda have been dubbed as having been built by the alien Muslim invaders. What is then left on the vast Indian sub-continent to be claimed by billions of Hindus who have lived there for millions of years? Were they content to live in tents amidst ferns, forests, fallow fields and wild beasts?

Cent percent Hindu Credit Transferred to 'Nil' Muslim Account

It is apparent, therefore that Cunningham's consummate devil-dance of concocted, pro-Muslim, archaeographic choreography extended to almost all archaeological sites in India. No wonder it was a fairly thorough sweep to sweep away all Hindu architectural credit to be cast into the Muslim dustbin.

As betrayed by Cunningham's letter (quoted above) early in his life Cunningham had charted for himself a cunning career to begin after military retirement, to transfer by a blank cheque the entire Hindu architectural credit for castles, cities, towers, bridges,

mansions, gardens and palaces to the nil Muslim account and thereby reduce cent per cent Hindu archaeological credit to a big zero.

Silly Explanations Planted

In order to explain away the tell-tale Hindu make, look, decor and planning of historic constructions, several monstrous and silly theories were floated by Cunningham saying that those seeming incongruities arise from the employment of Hindu workmen, or the use of Hindu debris, or that Muslims reinforced with stone the structures which Hindus made only of mud and wood, that wherever there were blue tiles and blue paint in historic buildings in India the inspiration was obviously Persian, that Muslim architects only sketched the broad outline of towering edifices leaving the details to be filled in at will by Hindu workmen etc. etc.

ASI Faithfully Following Same Policy Still

No wonder, therefore, that the Archaeological Survey of India which has inherited from its very bastard British conception and inception a tradition of thievery and fraudulence, is to this day very faithfully executing that unfaithful legacy (as has been pointed out in numerous contexts in this volume), though a vast majority of its employees are namesake Hindus (who are terrified to speak out because of their abject dependence on their jobs for their daily upkeep), by spiriting away and hiding Hindu Idols, Sanskrit inscriptions and Hindu writings from India's historic edifices, and hastily putting up hazy notices at historic sites throughout India to perpetuate the myth of their Islamic origin.

Fake Cenotaphs Planted

There is now a very strong, valid reason to suspect that in order to justify the false notices that he was hanging at historic sites and the false notings that he was making in archaeological files Cunningham littered all historic sites with Muslim-style cenotaphs at Government expense. A curious legacy of such continuing fraudulent sepulchral forgery by the Archaeological Survey of India may be noticed at the so-called 'Safdarjang monument'

(sic) in New Delhi. That building though a Hindu palace-complex is being misleadingly advertised as a mausoleum in the name of a Safdarjang who lies buried in U.P. (Ref: **The First Two Nawabs of Oudh**, by Dr. Ashirwadilal Shrivastav).

In that building only one single marble cenotaph bearing no name has been raised in the central hall on the main floor. Underneath that in the basement, arched columns in the central spot there is no cenotaph at all. Yet the ASI assiduously maintains there two heaps of loose redbrick dust at own expense to sustain the myth of 'Mr' and 'Mrs'. Safdarjang being jointly buried there as it were to indicate that even death did not part them.

This situation involves several imponderables. Firstly, how come that there are two mounds of loose brick powder in the basement with only one marble cenotaph on the upper floor? Secondly, why is it that nowhere are the names of the persons buried (?) there mentioned? Thirdly, when Safdarjang is known to have been buried several hundred miles away in U.P. how could Safdarjang's ghost claim a second burial in Delhi? Fourthly, since Safdarjang is known to have been maintaining hundreds of consorts which of them is supposed to be buried with his real self in U.P. and which other with his alter ego in Delhi? And if those who buried him there, if at all, didn't care to mark the spot with a masonry mound what business has the Archaeology department in incurring recurring expenditure on replenishing those dust mounds, merely to throw dust in the eyes of the lay public? Why is the decor and design of the building entirely Hindu? Why has the central palatial building annexes in its eight corners? Why is it widely asserted that the marble for raising a single cenotaph on the central upper chamber, was stolen (of course by Cunningham) from the so-called Khan Khana monument? This is a graphic instance of how the ASI continues to spend a sizable part of its budget on cheating the very public from whose taxes the ASI draws it sustenance.

Another instance pertains to another huge palatial building misleadingly dubbed as Humayun's tomb (in New Delhi). A century-old French publication carries a photo of Vishnu's footprints that are there. Yet obviously at Cunningham's bidding a Muslim-type cenotaph in Humayun's name has been raised over those holy divine Vishnu footprints so that they might remain permanently buried and forgotten. Thus, far from conserving historic buildings Cunningham contrived to murder Hindu archaeology and perch the ghost of Muslim myths over them.

The fake 'Islamic' cenotaphs planted in historic Hindu mansions under Cunningham's inspiration and instigation are apparent even from a cursory look at the cenotaphs in the so-called Chinika Rauza (Agra), Lodi tombs (?), Hauz Khas and so-called Ghiasuddin's Tomb in Delhi. Their brick, mortar and workmanship are all of the British P.W.D brand.

Cunningham also Faked Documents

The third dimension of Cunningham's villainy is documentary. In order that his archaeological fraud may carry conviction (as far as he could help) Cunningham seems to have abetted, helped and even financed the planting of faked Muslim title-deeds with imams and fakirs stationed in usurped Hindu buildings. Thus, for instance a number of historians have referred to some false, latter-day, imaginary accounts written in Persian and Urdu, purporting to describe the Taj Mahal as a creation of Shahjahan and a fake document possessed by the grave-tenders in the Taj Mahal.

A number of Hindu shrines also retain title-deeds purporting to have been issued by the very Muslim sultans who prided themselves as ravagers of temples and destroyers of idols. Obviously those so-called Muslim documents are forgeries. Those were in all probability forced on the custodians of Hindu shrines at Cunningham's peremptory orders. They couldn't be true because they imply an Allauddin or Aurangzeb suddenly transforming himself from a fierce Muslim iconoclast to a soft-hearted saviour of Hindu shrines.

The other possibility is that under Muslim rule managers of Hindu shrines farsightedly managed to obtain fake deeds certifying

the reigning Sultan's gracious protection and patronage to the Hindu shrine, by bribing or otherwise humouring the Muslim administrative staff, so that those deeds could possibly deter the ever-roving band of Muslim marauders from ravaging and plundering the shrine. That was just one of many safety-devices Hindus could think of for self-protection.

ASI Activities Need Probing

The ASI's own 'underground' and underhand dealings from the time of its inception todate could, therefore, provide suitable topics for numerous doctoral, historical or forensic research theses. These could focus attention on the doings of wily Cunningham and his 'worthy' successors; on the secret instructions and activities that the ASI has been chained to; on the way it has cooked up false notices at historic sites; on the manner and the number of idols, inscriptions etc. the ASI surreptitiously removed or buried; on the bluffs that it has deliberately spread to transfer Hindu credit to Muslims; and on the way it has spent its funds during the last 125 years, etc. etc.

Cunningham's soul must be slyly laughing behind its sleeve on the phenomenal success it achieved in sending entire academic and tourist fraternities sky-rocketing in a misleading trajectory by crediting Hindu buildings and townships to usurping Muslims, parading Islamic destroyers as master-builders and misrepresenting Muslim destruction as construction.

But as the adage goes "all persons can't be fooled all the time" and there have arisen a P.N. Oak and a V.S. Godbole to detect and expose that colossal academic fraud.

Cunningham's Tampering with Hindu Evidence

Like murderers and embezzlers trying to cover up their tracks Cunningham did his worst in trying to destroy or dislocate Hindu evidence of the authorship of historic buildings.

The false marble plaque that Cunningham got implanted in the ancient Bhadrakali temple in the central Bhadra locality of Karnavati

(alias Ahmedabad) declaring it as Jama Masjid proved of no avail when on behalf of a local firm (K.C.Bros) I (P.N.Oak) challenged the so-called Muslim trustees of the so-called mosque (who had filed a suit to force the firm to demolish their mansion on the plea that it rose higher than the so-called mosque) the Muslims had to precipitately withdraw the suit. That must have made Cunningham's ghost turn in its grave.

In implanting that marble plaque it is quite possible that Cunningham may have uprooted the original Sanskrit inscription and planted his English pro-Muslim forgery there.

Cunningham Destroys Hindu Evidence of Taj Mahal

In the case of the Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya temple-palace too Cunningham played the role of a super-devil in destroying and dispersing colossal Hindu evidence of its origin by destroying or displacing Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions.

A black basalt massive Sanskrit stone inscription testifying to the erection of (the Taj Mahal as) a "peerless crystal-white Shiv Temple" misleadingly and deliberately branded by Cunningham as the Bateswar inscription was shunted away to the attic of the distant Lucknow Museum, though it was actually found in the Taj as can be inferred from the noting of Cunningham's own not-so-cunning assistant, Carlleyle.

Carlleyle's report on Agra (pp. 124/5, Volume of 1871-72 A.D.) records "the great square black basaltic pillar which with the base and capital of another similar pillar once stood in the garden of Taj Mahal." etc.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

How contributors to encyclopaedias too knowingly or unknowingly perpetuate that academic deception is pointed out by Godbole's observation (on p. 20 of his booklet titled TAJ MAHAL SIMPLE ANALYSIS OF A GREAT DECEPTION) that "in the 1910 edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica (pp 369-444, Vol. I) under the Architecture heading R.P. Spiers describes various types of

architecture such as Assyrian, Babylonian even Mohamedan but not Indian (or Hindu)."

On page 28 of his booklet Godbole points out how historians hitherto pretending that India had been a barren country have assiduously attributed all "Music, dancing, literature, painting, gardens, fountains, art, architecture" etc. everything good that is found in India either to Muslim invaders or to their British successors.

These are but stray samples of the deep, dark tragedy of the systematic destruction and distortion of India's history by the enemies of Hindudom.

Consequently all those who have written books, articles and research papers, obtained doctorates and occupied high positions in history and archaeology, guiding generations of impressionable students, and counselling governments, museums and encyclopaedias around the world quoting Muslim writings and Cunningham's cunning notings, have not only befooled themselves but have also duped the whole world.

That Cunningham should play the very role in actual life which is implied in his surname seems to be a case of a mysterious divine coincidence.

Imagine the agony of a situation where for the last 120 long years all Hindu intellectuals and others placed implicit unquestioning faith in the acrobatic lies and supplementary defalcatory moves of the ASI.

The Enemy's Trojan Horses

Throughout India along the approaches to forts and other historic buildings which are being misused eversince Muslim capture as 'tombs' and 'mosques' one sees a long line of lowly Muslim shacks and shanties on either side. There these poor people eke out a nondescript livelihood tending poultry or engaged in other menial trades.

All of them are descendants of good old patriotic, devout Hindus who were forced to turn Muslims through terror and torture when those places became targets of fierce, Muslim invasions. They are left poor because as hated Hindu converts they were subjected to menial roles by their cruel, alien Muslim masters. Eversince that long line of alien Muslim tyrants has become extinct these converts have been left high and dry as psychological and sentimental alien pockets or Trojan Horses alienated from their own erstwhile Hindu bretheren. It ought to be the most urgent and primary duty of leaders and bureucrats of India to undo that injustice and absorb those people back into Hindudom so as to do away with mutual enmity and suspicion between those converts and their erstwhile Hindu kith and kin.

The other Trojan Horse left by the French, Portuguese and British is on the same analogy the Hindus who were forcibly converted to Christianity.

But the third Trojan Horse is the Archaeological Survey of India itself, saddled by a crafty Cunningham to advertise and parade Hindu architectural wealth as Muslim. The way Cunningham misused his tenure as the head of the ASI to forge and plant sham cenotaphs and plaques to misrepresent Hindu buildings as Muslim mosques and mausoleums must rank as one of the biggest academic frauds. For instance, over 10 years ago when I visited Narnaul fort (near Guna in Madhya Pradesh) I noticed at the top of the approach way where one enters the fort a small culvert. By the side of the culvert is a knee-high remnant of the ancient wall. Embedded in it was a modern stone plaque displaying in bold English carved block letters the word MOSQUE. That was an impossible place for any kind of congregation and yet it was good enough for mischievous archaeological pro-Muslim forgery. *A real patriotic and enlightened Indian administration would have first to remove that Muslim saddle and thoroughly cleanse, disinfect and overhaul the entire setup, psychology and working of the ASI.*

Cunningham and his two assistants, J.D. Beglar and A.C. Carlleyle thus compiled all their basic notes about historic buildings

in India by concocting spurious versions. This is an academic archaeological horror of horrors viz. one alien (i.e. the Englishman) prompting another alien (i.e. the Muslim who considers himself to be an Arab, Turk, Iranian or Afghan though every Muslim is the desecendant of a captured Hindu) to claim authorship of all of India's precious archaeological townships and buildings in the name of Islam.

Generations tutored in that fabrication have since fanned out all over the world to hold important positions as lecturers, professors, vice-chancellors, presidents of history congress sessions, curators of museums, advisers in art and architecture to government administrations, art critics in journalism and as editors of magazines devoted to art, architecture and archaeology.

Yet other groups namely of journalists and authors of volumes on India's historic monuments, such as James Fergusson, Percy Brown and Bannister Fletcher who have all written books and articles and their continental cousins who have compiled encyclopaedias describing India's historic buildings to be of Muslim origin, have thereby further set the seal of approval and authority on Cunningham's basic fraud.

James Fergusson who has rightly branded General Cunningham as a good-for-nothing archaeologist has proved himself to be no better as an architectural assessor. Because even after discovering that the so-called mosques and mausoleums are usurped temples James Fergusson declares (p. 68, Vol. II, **History of Indian and Eastern Architecture**), Be this as it may, for our present purposes the one fact that is certain is that none of them are now Jain temples. All are Muhammaden mosques and it will therefore be more logical as well as more convenient to group them with the latter rather than with the former class of buildings. Were it not for this, the Arhai-din-ka Jhopra at Ajmer....might be and has been described as a Jain temple....So might a great part of the mosque at the Qutub near Delhi."

One is aghast at such alien British 'logic' which classifies a

building to be of the Islamic style because it is being used as a mosque though the author knows that it is an usurped temple.

Yet another British Villainy

The other cupidity of British writers is that even in cases where they are compelled to admit the pre-Muslim origin of a building they will characterize it as Buddhist or Jain but never as Hindu. This deep, deliberate and studied animosity needs to be vigorously ferreted out, thoroughly exposed and roundly condemned. Not only in India but even in the rest of the world it is all Hindu, Vedic architecture as elaborated by us earlier in this volume in several contexts. The idols in the sanctum or in the cornices being of a Buddha or Mahavir is no criterion to classify the architecture just as temples dedicated to Krishna, Rama or Hanuman do not thereby signify different styles of architecture. Historians, architects archaeologists, art critics and journalists need to learn this vital lesson of history.

The absurd result of all sucn falsification and bungling is that throughout the world in all academies and universities, so-called experts in Muslim architecture and their students, from primary to doctoral standards are lustily citing Hindu buildings as glorious examples of Muslim architecture.

This initial falsification has led the august Archaeological Survey of India cultivate the habit of hushing up all embarrassing Sanskrit inscriptions and Hindu (including Jain and Buddhist) idols found from time to time in India's historic buildings and hiding them away in some unknown places so that they may not come to the notice of any independent, inquisitive researcher or journalist.

Hereunder are a few sample instances of such stealthy anti-Hindu and anti-academic activities of the Archaeological Survey of India

(1) Around 1976 when the area around the so-called Kutb Minar in Delhi was dug up to reinforce the foundation with cement concrete the excavation began to yield valuable evidence of Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions. This went against the ASI's assumption of

the Muslim authorship of the tower. Therefore, an elephant-high kanat (canvas curtain) was hastily raised all around the tower. Thereafter for days on end clandestine foundation-digging continued inside the curtained - off privacy of the tower and all embarrassing Hindu finds were stealthily removed during the night under the utmost secrecy to some unknown destination. Was the curtain intended to hide the nudity of the tower or the nakedness of archaeological falsehoods ?

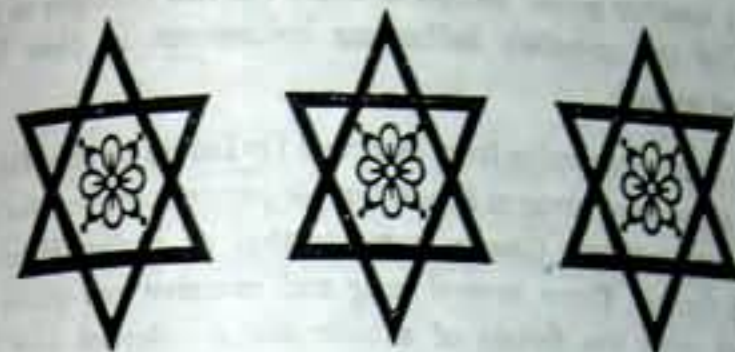
That a governmental organization functioning under the aegis of the Education Ministry of the Government of India should have to work stealthily, behind a curtain, at the dead of night (like some burglars digging into underground bank vaults) for what should have been a normal, fair, above-aboard, honourable activity under full public view, amounts to a graphic confession of the falsity of Indian archaeological shibboleths.

This leads one to the inevitable conclusion that all Hindu evidence in Hindusthan has been deliberately and systematically removed from those precincts year after year over the last century and half by the British and earlier by the Muslims.

(2) Inside the Red Fort in Delhi is a royal apartment known as Chhota Rang Mahal in which Government maintains a museum which exhibits only Muslim finds while pieces of red-stone elephant statues with mounted riders slaughtered by Muslim invaders found inside the fort are kept out of public view in the store room.

(3) Inside the same fort is an ancient temple known as Moti Mandir. But the ASI misrepresents it as a mosque 'built' by Aurangzeb. Consequently, the find of the marble footprints of Lord Shiva in that temple (desecrated and declared to be a mosque by Aurangzeb) has been kept a closely guarded secret and the footprints too are not being exhibited in the fort museum for fear that they would upset all historical and archaeological assumptions about the Red Fort in Delhi, being of Muslim origin.

(4) The so-called Humayan tomb in Delhi is a sprawling multi-storeyed palatial saffron-coloured Hindu temple palace complex.

The upper portion of its facade on all four sides is decorated with

numerous such inlaid Tantric designs of two interlocked triangles enclosing a lotus. This emblem known as Sri Chakra alias Shakti-Chakra is a goddess symbol. Obviously, therefore, what is fancied to be Humayun 's mausoleum is an ancient temple of Goddess Lakshmi. A supporting proof is a photo of Vishnu 's footprints on stone, published on page 78 of a French book titled **The World of Ancient India** written by G. Le Bon and published a century ago. Its English translation was published by the Tudor Publishing Co. of New York in 1974. The Archaeological Survey of India has made no effort to trace those Vishnu 's Footprints. In fact because of its past record, it is obvious that the ASI itself has either removed them to be hidden away or has buried those sacred footprints under a two-inch layer of lime concrete in the basement centre of that building. That concrete piece is being currently misrepresented as marking Humayun 's burial sport. But it has no semblance to a cenotaph or grave at all. Moreover according to Ferishta Humayun is buried in Agra while according to Abul Fazal Humayun is buried in Sirhind. Therefore, the so-called Humayun tomb in New Delhi, is an ancient temple of Goddess Lakshmi. Here too the ASI is guilty of suppressing the truth and misleading the very people whose taxes pay for the upkeep of the ASI. Such public deception takes such monstrous forms that several grand, historic. Hindu edifices throughout India are merrily whispered by ASI staff to be the grand mausoleums of Muslim bearers, barbers, enuchs, prostitutes and

even dogs.

(5) Another public deception which the ASI indulges in actively is that of the so-called Safdarjang mausoleum in New Delhi as described earlier.

(6) About four miles from Mehrauli (in Delhi) on the Mahipalpur Road is an ancient ravaged Hindu temple palace complex. Its current Muslim name Sultan Gharry suggests that its earlier Hindu name was Raj-Garhi. There several long and massive red-stone beams decorated with the facials of a boar and a celestial cow looking towards each other from either end, and a Sanskrit inscription were found, as reported in the Statesman an English daily of New Delhi. But the ASI has spirited them away to some secret hiding place to perpetuate the myth that Sultan Gharry is a Muslim building complex, and a mausoleum at that.

(7) An employee of the ASI, named E.R.Sathe, wrote to me some years back that around 1959 S.R.Rao was incharge of the Taj Mahal. One day Rao noticed a big crack in a wall of the Taj. When he called in the overseer to undertake repairs a number of bricks had to be removed to properly reinforce the wall. As the bricks were being removed out popped Hindu idols of goddesses known as Ashta Vasu (अष्ट वसु). When an embarrassed Rao referred the matter to Delhi for directions from the then education minister, Abdul Kalam Azad, and Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to know whether he should probe other walls similarly stuffed with Hindu idols, he was asked to shut up both the walls and his mouth. This is a clear indication that Hindu idols and Sanskrit inscriptions have been found in the Taj Mahal from time to time but everybody from the minister down has been maintaining a sinister silence.

(8) In the Safdarjang Development Area (C-5/28) in New Delhi lived P.N.Sharma who had a peep inside the chamber underneath the marble basement of the Taj Mahal through a hole in the crumbling brick work with which Sahajahan or Cunningham had sealed its chambers. There inside the dark chamber with the help of a torch he saw in 1932 a number of Hindu idols obviously dumped

by Shahjahan after they were dislodged from various parts of the Taj Mahal.

(9) In Fatehpur Sikri, apart from the number of idols found and hidden away from time to time over the past centuries again in 1982, for the umpteenth time idols of Ganesh and Kartikeya flanking an inscriptional tablet were found buried near an ancient red-stone gateway. The tablet bears marks of an erased Sanskrit inscription. Far from pulicizing this important find the archaeological personnel conducting the digging were sworn to secrecy. Though they are Hindus and are happy about the find they have been browbeaten into silence by a century-long anti-Hindu and pro-Muslim policy of the ASI. Therefore, they dare not mention the find to anybody.

Thus in India a curious situation has arisen. While all over the world mostly only intelligence establishments and foreign affairs departments have reason to maintain secret files, in India even the ASI is maintaining tight-lipped secrecy about all Hindu finds.

Why has the ASI come to this sorry pass? Because it feels it has a fraudulent commitment to the entire history, archaeology and art and architecture establishments all over the world. If it lets out the secret that from time to time immense Hindu evidene has been obtained proving that historic buildings and townships in India are of pre-Muslim Hindu origin all academic reputations throughout the world would crash like the share market or like buildings undermined by a severe earthquake. The only other alternative to such a reputational disasater, so thinks the ASI, is to continue its policy of suppressio veri and suggestio falsi and threaten all its employees against letting any outsider know of the discovery of any Hindu evidence and about what is happening inside the ASI. Thus terror stalks the entire archaeological hierarchy. That all those who serve in the ASI should have to work all through their career under the crack of a whip amounts to a sorry commentary on the state to which the ASI bosses have manoeuvred the organization because they have been taking their stand on the false foundations laid by a Cunningham.

It is common experience in every walk of life that if a person instead of confessing to an initial fraud continues to claim infallibility he has to keep hiding and explaining away all incriminating evidence that keeps embarrassingly popping up from time to time. In that effort he sinks deeper and deeper in the morass of falsehoods. The ASI is a classic example of such a predicament. Thus the role of the Archaeological Survey of India has been reversed and perverted. From an organization founded to unearth historical evidence it has turned into an hanky-panky organization to hide historical evidence, erect false notices and gag its personnel. That in a country with an 85% Hindu population, and 99% Hindu bureaucracy suppression of evidence of the Hindu authorship of historic buildings should become the main concern of official policy is a deep tragedy. Do the ghosts of the fraudulent British bureaucrats and of the tyrannical Muslim Sultans and Badshahs still rule the roost in the offices of the Government of India? How long can this perversion and suppression of archaeological evidence continue? It is a pity that though historic buildings are inert matter and not aggressive like barking and biting dogs the history and archaeology fraternity is so scared of them as to keep completely mum.

Sensing the need for somebody to make a beginning sometime to rescue the ASI from the vicious circle in which it has been sent spinning by Cunningham 's basic plot I addressed a letter dated February 6, 1983 to the Joint Director General, Mrs Mitra suggesting that as an initial step the pieces of red-stone elephants and Lord Shiva 's footprints in marble should be kept on display in the Red Fort museum along with other relics. But the letter has remained unreplied.

The ASI ought to be made to restore to their original sites all the relics that have been spirited away for hiding because such pilferage misleads historians, tourists and the lay public.

Worldwide Archaeological Misrepresentation

.. however, a matter of some satisfaction (or is it really?!) that the ragic archaeological misrepresentation favouring the

Muslims is a worldwide phenomenon. From the Shah-I-Zind and so-called Tamerlain mausoleum in Samarcand to Cardova in Spain all renowned historic buildings have been blindly credited to Muslims by European archaeologists. It was only my hint in my book titled THE TAJ MAHAL IS A TEMPLE PALACE which induced an American (professor Marvin H. Mills) to re-examine the antecedents of those buildings. It is surprising that the Spanish who displayed patriotic bravery in exterminating their Muslim oppressors, lacked the academic sagacity to reclaim the architectural credit for historic buildings misappropriated to own credit by Muslim conquerors!

Harvard Lured By Muslim Money

But the academic tragedy doesn't end there. It continues to spread like cancer through the contagion of Muslim lucre. For instance, the prestigious Harvard University, has been provided multi-million Muslim dollars by the Aga Khan, to undertake an in-depth academic study of (non-existent) Islamic (sic) architecture. So Harvard will turn out some more pseudo-experts and pseudo volumes and they in turn will churn out some more and more and more. And thus the archaeological blind-man's somnolent bluff continues its merry-go-rounds. I have, therefore, drawn the attention of the concerned Harvard faculty through a letter that since so-called Muslim buildings all over the world are mere captured property it would be impudent to study them as 'Islamic'.

Considering the manner in which enemies of Hindudom have made minced meat of Hindu history at least Hindus of the historical hierarchy (including architects, archaeologists and journalists) and other conscientious persons should come forward to clean those Augean Stables of the piles of falsehoods that litter them.

Instead of dreading the ghost of a Cunningham and meekly submitting to his colossal untruth Hindu historians should rather stand in reverential awe of their own Vedic tradition of dedication to the truth and boldly repudiate the historical falsehood saddled on them through academic tutoring.

The average Hindu historian should no longer consider himself to be a mere mouse meekly hurrying to the annual all-India History Congress sessions, and then furtively sucrrying back to his academic hole.

At those congress sessions historians should no longer consider themselves constrained to toe the establishment's line and squeak or speak out only such views as accord with the 'mews' of a Cunningham imagining him to be the proverbial big cat still overbearing their deliberations.

It is time for Hindus to first arm themselves with knowledge about their great primordial World Vedic heritage, then thunder and roar to be heard and then lead humanity back to that united, unitary, peaceful, purposeful, pious, Vedic culture.

♦♦

LESSONS OF HISTORY

Real historical genius lies first in sensing discrepancies, anomalies and distortions in traditional versions. Thereafter the second quality needed is perseverance and wisdom to find out the truth. And the third quality needed is the courage to speak out the new finding in the face of fierce opposition from entrenched vested interests.

Puri Temple

In the context of the above observations the current versions about the origin of the famous Jagannath temple in Puri on the eastern coast of India could stand some re-examination.

According to local versions the temple was erected in the 12th century A.D. and the three icons therein have since been fashioned from Mergoza timber every 12 years or so.

The story of its origin reads like a fairy tale. It says that the then ruler of Puri had a dream. As directed in the dream he went to a forest and met a princess. The princess helped the prince to lift and carry away the stone idol of Lord Krishna which her own father used to worship. But on the way back the stone idol mysteriously vanished from the grip of the Puri ruler. Thereafter a voice from the heavens instructed the ruler to fashion three idols from Mergoza timber and build a temple to consecrate them in his captial. That was in the 12th century and that is the origin of the Puri temple and its wooden icons, says the legend.

To my mind all those details do not make a cogent, plausible account.

The story of the dream and other details appear to be of the flimsy, fairy-tale variety and therefore unconvincing.

The incongruity of a massive towering stone temple built for wooden idols is also very glaring especially when only 20 miles away is an equally lofty stone temple of Konark with tall stone statues of the Sun (since wrecked by Muslim invaders).

Grotesque Idols

The crudity of the current divine idols as against the majestic temple edifice and the artistically carved statues of lions, horses and such other animals at the four gates is yet another jarring inconsistency.. Vedic culture has always believed in beautiful, life-like realistic depiction of divinity whether in picture or images.

My conclusion, therefore, is that wherever in India important ancient shrines have crude icons those were improvised substitutes for the original beautiful images smashed by Muslim invaders. Accordingly I believe that the original life-like aesthetically carved stone idols in the Jagannath temple in Puri and the sanctum were violated by iconoclastic Muslim raiders. Historians and archaeologists may verify this by a close examination of the sanctum which must reveal signs of having been patched up after Muslim ravage. In my view, therefore, the tradition of the currently crude make-do wooden idols of the Puri temple, originates from the time of the Muslim raid on it. Wooden idols must have been hastily improvised for the annual celebration after an iconoslastic Muslim raid. Eversince, that has been the custom.

Hoary Outpost of Vedic Culture

Another very important consideration is that the Puri temple is one of the four important sacred outposts i.e. 'Chaturdham' of India, the hub of the Vedic world. Since Hinduism alias Vedic culture is of immemorial antiquity the Puri shrine too is of hoary origin. A close study of the surroundings of the present temple

does indeed reveal traces of very ancient remains. Therefore, even if the present temple edifice is of the 12th century A.D. it must have been preceded by even more massive, artistic and gigantic temples in the past. And tradition does indeed confirm my conclusion in pointing out that the present temple had four other predecessors. A waist-high, intricately carved portion of an earlier plinth does indeed survive on the northern flank of the present temple.

Jagannath is Lord of the World

The title of the deity 'Jagannath' i.e 'Lord of the World' also calls for close historical attention. Modern historians ought to pay more attention to a detailed analysis of even such popular names of ancient tradition.

The title 'Lord of the World' belongs to a time when there were no Muslims and no Christians to whom Hindus would want to boast about the worldwide sway of their deity. Consequently the title Jagannath belongs to a time when Vedic culture alias Hinduism held unrivalled sway throughout the world. Therefore the idol of Jagannath alias Krishna alias Vishnu was consecrated at numerous other stately temples throughout the world. Then only would its title Jagannath be justified. And so it was, in England, in Cadiz, in Rome, in Jerusalem, in Mecca etc. as discussed by us in earlier chapters.

British Etymological Error

The term Juggernaut in the English dictionary is also another important pointer. That it is a malpronunciation of the name Jagannath is admitted. But the assumption that the term must have found a place in the English dictionary only after the British East India Company started trading with India about 300 years back, must not be believed ipso facto. That explanation was alright so long as Britain was not known to be a Vedic country. But as explained by us in earlier chapters Britain itself, like the rest of the world, has a hoary Vedic past. Consequently the term Juggernaut is an ancient English malpronunciation of pre-East India Company days.

The dictionary explanation that the term Juggernaut signifies the gigantic chariot of the deity (rather than the deity itself) under which people get crushed is a mistaken explanation. Even in modern English parlance the term Juggernaut signifies the deity itself because it represents almighty divinity and also because as described in the Mahabharat, Lord Krishna had in fact, manifested Himself as a terrifying, gigantic, all-devouring, monstrous form on the Kurukshetra battlefield. This also incidentally illustrates how the understanding of English lexicographers of their own language, English is not always flawless. The reason is that the history they learned at school being wrong, many of their philological conclusions are mistaken too.

The Pury Townships in Britain

Yet another proof of the existence of Jagannath idols in Britain of pre-Christian days is the prevalence of the name of Lord Jagannath's township 'Pury' in Britain slightly mis-spelled as 'Bury' as in Shrewsbury, Sevenbury and the like.

Even the term Rath (alias Aswarath) of Sanskrit Vedic tradition continues to be misspelled in English as chariot. All this proves that the Jagannath shrines in Puri and elsewhere in the world represent a tradition reaching back to the days of the creation and must not be misunderstood to originate only in the 12th century A.D.

The Vedic Lotus Emblem of France

The three icons in the temple in Puri are those of Krishna, His elder brother Balaram and sister Subhadra. The chariot of Subhadra bears a lotus flag. The flag of monarchial France too had lotuses alias lilies depicted on it. That is an additional, incidental proof of the Vedic past of France as gleaned from the Krishna tradition.

The 'Might is Right' Law of History

The close similarity or even identity between Indian and Greek astronomical and astrological terminology has so baffled scholars

as to make them wonder as to which of them is the master or teacher and which the student?

In between them intrude the Arabs claiming similar close affinity and staking their own claim as the originators of and also world teachers of both astronomy and astrology.

In that triangular controversy a subtle historical 'Might is Right' principle comes into play. That is to say whosoever wields sovereign power, chauvinistically grabs all such credit for himself.

The High-Handed Arab Claim

As per that rule since the Arabs were at the root of the Muslim power which dominated the world from the 8th to the 18th century that thousand-year stretch was a long-enough period for them to trace a thousand virtues to the Arab homeland. Consequently Arabs and Islam came to be proclaimed from every minaret of every mosque in the world by every muezzin, five times a day from early morning till late at night, as the originator and propagator of all that is good in the world.

In logic such misappropriation of credit through high-handed and loud-mouthed bombast is termed as Argumentum ad Baculum, that is to say whosoever wields the big stick claims the choicest credit.

Word was therefore sent round that the Arabs were the originators and world teachers of all knowledge and culture. The corollary to this was that earlier it was all chaos, ignorance and abyssmal darkness.

Consequently astronomy and astrology also were ascribed to the pioneering, inventive genius of the Arabs and Mohamed's communion with Allah in the 7th century A.D. That both astrology and astronomy were known to be at their zenith even in the 7th century B.C. didn't bother the Arabs. Astronomy and astrology were therefore, pulled out from their dark origins and proclaimed anew as brand-new Muslim sciences. When everyone and everything all round could be converted to Islam at the point of the conquering

Muslim sword how could poor, pure knowledge be left alone!

Since that was taken as a 'self-evident truth' there was an hectic scurry to search out for some Ulugh Begh from Russia and Mohamed Shah Rangila from the Mogul harem in Delhi to fit into that 'story' as heroes. An occasional Hindu, Kafir underling, such as Sawai Jaisingh II, ruler of Jaipur, was also thrown into that story for good measure to serve as a novice, factotum assistant of the hukka-puffing 'Grand Mogul' Mohamed Shah.

Muslim Arabia must rank as the most barbarous, illiterate community in world history but for the receding traces it carried of its earlier Vedic culture.

Just when that lesson of Muslim expertise in astronomy and astrology was being drummed about there was a violent coup d' etat. The Mogul was toppled and the Muslim dream-school of world studies got summarily dismissed, dispersed and dissolved.

European Claims

Then came a number of Western powers such as the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and the Americans. They were Christians and were now in the ascendant. It was their turn now to run the dream-school of ancient world studies with their clergy replacing the old Muslim mullahs. Their world-sway though very recent and their own histories though untraceable beyond a thousand years they too started telling from every pulpit and tolling from every spire the ringing claim that starting with Darwin it is they who pulled out mankind from the monkey-status and it is their scholars who for the first time put humanity on the high road to great achievements in all spheres. This illustrates how claims and counter-claims continue to be made in history as one power dethrones another. One who loses the world crown is automatically robbed of all claims to any knowledge. And the farther that claim recedes in point of time the less credible does it sound.

According to that law, because of the ascendancy of European Christians in world affairs during the last two centuries everything

cute, good, great and noble got ascribed to European Christians and slots standing earlier in the names of an Ulugh Beg and Mohamed Shah were promptly filled in with the names of a Galileo and a Newton.

World history is thus like a palimpsest where each new ruling power erases out the claims of its predecessors and overwrites its own.

Ignorant of that law of history, the past few generations of world scholars, including the Hindus themselves, tutored in the Christian and Arab dream-schools of world studies echo the alien claims taught to them.

Vicarious European Credit to Greece

Like the grouse and growl of the wolf on prowl accusing the feeble lamb of Aesop's Fables that either she or her father must have abused him the European powers claimed that even though they themselves were too young yet the legacy of all knowledge and culture had come to them not from the East but from their own European Greek God-fathers.

They reinforced that claim by pointing to the close similarity and even identity of nomenclature and terminology in numerous branches of knowledge between India and Greece. Thus in history the father is often mistaken for the son and vice versa.

Consequently while the ruling European group and its camp-followers confidently asserted that the Hindus learned astrology from the Greeks a powerless group of independent, original thinkers claimed that India was the master while Greece was the pupil.

In such a situation it is the job of an historian to arrive at the correct conclusion. Solving such problems of history calls for a universal or even cosmic calibre and elevation, quite distinct from the calibre associated with the teachers and writers of humdrum history.

As instance of such incisive, decisive analytical acumen which can trace the right solution even through a tantalizingly tangled travesty, may be cited from history itself. Nana Phadnavis, the Chief Minister of the Peshwas (the Maratha ruling power in India during the last quarter of the 18th century) was renowned for his super intellect which defied every problem. His contemporaries, therefore, revelled in confronting him with challenging problems to be regaled by his investigative solutions. One such was the Nizam. He sent two mares of identical size and shape for identification as mother and offspring. For Nana that was a mere primary-level puzzle. He had the pair driven to the midstream of a river. There, being scared and confused by the strong current one animal took the lead while the other instinctively followed. The front one was marked as the mother, and the follower as the offspring.

Likewise when both India and Greece seem to be using identical astronomical terminology and scholars are baffled as to who taught whom and the European tries to pull the credit to Greece while the pro-Hindu group claims that credit for India it is for historians to find a logical answer.

Astrology and Astronomy Rooted in the Vedas

In the historical analysis of the above problem two clues prove useful. One is that the sciences of astrology and astronomy are rooted in the Vedas. The Vedas are the proud possession of the Hindus in India, from the start in an unbroken hoary tradition. Therefore if Greece uses astrological and astronomical terminology which is akin to that of India, it is obvious that the Greeks learned it from India.

Relation with the Karma Theory

Secondly, all astrological results are rooted in the Karma theory. That is to say a person's woe and weal is the result of his past actions, bad or good. That Karma theory itself is exclusively of Indian Hindu, Vedic origin has been elaborately and authoritatively

expounded in the Bhagawad Geeta for everybody to see, read and hear every-day. Therefore if one of them is the borrower obviously the Greeks borrowed astrology from the Hindus though the term Hora and Horology may have acquired a Greek ring in some ears. Another proof of this is that the title 'Horabhushan' (i.e. an ornament to astrology) so commonly used in India to describe eminent astrologers is not known to be used anywhere in modern Greece. However, such polemics apart what needs to be really understood is that ancient Greece too like the rest of the world practised Vedic culture but has long since been alienated from it because it lost touch with Hinduism and Sanskrit. Yet Greece retains enough traces of that Vedic culture which is found in profusion in India.

Terminology Entirely Sanskrit.

Incidentally it may also be noted further that the entire terminology of astrology which Europeans use is entirely Sanskrit. Let us begin from the word 'astrology' itself. The prefix 'as' needs to be left out as a redundant Arab mannerism. For instance, the Arab way to greet others is not mere 'salam walekum' but 'as-salam walekum'. The remainder 'tra-logy' are the Sanskrit words 'Tar-laga' (तार-लगा) i.e. 'connected with stars'. The Sanskrit term 'jyotish' commonly used in India, is an exact synonym of the term 'Tar-laga' alias 'astrology' which survives in European parlance.

The term 'Sun' is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit term Suryas alias Suryan. There the letters 'rya' have got dropped out. The term 'Moon' is the Sanskrit word (मन) 'Mun' i.e. mind. And in astrology the moon does indeed signify the mind

Mars is the Sanskrit word 'Mar-ish' (मार-ईश) i.e. the 'Striking Lord' because in Vedic tradition Mars leads the armies of the Gods, to battle. In astrological reading of horoscopes too Mars signifies disputes, hot words, firearms and wars.

Mercury if read without its last 'r' would be 'Mercuy'. That is the Sanskrit word 'Maharshi' (महर्षि) meaning 'a great sage'. And in astrological connotation Mercury does indeed stand for great

scholarship and learning.

Jupiter is the Sanskrit term 'Devas pitar' (देवस् पितर्) changing to Zeus-Pitar and thence to 'Jupiter'. It signifies 'the father of the Gods.' In Vedic lore Jupiter alias Brihaspati is the preceptor of the Gods. But since the father is the first teacher of the child the name Devas-pitar alias Jupiter is meaningful.

Venus is merely a Roman spelling of the Sanskrit name Venas (वेनस्).

Saturn spelled without the intruding 'r' would read 'Satun'. This will reveal the origin of the European term 'Satan' and Muslim term 'Shaitan' because Saturn does indeed connote, falsehood and fraudulence in the astrological study of horoscopes. Satun alias Satan is the Sanskrit term 'Sat-na (सत्न)' i.e. untruth. The term Shani commonly used in India for Saturn stresses its lethargic movement. However in astrological study everywhere, Saturn does indeed stand for fraud and underhand dealings also.

The two orbital bisectional points known as Rahu and Ketu in Vedic astrology are called the Nodes of the Moon in the West. That term 'Node' is also a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'Naad' (नाद) i.e. resonance alias echo of the Moon. And that indeed is their exact role, in the horoscope.

It may thus be seen that even in the field of astrology there is nothing in the world anywhere which is non-Vedic and non-Sanskrit. In judging who came first among two similars one has to consider their age. Thus if an eight-year-old bears a similarity to an 80-year-old the latter is obviously the predecessor. Such is India.

The Law of Obscenity

Historians as nation-builders must be able to provide the correct solution to every national or social problem. One such is the question of obscenity. Bureaucrats and officials of the judiciary often despair of giving a fool-proof definition of 'obscenity' for instance. That is because logical faculties are allowed to remain weak during

educational careers, where academic grades are made by cramming stereotype answers to set questions.

Obscenity may be simply defined initally as an act not appreciated in public by a given society. Thus kissing in public is not frowned upon in Europe, therefore there it isn't obscene. But in India it certainly is obscene.

But when such acts cut across national and social boundaries the bureaucrat concerned is hard put to decide. For instance, should Hollywood movies be screened in India? If their 'obscenity' is allowed exposure and exhibition in India why should not Indian movie-makers be allowed the same liberty? In such a situation the ruling (apart from other restrictions governing import) should be that only those alien films would be allowed entry which meet Hindu standards of morality. Naturally then Indian movie-producers won't suffer from any sense of discrimination.

But let us consider the question of 'obscenity' a little more deeply so as to evolve a criterion applicable to all human society anywhere.

Obscenity Arises From Physical Indulgence

For this it is necessary to understand that the question of obscenity arises mostly in an act of physical indulgence for one's own satisfaction e.g. eating, sleeping or bathing, defecation, kissing and sexual intercourse, or even torturing or murdering somebody. In each one of those cases the act is for the personal pleasure of one or two (in case of sexual intercourse) individuals.

Thus, for instance, when and where a number of persons are working or sleeping, for one person to start eating is considered 'indecent' i.e. obscene. But at a party or community dinner where everybody is eating that is not obscene. That is because breakfast and meal time are usually common and since all feel hungry or at least they don't mind eating they all enjoy eating together. For one person to recline where everybody is working is obscene. But in a dormitary where all are reclining there is no obscenity.

But defecation, sexual intercourse, the urge to kiss etc. have no common timings. They are physical indulgences depending on individual moods, convenience and physical readiness. Consequently they do not admit of simultaneous, community performance or indulgence.

Therefore the law we arrive at is that acts of physical indulgence which depend on variable, timeless individual moods, needs, convenience and physical abilities, are considered obscene by others when indulged in public i.e. in front of people who are mere lookers-on and are not active participants and therefore do not appreciate.

In such cases the act becomes more detestable if it leads to stench. Seeing others kissing becomes obscene for a mere looker-on but he doesn't detest it because that doesn't cause him any stench.

But in matters like defecation, sexual intercourse, torture or murder the act is not only obscene for the mere looker-on (because he is not a participant) but it is also detestable because it also exposes him to stench.

This elucidation should enable even European or American society to rule that kissing in public is obscene because kissing is a physical indulgence in which lookers-on cannot simultaneously participate.

Another inhibiting factor is the disparity in indulgence. In community-eating for instance, everybody shares a common repast. There too obscenity may creep-in if the fare served is different for different people. But all those sharing a common menue would enjoy eating together. The moment the menu discriminates between one person and another they wouldn't enjoy dining together. That is why at work-centres people bringing their own food and dining together usually share each other's dishes.

That explains why copulation is never marked-out for community performance. Even there if we imagine an hypothetical situation where there is a group of adult men identical in shape, size, age, complexion and body-odour and also a similar indentical group of adult women they would certainly opt for community copulation

on gala social occasions and receptions as they eat together to celebrate, say, birth anniversaries. The reason why mass copulation is never undertaken is that there is no physical and psychological uniformity among the participants.

Darwinism Confounds Vedic Tradition

Vedic culture speaks of divine incarnations first as Narayan (i.e.one posited on rippling water), then as fish, tortise, boar etc. Since Darwin's ancestors too were rooted in the worldwide Vedic tradition that progression rooted in his psychological heredity was misunderstood and misinterpreted by Darwin to propagate that God evolved life from the proto-plasm to marine life etc. What Vedic tradition implies if at all, is not that one species evolved into the other but that each species was created by divinity independently in the stated order i.e. first the proto plasm, then marine animals, then amphibious beings and ultimately the human being.

How Islam Leads to Degradation

The average Hindu bureaucrat, politician, academician, and demagogue of the present time is certainly as greedy, dishonest, inefficient, indisciplined, corrupt and self-centred as men of other faiths.

But what accounts for his abyssmal fall from the divine Vedic heights of altruistic abstemious, disciplined, dutiful and helpful way of Vedic life?

The answer is found in a letter addressed by J.D. Patterson, posted as judge in Dacca by the erstwhile British East India Company, to the president of the Police Commitee in Calcutta, dated 30th August 1799. By that time Islam had completed its 1087-year havoc in India, and it may be noted that since 1972 Dacca is the capital of Islamized Bangladesh.

Patterson wrote "To give the Board a true account of the Police of this district, it is necessary, in the first place to make them acquainted with the manners and morals of the people especially

the lower sort.

"As a picture of human degradation and depravity can only give pain to a reflecting mind, I shall be as brief as possible.

Virtues of the Vedic Guild System

"Under the Hindu dominion the ranks and professions of men were classed into 36 castes, and the individuals of each were obliged to learn and follow the profession of his ancestors. By this establishment, each individual of a caste had the means of support in his profession. These castes were under the direction of their Pundits and the Punchayats, or General Assembly of the caste, and used to examine the conduct of the member of their society, and the consequence of their censure, was sometimes a total exclusion of the guilty individual from the community.

"No Brahmin was supported by the public who was unlearned or who did not contribute his assistance informing the minds of the lower classes, and teach them morality, and the duties enjoined by laws. Under such an establishment for the instruction of the lower classes, it was not difficult to form an efficient Police.

"But the cruel reverse, which the invasion of the unprincipled and bigoted Musalmans introduced, may account for the wide torrent of corruption that has overflowed this country."

Muslim Tyranny

"They considered the conquered Hindus as infidels and treated them with unrelenting persecution and cruelty. They thought that every injury and insult upon them, were acts pleasing to God and the prophet. Their destructive bigotry attached the books and learning of the Hindus, and the Brahmins, persecuted with incessant atrocities ceased to exercise their functions. The spirit of despotism completed the corruption of morals, and in process of time, the human mind in this country, was completely revolutionized. In this manner for some centuries, under the Pathan Government, *they continued from want of the ancient discipline to fall from degradation to degradation.*

"Many of the lower ranks became converts to the Mohamedan faith, without conviction of its being more rational than what they professed before, because it sheltered them from the persecuting bigotry they had suffered, but the mind experienced no rise. The stern despotism of their rulers still kept it down.

"Unprotected, however and unsupported by the authority of the Government, the Brahmins themselves sinking under centuries of oppression were too much involved in the general wreck to think of renewing the ancient discipline. Their learning fell into neglect, and in course of time the Brahmins came to want that instruction themselves which it was their duty to afford to others. Missing in all the selfish squabble of common life, they gradually lost, by their own example, in the eyes of the Hindoos, that respect which was so necessary to give force and energy to instruction".[1]

According to Judge Patterson, therefore, Islam is responsible for total social chaos, corruption and moral breakdown. He has contrasted that with the Hindu (Vedic) system because he saw the Hindu and Muslim side by side and was able to assess their relative worth.

Patterson's remarks apply with equal force to lands which have eradicated Vedic culture and turned totally Muslim. History bears witness that the moment any individual, family or country turns Muslim the rot sets in and they and all those with whom they come into contact fall from degradation to degradation. Because, as pointed out by Patterson, wherever there is Islam there is despotism, slavery, torture, bigotry, corruption and immorality.

Sociologists and economists may take a cue from Patterson's analysis to realize how peace, good order, prosperity, unity and affinity prevailed in the world human brotherhood when it was grouped in hereditary guilds under Pundits and Panchayats.

Thus everything hinges on the Vedic system. To put human

(1) Paper No. 2, Papers Relating to East India Affairs, House of Commons, London dated June 3, 1813.

society back on the rails historians, economists, sociologists and bureaucrats may put their heads together and regroup human society into the hereditary guild system with a supervisory, abstemious, selfless, learned Pundit priesthood.

It is the present 'get rich quick' mania with no holds barred in a free-for-all that has plunged the world into (what Patterson rightly describes as) a selfish squabble with everybody trying to cheat, rob and kill others in a mad scramble where everybody shrieks for his rights and shirks his duties. This way humanity will soon bring down the whole globe crashing down on its head reducing humanity to shreds in every sphere.

Grain Grinding Water Power

Modern society is menaced by proliferating industrial fumes, pesticide-poisoning, malnutrition arising from chemical fertilizers etc. At such a juncture a specimen of ancient Hindu engineering carefully skirting all those dangers and providing clean, elemental power for a flour mill is a marvel to see.

That rare specimen of ancient Hindu engineering may be seen at the historic site known as Paan-Chakki alias water-mill in the city of Kataki alias Aurangabad in the State of Maharashtra in India. The entire premises in the good, holy Hindu past, used to comprise an artifical waterfall, a lush garden and a Shiv temple. Eversince Muslims invaded the place it has as usual been reduced to a Muslim cemetery.

In fact that city needs to be classed as a tourist attraction also for its ancient Shiva Temple which is a smaller prototype of the famous Taj Mahal alias Tejo Mahalaya in Agra. That ancient Shiva Temple is currently being misrepresented as the Bibi-ka-Makabara, i.e. the (Islamic) wife's sepulchre.

The flour-mill mentioned above consists of two huge grinding stones placed one over the other. A vertical iron shaft passes through their central hole. Below the level of the grinding stones, propeller-like iron blades are attached to the shaft in a circular pattern. The

outlet of a pipe of, say 9-inch diameter juts out above the propeller.

A strong jet of water from a two-storey high reservoir (fed by a river stream) gushing out of the pipe and striking the blades of the propeller keeps the shaft and the mill turning. The mill is still in working condition though the intricate, ingenious Hindu water-works has been run dry having been wrecked by Muslim invaders. Yet that still survives as an ideal specimen of ancient Hindu engineering because it provides noiseless, inexpensive, clean, free power sans oil and sans fumes. The entire machinery is so simple that it requires practically no maintenance. Moreover the stones rotating at a slow speed generate less heat and do not burn out the precious nutritional content in the grain ground. The blind manner in which tourists are currently conducted around such spots is indicated by the fact that the visitor fails to detect that the attached shrine there is a captured Hindu temple camouflaged as a Muslim sepulchre. Wherever such a jet of water is available such a flour mill could be installed. This is an illustration of how a supine Hindudom fails to draw inspiration or guidance from its history, *because under a thousand-year long alien rule tuition in Indian history has been yoked to Muslim appeasement and not to make Hindus strong, progressive and patriotic.*

The captured temple may be still seen to be ochre if one goes to its rear side. But its outer walls all bear an Islamic whitewash as a capture-camouflage. Indian historians have developed such a blind, dumb, helpless attitude that they dare not think to talk about that Muslim sepulchral complex being misused, captured Hindu temple premises.

Professional Historians Behave Like Contract Labour

For the last 30 years my discoveries have brought to the fore literally hundreds of new issues such as historic edifices and townships though ascribed to Muslim authorship being all captured Hindu property.

Yet not even a single body of historians, architects, archaeologists, curators, art-critics, editors or journalists has ever

taken up those issues for a decisive discussion at any of their guild meetings though they never fail to demand wage hikes or more perks at those meetings, imitating factory labour. This illustrates the malaise and malafides of the present academic world.

Shame Paraded as Pride

Instances are not lacking of all-round ignorance of history, mistaking a matter of shame to be a badge of honour. The Muslims of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh often boast of having ruled India for over 500 years. That claim is often inadvertently conceded by the non-Muslims without realizing who ruled whom. The near 15 crore Muslims of these three countries are the abject descendants of hapless Hindu victims of alien aggression who were pulled out of their homes screaming and forced to turn Muslim through the most excruciating torture, while those who ruled India were aliens from Afghanistan to Iran, Arabia and Turkey.

Had the Muslim claim been valid Indian Christians could also claim to have ruled India for 200 years because the British, French and Portuguese who ruled India were Christians.

The lesson to be learned from this is that both the convert Christians and Muslims must regard their conversion as a stigma to be cast off instead of parading it as a regal insignia. Muslim converts of the Indian subcontinent are mistaken in regarding the Arab shoe which kicked their shins to be a royal insignia tucked on their head.

The Self Evident Untruth

Thomas Jefferson entrusted with drafting the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 A.D. inscribed in it a 'self evident truth' that 'all men are created equal.

If one comes to think of it that claim is, in fact, a self-evident untruth because on looking around one finds that no two persons are equal in any respect. Thomas Jefferson himself when challenged in his cooler moments later confessed that men are all created unequal.

In fact Communist dogma too has the same basic faulty postulate. Their slogan 'workers of the world unite', for instance is the most misleading. In this world everybody from the diminutive ant to the hefty elephant and the mere labourer to a foreman, factory-manager and entrepreneur is a worker. When everybody is a worker against whom should they all unite? If the slogan is changed to all 'workers unite against shirkers' it will be both meaningful and useful. But as matters stand at least in India trade unions revel in total stoppage of work if the management punishes shirking workers.

It may thus be seen that the entire gamut of political ideologies from the Capitalist to the Communist chooses and uses high-sounding, sanctimonious, mouthful slogans without anybody questioning their logic.

It is left to the true historian to test the validity of those maxims. Yet names such as that of Thomas Jefferson cast a magic spell on an average historian. The Declaration of American Independence overawes him. Consequently he stifles the carping critic in his own conscience with the admoition that such high quarters cannot do any wrong. That thought makes most persons abdicate and surrender their rational faculties.

Individuals who have the strength of character to critically examine the validity of every issue and every statement no matter from which quarter it emanates, can alone qualify as historians. And such persons are one in a million.

As between the Capitalist and Communist slogans cited above Vedic culture alone has the sagacity, poise, honesty and courage to recognize that all individuals are created unequal. Therefore Vedic dictum lays down that every person confine himself to his hereditary duties and not intrude into or hanker after anybody else's role.

Branding Divinity

Though divinity is all one yet human factions keep warring over specific brand names and shapes of divinity.

Among them the champions of Allah and Jesus have perpetrated the greatest massacres and patronized slavery.

Contrarily Vedic culture rcognizing that there could be as many different concepts of divinity as there are individuals, accommodates them all.

Yet, even there certain groups tend to be adamant about their own pet brand of divinity instead of imbibing the spirit of Vedic tolerance, respect and accommodation. Of course they don't resort to terror and torture as Muslims do. They keep their reservations to themselvves.

ISKCON and Brahma Kumaris are two such groups. Both are devout followers of Vedic culture. Both have a worldwide following and network of theological centres. They could unite into a strong force to revive Vedic culture throughout the world.

When I discussed that suggestion with some ISKCON representatives they ruled out any cooperation on the ground of fundamental doctrinal differences.

As an instance, they cited a Brahma Kumari tenet that the Bhagawad Geeta was delivered by Lord Shiva.

"How can such an absurd claim be accepted ?" They angrily ask, "when the name of Lord Krishna is writ large across the Bhagawad Geeta ?"

I may cite yet another instance where Vedic groups differ. It is widely held by a very wide section of Vedists that an individual soul could gradually elevate itself through meritorious action to ultimately merge with divinity. However, staunch ISKCONites assert that this could never be possible because an individual soul always remains a devout servant of divinity.

[illegible]ic culture allows precisely such doctrinal differences to exist [illegible]-side with the dictum (एकं तत् सत् विप्रा: बहुधा वदंति) that the [illegible]ate reality is all one though people term it differently.

But those differences are not at all the essence of Vedic teaching.

Where Vedic culture scores over all other faiths is that it trains individuals to lead a pious, devout, clean, abstemious, altrustic, simple, unostentatious, God-fearing, unassuming life of dedicated social service and good-neighbourliness, all day, allowing each individual to choose his own brand of divinity and form of worship. Threfore it is not only possible but incumbent upon sects and cults of Vedic culture to retain their own brand of Vedic beliefs and yet unite to propagate and revive universal Vedic culture. For this ISKCONites Brahmakumaries, Aryasamajists, Vishwa Hindu Parishad members etc. could hold occasional conferences and draw a joint plan of action.

As for a new entrant he may choose from a wide assortment of lustrous Vedic theological beliefs in the manner in which a dress-maker or a jeweller lays out all his wares before a new 'entrant' (customer) and allows the latter to buy what the 'entrant' wants.

As for the Brahma Kumari organization's specific assertion that Shiva delivered the Bhagawad Geeta (if they do indeed make the claim) there could be two or more grounds for their claim. One could be that according to them Shiva is but another name of Lord Krishna because Shiva i.e. 'holy' is one of the attributes of a single, indivisible divinity.

The other explanation could be the statement of Lord Krishna himself (in the Bhagawad Geeta) that the knowledge he had imparted to Arjun had been delivered umpteen times earlier by other manifestations of divinity. Therefore, Shiva as a manifestation of divinity could also have had an occasion to deliver the Bhagawad Geeta discourse earlier.

In any case there is no point in raising such doctrinal hair-splitting as dividing walls in Vedic culture. Such matters should be left to the individual to ponder over and decide for himself if he cares.

Both Brahma Kumaris and ISKCON must realize that Shiva, Vishnu or Krishna represent a common divinity. That is why the Shiva of Varanasi is known as Vishwanath (i.e. Lord of the Universe) while Krishna of Jagannath Puri is also known as Jagannath (also

meaning, 'Lord of the Universe'). So where is the difference? While welcoming such doctrinal differences Vedic culture insists on a pious daily Vedic routine. It is that pious routine which is the common denominator for ISKCON, Brahma Kumaris and other sections of Vedic culture

Subjugation of Europe and West Asia

Though the rampage, ravage and dominance in India of barbarous Muslim invaders from the West for over 500 long years was certainly a rueful episode by itself yet if viewed in other historical perspectives it throws some new glints demanding attention and close study.

Spain too was overcome by Muslim invaders for 700 years but the Spanish people displayed great courage, patriotism and sagacity in exterminating the Muslims. Compared to them Hindu leaders proved very stupid in not grabbing even the non-violent opportunity offered by Mohamadali Jinnah's insistence on partitioning India for a Muslim homeland, to get rid of every single Muslim.....man, woman and child.

Christian and Muslim Decimation

But take another instance. See how the whole of Europe was swept clean of its earlier culture by Christianity, and how a large chunk of the globe from Afghanistan to Algeria was gobbled up by Islam like a cannibal. The decimation of the erstwhile culture in those lands is so thorough that there is not even one soul left to lament or complain of loss of their ancient culture. All Christians of Europe and all Muslims of West Asia and Africa talk and behave as though they were Christians and Muslims respectively from the beginning of time. Thereby they have lost even their soul and identity and brains and memory. In contrast Hinduism maintains a strong identity despite an unprecedented thousand-year-long war of attrition with Islam, which is certainly very creditable. Hindu success should appear all the more remarkable because Hinduism has been perpetually handicapped by a soft, weak leadership which has been invariably indulgent to the Muslim enemy. The result was that such leadership has been as much a liability to Hindudom as overt traitors.

In that context Europeans and West Asians ought to curse themselves that they have been such total victims of aggression that there isn't left among them even one soul who would complain of or inform them about their total cultural massacre by Christianity and Islam respectively.

Management Studies

A number of universities and academies around the world these days, conduct management courses. What generally they achieve (if and when they achieve it) is turning out graduates who rise to big positions of power and affluence in commerce, industry and business houses. The yardstick of success is generally that they can strut about late in the morning with one hand thrust in a dressing gown pocket and another holding a smoking pipe at the mouth, or lounge about at cocktail parties indulging in humdrum shoptalk, rubbing shoulders with 'celebrities' mighty pleased inwardly with their 'paying' careers.

It has been pointed out earlier how historians belong to different categories such as mere teachers or researchers of a local historic site or those who concern themselves with wider areas of research such as the history of a town, district, province, country or the whole of humanity.

Likewise managers too are of similar corresponding categories. Some could be merely egocentric, bent on enhancing their own personal interest by hook or crook; others would like to make a success of the concern or concerns they head; some others would like to concentrate on improving the lot of a district, province, nation or of all humanity.

Manu the Super-Manager

The Great Manu, the law-giver was a manager of that supreme variety who planned the 'management' of all humanity by prescribing a code of duty for each person. If everybody does his duty then the rights of others are automatically realized. But where each one insists only on his rights that only results in fights, strifes and strikes while duties get neglected; consequently rights too remain

unrealized. Such is the growing tragedy of the modern commercial world getting progressively estranged from Vedic principles.

According to Vedic public management expounded in Manusmriti, for instance, human life should be a contented, peaceful, purposeful, pious, endeavour where everybody should fulfil his or her own duties cheerfully and voluntarily. The discipline and regulated routine of Vedic life ensures the working of society like a smooth, well-oiled machine where every component performs its functions automatically as part of a common whole. Unlike that of modern society 'get rich quick' is not the Vedic motto. It is just the opposite, namely renunciation and service. That is the Vedic ideal placed before everybody. Thus while cheerfully performing one's own duty to the best of one's, ability under the Vedic dispensation no individual demanded as a matter of right a commensurate commercial return. The return accrued automatically from others performing their own prescribed duties. Since the profit and affluence motive was ruled out there was no question of any artisan or Kshatriya or Brahmin wanting to leave his guild to join another. The life in every guild provided for an enjoyable routine full of mirth, cheer and bonhomie. There wasn't a dull moment.

That ideal may seem to be a far-cry from the modern motivation of a scramble for power, position and riches. Yet the modern system results in progressive boredom, murder, massacre, disruption and chaos. For better management of human affairs there is no substitute for the Vedic system, where, for instance, the mother cheerfully toils all day all her life without ever making any demands on anybody and without ever threatening to go on a strike or demanding a wage-hike. Even menial servants become lifelong devoted members of a Vedic household because acquisition of wealth is not at all the motto in the Vedic way of life.

The regulation of ancient Vedic life in India was so perfect that Manu held it out as an ideal for the world to emulate.

Since, that ideal is there for us all to see and study and we all know that it was once universally followed one need not at

all despair of it as an impossible, theoretical utopia.

The London Experiment

A few decades ago a group of Englishmen in London set up a School of Economics in South Kensington at 91, Queens Gate.

Being a conscientious group they were not content with merely teaching modern economic theory but wanted to probe basic human motivations in earning and spending money. That led them to a study of Greek philosophy. But they found that to be only a halfway house; so they proceeded to study Vedic philosophy. There they found the ultimate answers. Eversince they felt the need to re-educate humanity from the primary stage so as to mould its motivations from the beginning. Consequently they set up two schools, one for girls and the other for boys separately as per Vedic practice (defying the current co-educational practice in modern Britain) in the conviction that the life-pattern, motivations and emotions of men and women are totally different. In their schools Sanskrit is compulsory for all and they teach only Vedic dances as distinct from the mundane, amorous or erotic variety.

What seemed at first to be a queer, quixotic drift from contemporary British practice, has now come to be recognised as a valuable pointer to a way back to the Vedic pattern of life. That group has since set up another pair of boys and girls schools because of growing demand. And it shouldn't be a matter of surprise if it should lead to a chain of such schools in Britain.

The above is a valuable illustration of how all is not lost. We needn't dispair that we have strayed too far away from Manu to be able to steer back. The four schools in Britain have shown the way and indicated that Manu's system is the best. Schools of management all over the world should place before their students the goal of not mere commercial and business management but of ultimate overall human management a la Manu and the Vedic way of life.

For that it would be advisable for them not only to make the

study of Manusmriti and Sanskrit compulsory but even to make Sanskrit the medium of instruction.

Modern Management Terminology all Sanskrit

That suggestion will be found to be compulsive if it is realized that the management terminology in use even today is all of Sanskrit origin. That will become more intelligible and meaningful if Sanskrit is made the medium of instruction or at least a curricular subject.

Management (मन-ज-मंत) is a Sanskrit (Manaje-ment) compound implying a person whose 'total thinking is devoted to' (the running of the concern entrusted to him). The term 'manager' is also of the same genre. The word 'inspire' is Sanskrit (अंतस्फुरण) 'intesphuran' meaning the urge which springs from within. This enables us to unravel the word 'institution' as (अंतस्ध्यान) 'intisdhyan i. e. an organization inside which tuition is imparted. Enterprise is the Sanskrit term (अंतप्रेर-ज) 'enterpreraj' i. e. that which is launched or prompted by an inner urge. Consequently 'entrepreneur' may be seen to be a garbled spelling of the Sanskrit term (अंतर्प्रेरितनर) 'enterpreritnar' i. e. a person who has an inner prompting (to launch a commercial venture).

Manusmriti a World Management Text

All this should convince scholars of the necessity to make Sanskrit and Manusmriti integral parts of management studies. In so doing some maligning and demeaning notions about Manusmriti, impregnated in some sections of the scholastic world need to be scotched. Manu's classification of women and shudras as 'paap-yoni' people has already been explained as implying that their lives being handicapped they need special indulgent, sympathetic treatment. At another place also Manu emphasizes the need for special, loving protection and cushioning for females all their lives.

Social Replanning

A study of this volume should also lead to social replanning and reconstruction to wean the world away from its current chemical and synthetic culture and lead it to natural nurture.

The current ideals of 'get rich quick' by hook or crook, lazying, loafing and lounging; pleasure-orientation including pre-marital sex and homosexualism, and the growing arrogance and aggressiveness of students and factory labour are social maladies which need to be arrested.

The status of women as queens, empresses, mothers and goddesses of the houshold needs to be restored as against the current abuse of their persons in harem slavery, 5-star-hotel luxury or prostitutional drudgery and grudgery.

The wanton waste of natural resources such as enormous quantities of water used to flush toilets; the release of that sullage and industrial effluents turning all rivers into enormous gutters; and industrial fumes polluting the air, are some of the civic ills of today which will have to be cured by Vedic-heritage-trained planners. Nightsoil absorbed dry in earth is the quickest, cleanest and cheapest mode of its disposal apparent in the expression (शौच कूप) Shauchkoop meaning 'toilet-well' alias hole. Besides, that also serves as valuable manure.

The mediaeval practice of compelling slaves to carry cans of nightsoil as headloads, unknown to Vedic culture, originated from Muslim marauders encamping in hordes on predatory missions in victim countries.

Historical Interpretation

History is not always a matter of straight record. At times it involves proper interpretation in the context of the contemporary situation. In such an interpretation though vested interests try to twist the happenings to their own preferred view, or inexperience leads to a wrong conclusion yet there is a way to reach the central truth. Two different types of instances are cited hereunder.

In my volume titled WHO SAYS AKBAR WAS GREAT I have expounded the finding that Akbar was as notorious as any other Mogul ruler in India. I read a research paper based on the same theme at an All India History Congress session.

During the discussion on that theme a Muslim professor from Aligarh raised the point that when the Mahratta ruler Shivaji had himself in his letter urged Aurangzeb to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Hindus as had been done by Akbar an earlier Mogul ruler how could Akbar be the villain that my volume made him out to be? This the Muslim professor thought was a reliable, conclusive certificate of Akbar's innate goodness, especially because it was from the opposite camp.

In such cases the circumstances in which that statement was made have to be taken into consideration. Shivaji's endeavour was to somehow coax and cajole Aurangzeb into abandoning his tyrannical ways. Statements aimed at attaining such passing, objectives such as impromptu persuasion, do not necessarily contain abiding truths. For instance, when a distraught mother threatens a whining child that if he continues to fret and fume she would hand him over to the policeman waiting outside, or to a passing hawker, her assertions ought to be recognized to be laudable bluffs adopted for temporary convenience.

Sanskrit Criminology

Another instance is of a large volume of forensic literature available in chaste Sanskrit verse. Indological scholars of the European Christian bent of mind tend to interpret it as a 'Science' of burglary and other crime. There it needs to be remembered that Vedic culture which insists on the holiest of attitudes and behaviour in thought, word and deed, of every human being, would never include 'crime' among its 64 arts.

The solution is that since the world spoke nothing but Sanskrit for centuries even after the Mahabharat war burglars, murderers and cheats too spoke nothing but Sanskrit. The Vedic police which investigated those crimes and proceeded against criminals conducted all its proceedings in Sanskrit. Vedic-system lawyers, the judiciary, writers, novelists etc. all made use of those forensic details in their own proceedings and writings. All that has trickled down to our own era in various titbit compilations alias scrapbooks of crime.

It would be improper to look upon all that as but an additional (forensic) volume of holy Vedic scriptures. This should illustrate the pitfalls in the art of historical interpretation.

Arjun's Post-War Helplessness

The Mahabharat describes how after the end of the war and the retirement of Krishna to the forest Arjun unsuccessfully tried to save citizens of Dwarka from ravage and plunder at the hands of rampaging bands of desperados.

That Arjun the warrior who only a short while ago played a dominant role in annihilating the mighty Kauravas should become so ineffective as to be unable to save the citizenry from freebooters seems baffling and inexplicable to most.

But in fact this little detail is one more proof of the authenticity of the Mahabharat as a historical record. Consider the case of a retired field-marshal having a string of battlefield victories to his credit. Some years later if mass-rioting breaks out in his home town and the Marshal is called upon, on the basis of his past field-record to subdue the rebels he would be totally ineffective. His record of war-victories would be of no avail because now he has no trained, loyal, motivated troops under him. The entire war-time armamental build-up is also lacking. Consequently even if he has stamina, dedication and courage left in him how many adversaries could he tackle individually? The result would be that with the entire war-machine behind him missing the most redoubtable warrior would be a total failure.

Unreliable Christian And Muslim Histories

Christian, Muslim and Communist factions and their underlings are chauvinistically prone to regard their own versions of world history as accurate. But such people may consider an analogy. A person hit hard on the head would forget all his antecedents and knowledge and blabber inconsistently and incoherently. Applying the same law to world history one may recall that a Christian Europe is the victim of Roman armies; a Muslim West Asia is the cripple

of Arab invasions while communism is a product of proletarian tyranny. Naturally, therefore, all the history that those three classes stammer out is all disjointed, incoherent and chauvinistic window-dressing.

The Vedic Mould of European Culture

The current Christian face of Europe is only a mask which is a misfit on Europe's primordial Vedic culture. The instances cited hereunder should be regarded merely as pointers to a new direction of research and not as exhaustive.

Ramrod and 'ramming' commemorate the prowess of Rama in breaking open the gates of Lanka. Rampart also has a similar origin.

The word 'Triumph' is a malpronunciation of 'Tryambak' the name of Lord Shiva whose images placed in chariots in ancient Europe used to be followed by marching troops in victory parades lustily shouting Tryambak... Tryambak. In course of time that came to be pronounced as Triumph.

The word Terminus is also a corruption of Tryambakesh (the name of Lord Shiva) because as per ancient Vedic custom Shiva temples used to be erected at the boundaries of cities, districts, regions and realms. Therefore Tryambakesh (malpronounced as Terminus) signified the end, boundary or limit.

Greek legends of giants known as Cyclops having a big eye in the middle of the forehead originate from Lord Shiva's third eye misused by Christian zealots to subtly denigrate Vedic culture.

How other Vedic deities are also commemorated in European parlance has been described earlier in different contexts.

In England a township bears a peculiar hybrid name as Prince's Risborough. In that if the first word Prince is substituted by its Sanskrit equivalent 'Raj' the whole name (राजर्षिपुर) Rajarshipura (i. e. a township of the regal saint) reveals itself in its original Vedic glory. ♦♦

The above doorway is kept locked by the Archaeological Survey of India as it leads to a stately staircase down a massive, octagonal, seven-storied ... in the Taj Mahal premises in Agra. This is one of the many det... s

proving that the Taj Mahal is Tejo Mahalaya, a Shiva temple and not a Muslim mausoleum. A dead Mumtaz wouldn't need so much water when even a living Muslim makes do with scanty water.

The above well is enclosed in a tall red-stone tower so common in royal edifices. The cooth of the water provided natural air-conditioning to treasury staff. Treasure-chests used to be lodged in the lower-most storey so that in case of siege or surrender the chests could be jettisoned in the well for safe, secret custody.

The apartments in the seven-storied well-house are equipped with primitive dry-latrines too. Had Shahjahan built that edifice over a dead Mumtaz he wouldn't have provided such toilets in several parts of that great building complex. All such details are kept hidden from hoodwinked visitors.

This is the dome of the famous Taj Mahal in Agra (India). The lotus petals in inlay-work girdling its base, the inverted lotus on top of the dome and the trident pinnacle are all Hindu, Vedic features indicating that the 5th-generation Mogul emperor, Shahjahan only requisitioned the Tejo Mahalaya Shiva temple, grafted Koran on its exterior and planted a cenotaph inside in the name of Mumtaz, as a substitute for the holy Shivling. All such temple-features are totally missed by the thousands of guilible visitors who daily throng the Taj Mahal to view it misleadingly as a Muslim mausoleum.

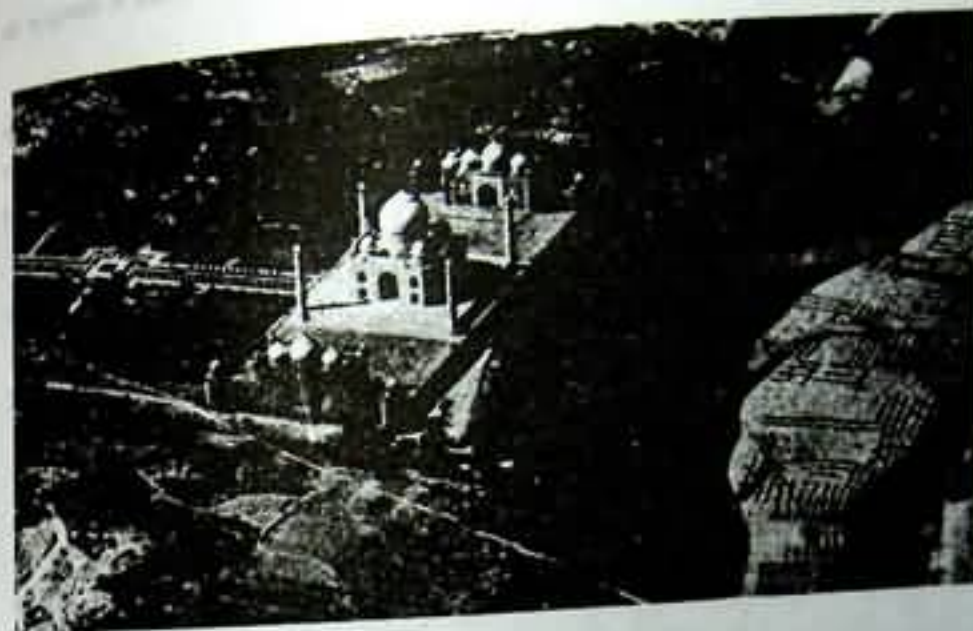
The dome is not a Muslim pattern because the Kaba, (in Mecca), the central shrine of Islam, itself doesn't have a dome. Besides, no nexus has ever been established between Islam and the dome or between the

birth of Mohamed and of the dome.

The dome is a pre-Mohamed Vedic pattern because it signifies the canopy over the head of royalty and divinity.

Such golden pinnacles with a rising row of pitchers are also a Vedic speciality. Such pinnacles on so-called mosques and mausoleums throughout the world prove that they are captured Vedic buildings.

Scholars and lay-men alike must, hereafter be a little more vigilant to make their own observation instead of putting blind faith in what mercenary guides tell them or in what misleading government brochures put across to them.

Those desiring to make a special study of the Taj Mahal may read a 360-page, profusely illustrated de-luxe edition of P. N. Oak's research book titled - THE TAJ MAHAL IS A TEMPLE PALACE, price Rs. 250/-.

An aerial view of the Taj Mahal alias Tejomahalaya temple-palace complex in Agra (India).

The two flanking buildings are identical in size and shape. Yet the one in the foreground (being to the west) is being used as a mosque while the one in the background is inexcusably explained away as a mere symmetrical adjunct. An historian must develops the skill to detect such bluffs. If two buildings are identical their use also must be identical. One of them cannot be a mosque if the other is a non-mosque.

Consequently both the flanking edifices were reception-halls of the temple-palace. Only after capture and misappropriation by Shahjahan, was the building at the misrepresented as a mosque.

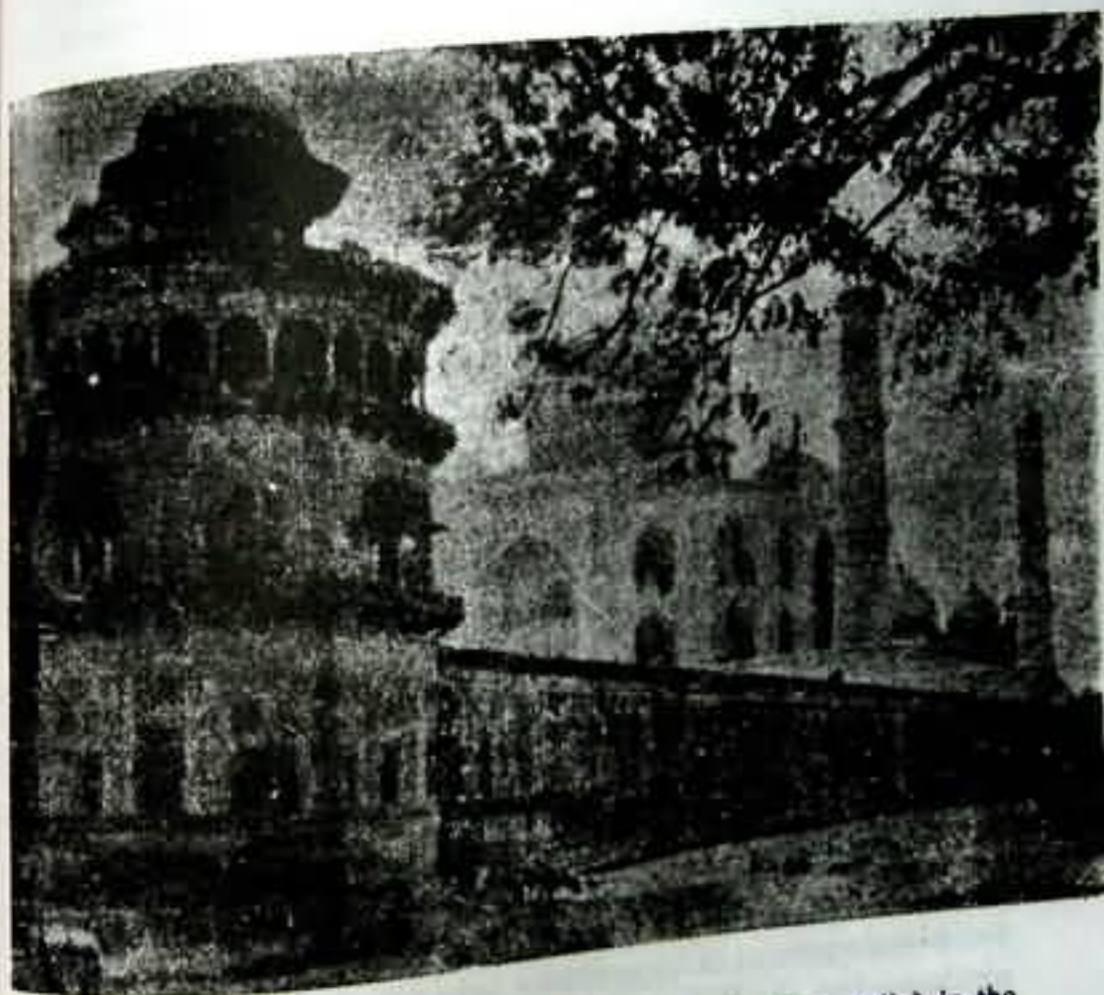
That so-called mosque is also provided with toilets by its Hindu builders disproving its role as a mosque and proving that it was indeed a reception hall.

A tiny tower may be noticed at either side of that so-called mosque. The tower on the right encloses a seven-storeyed well (described earlier) with a large staircase reaching rightdown to the water level. Had the Taj Mahal originated as a Muslim mausoleum why should it have had a river

at its rear and a seven-storied well at the front for a dead Mumtaz when even a living Muslim has no use for so much water.

Both those buildings are seven-storeyed. Can or should a mosque be seven-storeyed ?

There are two cenotaphs in the nether storey and two on the marble floor in the name of Mumtaz and Shahjahan. Why four cenotaphs for just two corpses? It could be that all the four are fake and Mumtaz still lies buried in far-away Burhanpur.

The public should insist that the Archaeological Survey of India examin all the four cenotaphs to verify their authenficity.

As one stands facing the marble Taj Mahal (in Agra, India) in the red-stone courtyard under the marble plinth, to one's left one sees a tall red-stone, octagonal tower as is depicted at the left. It encloses a huge seven-storeyed treasury well-house. From the gallery on top one may peep down the cavernous, cylindrical well to see the dark waters, deep down glinting in occasional Sun's rays. Visitors misled and misinformed about the real history of the Taj Mahal miss such details when they mistake it to be a Muslim mausoleum. The stairs leading down the well are kept locked.

PAUCITY OF HINDU RECORDS?

Short-sighted historians have often complained of the paucity of Hindu historical records and concluded that while Hindus were great writers on diverse subjects from medicine to metaphysics and education to erotics they were singularly disinclined to write histories and maintain historical records.

This complaint itself reveals a basic fault in the logic of modern historians. They ought to understand that if Hindus were such prolific writers on a comprehensive range of subjects they couldn't have possibly left out history. If then there is a paucity of Hindu historical records there must be some other reason for it.

Col. James Tod has rightly argued that "If we consider the political changes and convulsions which have happened in Hindusthan since Mohamed's invasions, and the intolerant bigotry of many of his successors, we shall be able to account for the paucity of its national works on history, without being driven to the improbable conclusion that the Hindus were ignorant of an art which has been cultivated in other countries from almost the early ages. Is it to be imagined that a nation so highly civilized as the Hindus, amongst whom the exact sciences flourished in perfection, by whom the fine arts, architecture, sculpture, poetry, music were not only cultivated but taught and defined by the nicest and most elaborate rules, were totally unacquainted with the simple art of recording the characters of their princes and the acts of their reigns? Where such traces of mind exist we can hardly believe that there was

a want of competent recorders of events, which synchronical authorities tell us were worthy of commemoration. The cities of Hastinapur and Indraprastha, of Anhilwara and Somnath, the triumphal columns of Delhi and Chittore, the shrines of Aboo and Girnar, the cave temples of Elephanta and Ellora, are so many attestations of the same fact.. Nor can we imagine that the age in which these works were created was without an historian."[1]

Historians should learn from the above observation, to sharpen their faculty of deductive logic.

From 712 to 1947 A. D. India was subjected to constant destructive raids, battles, wars, pillage, arson and alien subjugation. During those 1235 years all of India's treasures in forts, palaces, temples and mansions were plundered, inscriptions pulverized and records burned. In addition, India was burdened with scurrilous writings by Muslim and Christian invaders.

Even after such protracted and extensive vandalism if Hinduism is still asked to produce its records is it not adding insult to injury!

If an estate or a manor-house has been ransacked and burned and remains under the invader's occupation for over a thousand years will it be prudent or pertinent to ask the owner to produce his tiitle-deeds and the records of his family?

And yet in spite of such havoc Hinduism still retains mountainous records and other evidence.

Registering Births and Deaths.

Vincent Smith observes "Nothing of Chandragupta is more astonishing to the observer, than the registration of births and deaths. And it is impossible to imagine an old-fashioned Raja feeling anxious that birth and death among both high and low might not be concealed. Even the Anglo-Indian administration with its complex organization and European notions of the value of statistical

(1) P. 6, Vol. 1, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, by Col. James Tod.

information did not attempt the collection of vital statistics until very recent times, and always had experienced great difficulty in securing reasonable accuracy in the figures ''.[2]

This observation indicates how ancient Hindu administrations were very particular and very thorough about maintaining meticulous and detailed record about every individual born. All such records were maintained in temples which are currently being misused as mosques and mausoleums.

The Peshwa Archives

The archives of the Peshwas, the last administrators of the Maratha power, prior to the consolidation of British rule, are preserved in Pune. They are known as the Peshwa Daftar. That collection is said to contain 30 million documents. The collection is so staggering in its immensity that nobody dares suggest any plan even to open those records, for study, classification and publication. Who has the money, time, expert man-power, other resources, and the will and the zest for such a task?

Regional Archives

India has several other archives in state capitals and in New Delhi and in places like Bikaner, Darbhanga and Tanjore.

Rulers' Private Archives

When India attained freedom on August 15, 1947 it had about 568 native rulers of principalities, big and small. Each one of them had his private, collection of top secret documents which were kept away from the general State archives.

Archives with Muslim Rulers

During the thousand-year-long Muslim invasions a number of Hindu princes were forcibly converted to Islam such as the Nawabs of Rampur, Chhatarpur, Bhopal, Loharu and Banda. Soon after their conversion they found retention of their Hindu records either

(2) P. 126, *Early History of India*, by Vincent Smith, 1908.

embarrassing or dangerous. Consequently, those records were either destroyed or suitably changed to convey a different meaning, and new concocted accounts were fabricated to simulate an honoured connection for the convert Hindu prince in the Muslim hierarchy.

Archives Lost in Destitution

During the thousand-year war of attrition that Hindu princes, courtiers, noblemen and land-holders had to wage against the Muslim-enemy many were slain or reduced to destitution. Having had to flee their realms their records which fell in the hands of the enemy were all destroyed.

Private Archives

Throughout India hundreds of important seats of learning like Varanasi, Ujjain, Prayag, Nalanda, Kanchipuram, Madura and Bijapur, and the institution of priestly families at centres of pilgrimage maintained a large library of books and documents. But these were either looted or burned during frequent Muslim raids, or were destroyed by fire, water, termites or neglect when their homes were wrecked by Muslim invaders, or were lost as and when the Hindu families owning them were reduced to destitution. Even now priestly families of those places still maintain in their vaults ancient writings and family genealogies.

Archives in Neighbouring Countries

Hindu records and literature would be still available in plenty in Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Malaysia, Siam, Vatican and Tibetan monasteries but who is there to collect and catalogue it? Similar records in European and Muslim countries must be deemed to have been lost due to the destructive onslaughts of Christianity and Islam. The Papacy in Rome and the Archbishopry in Canterbury (U. K.) had immense Hindu, Sanskrit records which have all been hidden away or destroyed.

Ancient Chronicles

Despite such colossal destruction India does possess chronicles

like the Rajatarangini of Kalhan, Harsha Charita by Bana Bhatta, Prithviraj Raso by Chand Bardai, Arthashastra by Kautilya and Smriti Granthas by Manu and others.

Pillaged Records

A very considerable portion of India's documents and ancient literature was carried away by invading powers either after forcible confiscation or purchase. The India Office Library in London is one such immense collection. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the Germans have carried away a lot of valuable Indian technical literature and historical documents, so much so that it is suspected that it was the study of that literature which helped Europe usher in an age of industrial, scientific and technological advancement from the start of the 19th century.

Ancient Literature

Besides the categories described above India still has volumes and volumes of a very high calibre of literature ranging from the Vedas to the Upanishads, the epics, and the Puranas and technical texts dealing with mechanics to metallurgy, medicine and architecture. Most of them contain valuable data. Much of this is still untapped since it remains hidden and neglected in the vaults of ancient scholar families and the vaults of palaces, forts and temples.

Considering all this astounding and colossal range of writings not only unsurpassed but even unparalleled for its calibre and range can any historian still assert that the Hindus had no flair or aptitude for writing history?

BLUNDERSOME HISTORICAL CLICHES

Modern-day historians are prone to bandy about several pet historical dogmas as self-evident truths without ever trying to analyse them. We intend to cite some of them hereunder as examples of mistaken notions which form the foundation of their faulty historical thinking, to warn readers against reposing too much faith in the expertise of so-called historians.

(1) Vedas

The tendency these days is to presume the Vedas to be rustic ballads composed by some primitive people, or religious hymns composed by some monks 3500 years ago and, therefore, to look for some historical and geographical clues within them. Since the Vedas came at the beginning of time, they may contain cosmic history and topography but not the school-type history of the earth, of our conception.

(2) Vedic times

Scholars these days, imbued with the Western way of thinking, very often use the term 'Vedic times' and imply thereby the period around 1200 B. C. as conceived by Maxmueller. That is a great blunder. Vedic times should mean the time of the creation of the first generation of human beings. Any book concerning a mechanical device is produced along with that device. Similarly, the Vedas dealing with the 'mechanics' of this cosmos and the 'mechanics' of human social life on earth, were produced along with humanity.

(3) The 10-Month Year?

It is very often said that the ancient year consisted of only 10 months. But all those mechanically repeating that statement never bother to inquire whether each month was then reckoned to be of 36½days. The error seems to have arisen from the Christian practice of terminating the year with December and the earlier practice of beginning the year in March. It should be realized that the year always was of 12 months whether from March to February or January to December.

(4) Arabs Teaching Europe

It is commonly believed that Arabs taught Hindu sciences to Europe. Underlying this cliche is a subtle misconception viz, that a Muslim Arabia transmitted Hindu knowledge to Europe. That is a gross error. Arabs far from being able to teach anything to the world were themselves plunged in an age of abyssmal ignorance, illiteracy and crime with the adoption of Islam. On turning Muslim, Arabia was not ready to learn anything from anybody. Its obstinate maxim was that everything worth learning was in the Koran. And if anything was not in the Koran it was not worth learning. Therefore, what historians must understand is that during the time that Arabia was a part of the worldwide Vedic culture Europeans used to learn Hindu sciences in Vedic academies in Hindu Arabia because the Christian onslaught had destroyed Vedic academies in Europe. This leads us to an important corollary namely that the European public resenting the destruction of Vedic academies in Europe, had no other alternative but to flock to nearby countries such as Arabia, Iran and Turkey, where Hindu academies flourished until a rampant Islam blew out the torch of learning from West Asia too, following the example of Christian vandalism in Europe. Therefore, Arabia teaching Europe must be understood to mean a Hindu Arabia teaching a Christian Europe in the interregnum between Constantine of Rome (312 A. D.) and Mohamed of Arabia. (622 A. D.)

(5) Traders Spreading Knowledge

The erroneous belief that a Muslim Arabia disseminated Hindu

knowledge to Europe, involves yet another misconception namely that it was the enterprising Arab traders who along with other merchandise also purveyed Hindu learning through ports in which they laid anchor.

Merely because a trader goes from port to port is it wise to conclude that he also purveys education? What are a trader's educational qualifications? Where does he have the time or inclination to learn and teach? Is education in our times imparted by traders or teachers? We know from experience that even to teach primary-level students our endeavour is to appoint doctoral level teachers. Such is the qualification gap between the teacher and the taught. Under such circumstances is it reasonable to assume that a chance, illiterate or semi-literate Arab trader entering an alien port to sell his merchandise in haste will waste his time first in assimilating profound knowledge himself and later in conducting some tuition classes? Besides want of academic qualifications and enough time on hand will a trader's smattering acquaintance with an alien language serve as a good and adequate medium and quantum of education? The implied assumption that Arab traders were expert academicians who obliged the countries they visited by coaching the 'backward' people there in up-to-date knowledge, is a very bizarre concept. How is the presumption justified that the Arab's level of erudition was much more than that of people in the countries with whom Arabs traded? Can they produce their original text books in all branches of learning?

Moreover, what authority and facilities will an Arab trader have to impart academic tuition to the people of the alien country he visited for trade?

Was the number of Arab traders so enormous all the time as to enable them to educate all Europeans everyday of every century?

Such logical questioning will expose the fallacy of numerous modern concepts concerning history. Incidentally this should serve to impress on historians the need for subjecting every concept to such close questioning. Unfortunately this method of logical

cross-questioning at every step is being so completely ignored at present as to be almost totally unknown in the field of history. Instead historians seem to be wedded to the bookworm method of quoting some Muslim or Christian traveller's gossipy noting as authentic authority.

(6) The Hindu Zero

The belief that a Hindu came along and added a zero to the numerals from 1 to 9 which the rest of the world already knew is thoughtlessly repeated rather too often and is unquestioningly accepted. But on a closer look that statement will turn out to be absurd.

That belief is obviously based on the Roman practice of using the alphabets to represent certain numerical values.

That was because the rest of the world was gradually plunged into a state of ignorance after the Mahabharat war, while Vedic pundits in India continued to retain the traditional writing and counting of figures running into billions and trillions, say, upto 19 zeros on I as a routine affair. Even the Ramayan, which according to Indian tradition, is of a million-year antiquity, mentions such astronomical numbers in the context of scouting parties sent out to locate Lanka. The exact mathematical count of Vedic words and letters running into hundreds of thousand is also being repeated from times immemorial. Under such circumstances the belief that zero was known to the world only a few thousnad years ago is untenable. In the pre-Mahabharat war period people in the rest of the world too were well-versed in that high count. But later, since the worldwide Vedic administration and educational system broke down, countries other than India sunk gradually into a state of backwardness and ignorance. That is why subsequently India have appeared to lend the 'zero' to the rest of the world. Hindus have used the zero from the very first generation since an exact count of letters in the Vedas had to be strictly maintained.

(7) Aryan Migration

Almost the entire scholastic world today believes that there was once a race called Aryans; that those people looked like Europeans and that they migrated from somewhere in two main branches to India and Europe. This whole Aryan theory is absolutely misconceived and has no foundation whatsoever. Aryanism is a culture, a thought process, which all persons are expected to abide by. Since there was no race called Aryans there was no migration. Arya only signified a civilized, enlightened way of life fulfilling the divine purpose of human existence. The Rigvedic motto 'Make the whole world Aryan' was a directive to aim at developing super-men through a strict Vedic routine of life.

(8) Comparative Philology And Mythology

This is yet another blundering doctrine which modern-day scholars continue to hug as a sacrosanct concept. When William Jones discovered that there was a thread of similarity running through all languages that was the end of it. How does it become a science of comparative philology? In fact Jones erred in making an unnecessary mystery out of it and in not concluding that their similarity arose from their being dialects of Sanskrit. Similarly it ought to be realized that world mythology, theology, religious terminology and practices are closely inter-related because they are all chips of the primordial worldwide Vedic civilization.

(9) Saracenic Architecture

There is no such thing as Saracenic architecture because Islam never always made do with other people's captured edifices. Islam never had any building-measures. All that Islam did was to raise cenotaphs inside captured buildings and plaster them with Koranic grafts on the exterior. Even those cenotaphs are pedestals of Vedic idols from ravaged temples. Such tampering with captured buildings has been mistaken to be original construction.

Role of Women

The role assigned to a woman by the modern Western, Christian

dispensation, namely of regarding her as a competitive substitute as well as a sex-kitten for the male, is most unscientific because it is unnatural.

The surroundings which are conducive to the female mind and physique are quite differeent from those in which men operate. Therefore it is as improper to train women for modelling, night clubs, five-star attendace, secretarial jobs etc. as it is to recruit them to the armed forces.

A woman is equipped by nature to be a daughter, sister, wife, mother, grand mother, queen and goddesss of the home and not a whamp to tramp the streets. This is what is really meant by Manu the great law-giver's injunction "Don't make the woman fend for herself in the wide, outer male-dominated world." She should preside over the family home.

The 'Mogul Miniature' Misnomer

The term 'Mogul miniature' or 'Mogul painting' used these days by journalists, art-critics, historians and museologists is a misnomer. All those paintings are in the ageold Indian classic style seen depicted on parchment or on walls of dwellings from rural tenements to palaces. Many a time they are known by regional names such as Basholi, Kangra or Rajput paintings. To dub a painting as Mogul only because it was done while some Mugal sovereign ruled in India or because it earned some remuneration from a Mogul potentate, is as fallacious as dubbing another similar painting as 'British' because it was executed under British rule in India and received some reward or award from a British governor or viceroy. Stripping Hindudom thus of total credit for anything from art to architecture has been a deep-seated British conspiracy relentlessly and systematically executed from Macaulay to Mortimer Wheeler.

These are only a few instances. There might be many more. The reader should realize from this the danger inherent in placing too much credence in popular concepts. None should ever be accepted unless it withstands the test of thorough logical cross-examination.

Cocktail and Tailcoat

Earlier we have cited two terms namely cocktail and tailcoat which the Europeans would not be able to justify. European cocktail parties have neither cock nor tail. What then explains that strange name? At such junctures Sanskrit is helpful because ancient Europe spoke Sanskrit. Kak-Taliya (काकतालीय) is a Sanskrit expression signifying an accidental combination. The random mixture of several liquors therefore bears that Sanskrit name.

The tailcoat has become the hallmark of the European elite and diplomats because in the ancient European Ramleela (i. e Ramayanic stage-play). Hanuman and other envoys of Lord Rama, appeared in tailcoats. Since Rama has been regarded as an ideal monarch all over the ancient world the dress worn by His envoys on the stage was automatically adopted by the European diplomatic corps. That illustrates the tremendous influence that the Ramayan wielded all over the world and the dire academic necessity of realizing the Vedic origin of all human culture.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF HISTORY

Reading history for entertainment or merely for knowledge is a very primitive use of history. The ultimate aim should be to utilize that knowledge to plan for the nation's future and heal the many wounds left by history.

A person involved in a traffic mishap is not at ease unless he regains, as far as possible, his original health and personality. Likewise a nation must never be content unless its wounded personality is mended.

A historian, must therefore, not be a mere academician but must be a super-statesman bent on repairing the nation's historical scars and wounds and once again restoring the nation's original personality and activity.

Indian Historian has Long Way To Go

From this point of view an Indian historian has a long way to go. Currently the role of an average Indian historian is no better than that of a hackney horse on hire for the party in power. Instead an historian must raise himself to the status of a stern, patriotic counsellor suggesting measures to make the nation once more strong and glorious.

As such an historian must first realize that India's personality is the Vedic personality. Therefore, the aim should be to restore Vedic culture and Sanskrit language. Incidentally these should form

the common aim of all historians everywhere because, as expounded in this volume, Sanskrit language and Vedic culture have been a common twin world heritage.

National Reconstruction

Some practical steps need to be taken in this direction. One, is to welcome back to Hinduism all those who have left it to join other religions.

The other step would be to restore the original Sanskrit names of cities which have been given outlandish names (such as Ghaziabad and Moradabad) by invaders. Leaving them in their present state is like feeling proud of a fractured foot instead of having it repaired. Such reconstruction has been made in several instances unknowingly. For instance, Delhi, Agra, Varanasi, Nasik and Miraj though named Shahjahanabad, Akbarabad, Mahamudabad, Gulshanabad and Murtazabad respectively by Muslim invaders continue to be known by their ancient names. But there are innumerable others such as Ahmedabad and Allahabad which have yet to be reverted to their ancient Hindu names.

For those who would like to know to what point to revert in reconstruction the answer is, to the Vedic.

Yet another step would be to restore the temple status of all historic mosques and mausoleums.

Another kind of reconstruction is to restore the primacy of India's sciences and arts such as architecture and Ayurved which even today retain an unrivalled status of excellence.

India's village industries and local skills must be given the monopoly to cater to civic needs such as clothing, housing and agriculture while heavy industries should be limited mostly to military needs.

Military training and Sanskrit Swadhyaya every morning must be made compulsory to all citizens to inculcate in them a sense of patriotism, discipline, honesty, obedience and dedication.

Period of Recovery

People have often wondered at Japan and Germany overcoming their World War II ravage and again becoming economically prosperous within about 20 years from the end of that War.

In comparison, people believe, India has failed to make similar progress. Why?

The answer is, firstly that India's economy and military-armament industry under the pre-war British administration was not as advanced as that of Germany and Japan.

Secondly, for India it is not a question of recovering merely from World War II impoverishment but from a 1235 year-long period of plunder, murder, massacre, conversion and destruction orgy.

Reconversion Problem

Millions of Muslims and Christians in India whose customs, manners, dress and complexions are not different from those of the vast majority of Hindus surrounding them are generally conscious that they are descendants of Hindu converts; though many of them pretending otherwise are overtly unwilling to admit it unless compelled.

To re-assimilate them into Hinduism would lead to cohesion, social amity and a strong India.

But to persuade Christians and Muslims to come back to Hinduism the Hindus would have to bring about a great transformation in themselves. They will have to bestir themselves for a big drive. As it is, despite the message of the Bhagwad Geeta Hindus are generally inactive and complacent. Also all the privileges such as reserve quotas must be abolished. It is such extra perks which encourage and perpetuate their separatism.

To realize what Hindus need to do they may recall the incident of about four decades ago. In the USA an attractive teen-ager, slim American Girl, named Pamela Hurst, daughter of a

multi-millionaire was kidnapped, by a group of vagrants.

Later the miscreants put a pistol in her hand and made her accompany them in their terror raids. In one such raid on a bank the group was photographed by an automatic TV camera installed as a detective device against such crimes.

That photo helped identify the girl. Later the gang was nabbed and produced in a court of law for prosecution. The relieved but dazed parents would appear at the court-hearing hoping to be reunited with their beloved daughter soonest. But the court witnessed a strange scene. A few months spent with the desperadoes had so upset the mental balance of the impressionable rich heiress that in court she openly ranted against her doting parents and sided with her rapists and kidnappers. This graphically depicts how years of loving care and nurture since birth gets washed out by a short duration of forced companionship with criminals. It is that law which holds back descendants of millions of Hindus kidnapped by Mohammad Ghaznavis and Ghoris and Albuquerq, Francis Xavier and others forcing them to turn Muslim or Christian over the past 1200 years.

Hindus of yore made the mistake of not taking back into their fold all those converted soon after every Muslim or Christian invader and tyrant died or was defeated and turned back. Had such clean-up operations been undertaken immediately after every Muslim and Christian shock raid the problem wouldn't have assumed the colossal proportions it has assumed today.

But even today it is not too late to act. In fact nothing ever is too late. Good actions should be begun the moment their importance and necessity is realized.

In the Pamela Hurst case it was the repeated loving persuasion by all her friends and relatives which ultimately helped her dissociate herself mentally from her kidnappers and think of her home and family.

The rule in such cases is that the human mind gets conditioned

to the environment in which it hovers day and night. Thus while Pamela was with her kidnappers, her mind identified her interests with them. Later after arrest when she was segregated from her kidnappers, and her parents and relations re-established contact and started talking to her, Pamela's mind swung back to resume her earlier family associations. In fact it is this same law which helps a daughter to forget her parental home and feel one with the husband's family.

It is this law which is holding back Christians and Muslims from voluntarily returning to Hinduism. Like Pamela they are day and night subjected to the tutoring of the group which had, generations back, kidnapped their ancesstors.

To undo all that psychological pressure and brainwashing from the Muslim and Christian mind the Hindus will have to mount a mammoth psychological campaign by passing resolutions, issuing repeated appeals, setting up reconversion centres, repeatedly inviting Muslims and Christians to come back to Hinduism, assuring them that they would be made an integral part of the guild to which their Hindu ancestors belonged, etc. etc.

Consider a boy who has run away from home. After a few months the boy gets inured to his new life. Impressions of his home life begin to fade and however atrocious or unstable the life of his new companions be he considers himself a part of it.

To dislodge him from that his parents, friends and relatives relay to him equally strong and repeated assurances of their continuing love for him. They entreat him with tears in their eyes to return home, they promise that all his demands will be met, they tell him that his absence has left a big void in their lives, mother is disconsolate, father is worried, that brothers and sisters yearn for his company and so on and on. There is no let up in their campaign until they have him back. Until then they move heaven and hell.

Hindus must learn a lesson from that. They must mount a similar ceaseless, loving campaign for the recall of every Muslim

and Christian to the Hindu fold. Let every Hindu individual and organization repeatedly, every day, every time, at every step start urging and reminding every Muslim and Christian to come back. If 700 million Hindus mount such an insistent campaign will any Muslim and Christian have the heart to stay away!

Drastic Remedies

Rebuilding India as the hub of the Vedic world calls for crash programmes, such as the dissolution of the state and central legislatures, governors and state cabinets. A unitary government of the country should instead be entrusted to a brave patriotic fighting leader and Defender of Vedic faith. He should choose his own council of eight members. Among them should be the Home Member whose writ should run throughout the country through district collectors.

Quick Justice

All legal suits should be decided within a maximum of six days of continuous hearing with the judge dealing with the concerned litigants direct and pronouncing judgment.

Students, athletes and soldiers should be made to take milk shunning tea and coffee.

Military training should be compulsory for everybody from the high school stage upto the college degree level. All ex-servicemen should be re-employed on such duties.

Swadhyaya

The traditional Vedic early morning Swadhyaya of loudly repeating to oneself in Sanskrit vows such as, "I won't steal, I won't utter a falsehood, I wouldn't ever demand or accept a bribe, I shall honour all womanhood, I shall bow to my parents, teachers and elders, I shall fight for my country etc. etc. should reverberate through every throat in every home, institution and office.

Standing Army

India should raise and maintain a standing army of at least five million soldiers.

Movies should be banned from depicting obscenity i. e. anything which is not tolerated in the open by Hindu society.

All strikes and trade-unionism should be banned. Elections if at all held for any organization should be on an individual basis. All political parties should be dissolved and de-recognized and India be governed as a single unit from Kashmir to Cape Comorin.

Vedic culture should be declared the national and international faith, and Sanskrit in Devanagari script the only national language.

During the days (1943 to 1945) when the Provisional Government of Free India was conducting its fight for freedom from British domination, I as an official at the Indian National Army's headquarters (in Singapore) had submitted a scheme, of the type described above to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, for the future governance of India. As head of that Government and Supreme Commander of that army Netaji Subhas had accepted the suggested scheme. This has been recorded by me in my Marathi volume titled **India's Second War of Independence** published in 1947 A. D.

Public Chastisement

My scheme of national discipline includes public chastisement to all those who do not carry out their pledged word or are lax in keeping to their time-schedule e. g. a tailor, dry-cleaner or photographer not delivering the goods on the promised date, the accounting official who doesn't complete the retirement papers and the account of retiring employees by the day of retirement; a person who issues a bouncing cheque; the dealing assistant who doesn't reply to a citizen's or customer's letter within a week of its receipt; the UPSC, defaulting in conveying to every candidate the result within a month of any selection examination or interview; an employee who doesn't report on time and also doesn't leave the office at the closing time (unless specifically detained for emergency duty),

income tax officials who do not complete all assessment formalities within a week of the filing of the tax return by any assessee, and so on all along the line.

Only One Central Government

There should be only one Central Government and no State Governments. History teaches us that India was overrun by alien invaders because it was divided into several principalities. The present State Governments are a repetition of that same past fault.

Partyless Parliament if at all

If even for the Centre some kind of a Parliament is deemed necessary it should be on a partyless basis. Intending candidates should stand for election only from the constituency where they live or work. Such elected members may vote for a Prime Minister from amongst themselves and he or she should arrange for the execution of every issue as decided by a simple majority. Such a Parliament should debate national development and defence and not legislation. The Parliament should sit for only one month in a year and examine every member on the improvements he may have brought about in the towns and villages of his constituency during the preceding 11 months. If he has done good work he should be rewarded; if he has done nothing or done harm he should be punished. Only people holding graduate-level qualifications should be allowed to vote.

Too Many Idlers

The main drawback of Indian society today is that it has too many idlers and hangers-on such as ministers, their deputies, orderlies and other staff, legislators, parliamentarians, secretarial staff, governors, mushrooming journalists, lawyers, middle-men, commission agents etc. All these constitute a tremendous, crushing burden on a weak, emaciated, dwindling, poverty-ridden peasantry.

Beggars Homes

All beggars ought to be rounded up and put in a military-type

camp. The ailing and the diseased should be given medical treatment. Those whose progeny is likely to be weak and diseased should be sterilized. The able-bodied should be put through a regular soldier-type routine under ex-servicemen and used as a work force on public projects. The affluent of the region who flock to night clubs, Rotary and Lions Clubs etc. should be saddled with the responsibility of financing all such charity homes.

Abhay Ashram

That term Abhay Ashram signifies a home which promises protection to the needy. India (and in fact every country) must have a chain of such homes to shelter, the defenceless e. g. wife who doesn't feel safe in her husband's home; an old or feeble person who has nowhere to go; a child terrorized by its elders, parents deserted by their children, and such others to ensure an haven for everyone living in terror of assault, starvation, ill-treatment or death.

Vedic culture's most cherished ideal is Ramrajyam. Rama is revered and remembered exactly for the kind of administration described above. The glory of Rama as epitomized in saint-poet Tulsidas's famous couplet conveys.

> **"The motto of Rama's household was,**
> **Flinch not in duty even in death's Jaws."**

If Hindudom has fallen to abyssmal depths from the pinnacle of sterling character which had attracted universal applause in ancient times that is because it has strayed far far away from that ideal. An average Hindu of today is the most undependable person. Unpunctuality and non-fulfilment of the pledged word has become the norm with him. The only remedy for this is public chastisement at every default.

Those indications of what could be done to chasten the administration and make the world a better place to live in under a Vedic administration should suffice.

National Resurrection

The above scheme illustrates how national rejuvenation is the job of a historian. A historian alone has an overall perspective of all-sided national development in the contexts of both the past and the future. It is the duty of national leaders to train historians to do such thinking about nation-building. Real historians are those who can guide and advice the national administration on good and strong governance. Instead what we see today is that both historians and national leaders are completely oblivious of a historian's real role and function. An historian is currently looked upon as a manipulator who can be hired by politicians to present history in the way they prefer. For instance, historians and archaeologists are discouraged from stating anything which hurts Muslim and Christian interests. Consequently those dealing with Indian and world histories in India are provided all incentives to falsify all history by glossing over matters which are not likely to be palatable to Indian's own erstwhile enemies. And since such history has been falsified in India's own homeland it is that same hostile, anti-Hindu, anti-Vedic-culture history which is being taught all the world over and proudly propagated as India's 'proud' history.

Vedic culture and Sanskrit language are the very sap of life for India. A leader who doesn't realize this must not be allowed to wield any power. A historian who doesn't understand that principle must be debarred from dealing with history. Apart from national considerations even from the universal point of view Vedic culture and Sanskrit are the only hope for mankind. These two are unfailing factors which could ensure peace, unity and harmony throughout the world. This brings us to a consideration of the question of the different levels of historical thinking.

Grades of Historical Genius

A historian's perspective could be of different calibres such as merely regional or sheerly religious (like that of most Muslims and some Christians), queerly factional (like that of communists), national or universal. But there is a still higher rung of historians

namely those who are capable of taking a cosmic i. e. celestial perspective. Such a one was Valmiki the historian of Ramayanic happenings. The merely earth-bound and religion-bound scholar's genius (such as that of Maxmueller) tends to dwarf the antiquity of the eternal Vedas to 1200 B. C. or to denigrate their divine status as rustic ballads.

Only an historian with a genius elastic enough to expand to the dimensions of cosmic space and eternal time is capable of a correct appraisal of the eternity of the Vedas and the remote antiquity of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Others with myopic historical vision tend to ascribe remote happenings closer to their own times and dismiss mighty achievements of the past as magnified trivialities, because of the poverty of their own surroundings.

The way historians have been misinterpreting history is illustrated by the following instances.

Misleading Claims of Muslim Patriotism

During Muslim sultanate rule in India some of the sultans, who were, say, Turks, had to resist Mongol invasions. This is sometimes hoisted by Muslim or pro-Muslim professors as proof of the 'Indianisation', 'patriotism' and identification of the earlier Turki Muslim sultans with India. Since such sloppy, shoddy history suited the appeasement policy of some political parties (such as the Indian National Congress) such faulty doctrines have become a part of the official historical outlook in India. To those easily cheated by such casuistry, we may point out that when a wolf kills a man and is feasting on the carcass if he holds at bay another wolf wanting to share the flesh of that carcass would it be wise to laud the earlier wolf as the champion and protector of the killed man's body? Students of history must beware of such faulty logic. What difference did it make to mediaeval Hindudom whether it was decimated by a Turk Muslim already in Delhi or a new Mongol Muslim invader? Are Indian students to be cheated by being made to believe that a Muslim sultan already in India was being highly patriotic in resisting a new Mongol Muslim invader? In fact such

an invasion was welcome for the Hindus because it weakened one tyrannizing sultan by another.

Battles of Panipat

Three battles of Panipat are prominent in Indian history. The one in 1526 was between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur; the other in 1556 was between Behram Khan (guardian of Akbar) and Hemu the Hindu general who had proclaimed himself as Vikramaditya Hindu emperor; and the third, in 1761, between Ahmed Shah Abdali, a Muslim invader and the defending Maratha power.

The current trend of teaching Indian students to dilate on these battles impersonally, impartially, coldly and unemotionally is highly unpatriotic. The Indian student must identify himself with Hemu and the Marathas in the last two battles because it must never be forgotten that India's basic personality is Vedic. The power which is pledged to defend and strengthen that pesonality is the hero while the one opposing it is the villain. If Hemu would have won the battle in 1556 and had Ahmadshah Abdali been defeated in 1761 that would have been to the advantage of India as a whole. As to who won the battle in 1526 hardly mattered because both the contenders were Muslims. Whosoever won, Muslim atrocities were bound to continue. *Such subjective analysis is essential especially when a country's own future is linked with an event.* English and French students, for example, will always discuss the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo subjectively. Indian students must also be taught to deal with history subjectively.

The Credit-Debit Law of History

A Credit-Debit law operates in all human affairs including history. Hindu, Vedic metaphysics, for instance, lays down that every soul has to atone for its sins and only when the credit-debit account shows a nil balance does it attain salvation.

In history the same law may be seen to operate. The enemy who overruns a country and enslaves it pays a heavy cost in the form of the men and material he expends on the conquest. To

undo that conquest and regain freedom the enslaved country too has to sacrifice an equivalent number of lives and other resources.

Applying this law to Indian history we find that the Muslim power in countries from Arabia to Afghanistan had for a thousand years, from 712 to (nearly) 1712 A. D. been 'investing' its men and material in destroying or enslaving Hindudom in India.

Conversely Hindudom invariaby refrained from inflicting decisive and crushing defeats on Islam. Far from that Hindudom always hastened to patch up an adverse truce. Even after defeating Muslim rulers such as the Moguls, Nizam, Haidarali and Tipu Hindu victors made the asinine mistake of not only reinstating the Muslim but in accepting implicitly subservience to Muslim sovereignty.

Consequently though India is apparently free from the British yoke the Muslim yoke which had remained dormant and hidden during British rule has reappeared around the Hindu neck like a halter in the form of ever-tightening Muslim demands.

Even the political freedom won from the British after a deceptive non-violent struggle is a deformed, anaemic, freak and sickly birth.

Consequently, according to the inexorable credit-debit law of history defined above the so-called freedom won by India is not a buxom, healthy baby but a freak monster with its right and left shoulders lost to Pakistan and Bangladesh and its torso leading a dull, lack-lustre, headless existence unable to take any decisive action on any national issue.

For instance, people seem to lack the wisdom, like a demented person, to recognize that every historic mosque and tomb is a captured temple. Even when that proposition is presented to the public as a ready discovery they lack the courage to examine its validity. They would rather have a Muslim falsehood continue than say anything which deflates the Muslim ego and credo.

♦♦

ALIEN TAMPERING WITH INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient Indian history was sought to be reconstructed by the British during their rule in India mainly on the basis of Greek writings believing that since the Greeks were Europeans they were very reliable.

In fact the British went to such an extent as to consider the year of Alexander's invasion as the only reliable date to which all other chronology B. C. or A. D. ought to be related as an infallible point of reference.

All that history now stands completely vitiated because the very Greek writers in whom the British placed implicit faith have been denounced by a number of discerning historians as a set of liars.

Unreliability of Greek Authors

It has to be noted at the outset that the *original writings of those Greeks* who are supposed to have accompanied Alexander on his Indian campaign are not at all available at first hand. What we have is only hearsay accounts attributed to those writers by others. Such accounts are usually very unreliable. That is why in Judicial proceedings no value attaches to a hearsay report.

McCrindle has observed that Magasthenes's account in India is not extant in its original form (but) has nevertheless been partially preserved by means of epitomes and quotations to be found scattered up and down the writings of various ancient authors both Greek

and Roman. Dr. Schwanback of Bonn (collected and arranged) these detached fragments (and named the volume) Megasthenes's India''[1].

The Greeks made the error of calling India as Ethiopia. Alexander himself (says Strabo) on reaching the Indus mistook it for the Nile.

About the Greek physician Ktasias 's writings McCrindle observes (on page 6 of his book) '' his descriptions were unfortunately vitiated by a large intermixture of fable.''

Accounts of Alexander 's invasion of India are supposed to have been recorded by a number of Greek ''scientific men'' who are believed to have accompanied Alexander especially as scribes. Those persons were Bacto, Diogenetos, Nearchos, Onesikritos, Aristoboulos, Kalisthanes and others. Their works are all lost, but their substance is said to be found condensed by Strabo, Pliny and Arrian.

On page 18 of his book McCrindle observes, '' The ancient writers *are wont to reckon Megasthenes among those writers who are given to lying and (are) least worthy of credit.* ''

Strabo (as quoted by McCrindle) notes ''*Generally speaking the men who have hitherto written on the affairs of India were a set of liars.* Diemachos holds the first place in the list. Megasthenes comes next... Diemachos and Magasthenes coined the fables concerning men with ears large enough to sleep in, men without any mouths, without any noses, with only one eye, with spider-legs and with fingers bent backward.''[2]

Plinius (His. Nat. VI. xxi, 3) *says about Greek writers ''It is not worthwhile to study their accounts with care, so conflicting are they and incredible.* ''

Herodotus too is no exception to Greek writers making ridiculous

(1) Preface to Ancient India as described by J. W. McCrindle.
(2) P. 20, ibid.

and fanciful observations about India. He has observed ''All the Indian tribes I have mentioned copulated in the open like cattle; their skins are all of the same colour, much like the Ethiopians. Their semen is not white like other people's but black like their own skin.''[3]

That all ancient Indian history construed from such scandalous Greek writings should be regarded as authoritative all over the world is a tragedy which calls for suitable rectification.

There can be no end to instances of how at every step alien writers have played havoc with Indian history. And it is that defamatory and false history of India which is being taught as authoritative even in India because the educational system in India still moves through the British ruts.

The above Greek accounts call for a genuine investigation as to whether Alexander is a mythical figure and whether his invasion of India is a concoction, since on the Indian side there is no mention of Alexander anywhere.

Dahir's Defamation

Dahir was the Hindu sovereign who ruled over Sind and was slain during Mohamad-bin-Kasim's invasion. The Muslim chronicle, Chachnama has defamed Dahir as having married his own sister. Such character-assassination is always undertaken by the enemy to sabotage the morale of the victim-nation and incite public opinion against the adversary. Hindu society of any era, and especially of Dahir's time would never tolerate a person marrying his own sister. No priest would solemnize such a marriage. No public would tolerate as their sovereigns, a couple which is brother and sister and also husband and wife. Considering all this the allegation in the CHACHNAMA is obviously maliciously fallacious. Muslim chronicles are full of such subtle mischief. Consequently, every word and every insinuation in any historical account written by

(3) P. 21, Book III Herodotus, Penguin's

anybody, especially by enemies must be thoroughly and repeatedly scrutinized before being believed in.

Muslim Chronicles

Muslim chronicles are full of chauvinistic bluff and bluster, false claims, prevarications and subtle or open slander or misrepresentation of the Hindus.

Yet Hindus have allowed Muslim statements to go unchallenged because under 600 years of Muslim rule they had no say while under 200 years of British rule Hindus had no voice. The British considered history as too simple a subject to seek any Hindu help in understanding or unravelling the intricacies of Hindu history.

With such an attitude the British didn't care to take proper cognizance even of European travelogues and other records, not to talk of Muslim chronicles.

Muslim Deception

The British envoy, Sir Thomas Roe, for instance, has recorded the deceitful weighing-in by the Mogul emperor Jehangir and yet school and college text-books of Indian history take every care to shield off such derogatory references and sing the glories of Mogul rule.

The account says "At Mandu Roe saw the emperor (Jehangir) weighed on his birthday against a variety of precious metals and stones... the emperor sat on one side of a pair of golden scales while bags of gold were placed to balance him on the other followed by the same weight in silver, jewels, precious cloth and foodstuffs. Roe was unimpressed because the precious metals were not visible and he argues that since the sacks were carried inside again afterwards it was not likely that the goods would be distributed in charity as they were intended to be."[4]

(4) Pp. 221, 379, The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe, to India, 1615-1619, edited by W. Foster, London, 1926.

It was routine for Hindu sovereigns to have themselves weighed against gems, bullion, cloth, grain etc. on jubilees, coronations, birthdays and other anniversaries so that the material may be distributed among the needy sections of the population. Such charity from time to time in a person's life is enjoined by Vedic practice which rules that the affluent must keep on off-loading their wealth from time to time both for their good and that of the public.

Moguls were too stingy, too avaricious and too inimical to distribute their plundered treasures to the very victims of their plunder. Yet they indulged in the razzle-dazzle of a public weighing-in of an empty glamour-ceremony to hoodwink the public without parting with even a rupee. Such analytical exposure is completely lacking in current texts written by aliens or their indigenous under-studies and camp followers.

Evaluation and Analysis

The above elucidation should convince the reader that Muslim and European histories are motivated concoctions or hostile misrepresentations.

Public Receptivity

The receptivity of the public plays a great part in the propagation of true history.

It is always advisable for the general public itself to take an enlightened interest in new findings concerning its own history instead of waiting for the approval by government-spokesmen or by professional historians, because those two have everything to lose (such as their power, position, prestige and reputation). So they adopt a policy of total unconcern and silence regarding new findings in history. This has been once again demonstrated in the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Hindus especially and the rest of the Indian intelligentsia in not recognizing the so-called Muslim buildings (such as the Tajmahal) and townships (such as Fatehpur Sikri) to be pre-Muslim constructions.

◆◆

ALIEN DESIGNS AGAINST HINDUDOM

While the 1000-year-long line of Muslim invaders openly thundered its aim of destroying Hindudom b·· either massacring or converting the Hindus to Islam European powers (excepting Portugal) were bent on using more subtle means of sabotaging and engulfing Hindudom into Christianity.

Soon after the European powers established trade contacts with India Christian missionaries started sending back to Europe some fake abracadabra as translations of the Vedas so as to give India a bad name and impress upon Europeans the necessity of stepping up efforts to subvert Hindudom and convert Hindus to Christianity.

Thus Muslim and Christian methods differ but both eye Hindudom as a delectable morsel to be swallowed, like a wolf ogling at a lamb.

Since the Vedas constitute the source and the sap of life of Hinduism a number of translations of the Vedas began to appear in European languages.

It is not realized even today both in India and abroad that the Vedas are untranslatable because their letters, syllables and stanzas constitute a mysterious complicated code of the entire complex mechanism of this illimitable cosmos. As such any literal translation of the words or syllables as they seem to sound to individual scholars is bound to be totally absurd and irrelevant. That is why despite numerous translations and interpretations no

two scholars seem to agree nor do the translations lead to any consistent and plausible meaning.

Even Yaska, the ancientmost commentator of immemorial antiquity confesses to be only speculating about the real meaning of the Vedas, naturally, because no man can be omniscient even in one branch of learning how then can he fathom the multilateral, conglomerate truths of the Vedas? The result is that individual attempts lead to only some absurd translations.

Let us take an instance. Atharva Veda (16-1-1) has the following line.

अतिसृष्टो अपांवृषभोऽतिसृष्टा अग्नयो दिव्या ।

In the translated edition of the Shaunik-Sankhya Atharvaved Samhita edited by W. D. Whitney and published from Berlin in 1856 A. D. the above line has been translated as :-

"Let go the bulls of water; let go the heavenly fires."

T. H. Griffith translates it as :-

"The bulls of the waters hath been let go. The heavenly fires have been let go."

In either case the translation doesn't make any sense. In this connection let us consider some modern phraseology.

For the last few decades our newspapers and books mention a continuing, long drawn out "cold war" between Russia and America. A future historian would be hard put, say, a thousand years hence to make any head or tail of that term. He would wonder why USA and USSR should at all have been at war when they had no common borders? And why cold war when they had fire arms? What were the objectives? When and where were the battles fought? How is it no casualties are listed on either side? Was the cold war the infliction of an epidemic of common cold or a freezing of each other's borders or capitals? Or was it mutual bombardment with jets of water or lumps wrenched from towed icebergs? If these were 'fired' how did the war remain cold?

Did they pound each other with intercontinental missiles? Thus, however much he would try no historian would arrive at the correct meaning. On the other hand if anyone tried to argue that "cold war" signified nothing more than a suspicious, hard attitude of mutual rivalry he would be disbelieved on the basis of the dictionary meaning of the words "cold" and "war".

Another term namely the Russian "Iron Curtain" would be equally baffling to the future historian. He would wonder whether it was like the China wall? What was its length, height and thickness? What protection did it provide against laser beams and missiles?

Thus, no matter how hard one tries one is never likely to divine the exact meaning of that ancient wording and even if one did no one would believe in it.

In the Yajurveda (16-28) the opening words are "नमः श्वभ्यः" Mahidhar, a mediaeval commentator has interpreted it to mean "Salutations to Rudra symbolized by the Dog." But the name "Rudra" is absent in the Sanskrit original. Mahidhar interpolates it merely because "Salutations to the dog" is obviously too bizarre to be believed in with equanimity.

So even honest, well-intentioned translations of the Vedas get nowhere near the truth.

Therefore there was enough scope for maliciously motivated translations by Christians to give Hinduism a bad name. That apart British officials and statesmen made no secret of their intention to convert "heathen" Hindudom to Christianity.

In 1834 A. D. Lord Macaulay was nominated a member of the advisory council of Lord William Bentinck, Governor General in India. The question under debate at that time was whether the British administration in India should continue to impart education of the traditional kind or of the European variety? On that Lord Macaulay's group advocated the latter. He noted "*We must do our best to form a class, who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons Indian in*

blood and colour, but English in taste, opinion, words and intellect."

Those words proved so prophetic that the English-educated Indian, by and large, imitates the European and hates and decries everything Hindu.

Even during Macaulay's own life he saw with great diabolic satisfaction that the transformation had indeed turned out to be exactly as he had desired and visualized.

In a letter addressed to his father, Macaulay observed "No Hindu who has received an English education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess it as a matter of policy, but many profess themselves to be pure Deists and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up there will not be a single idolator among the respectable class in Bengal thirty years hence."

That latter part of Macaulay's fond hope and prophecy did not materialize but it did certainly set the trend and the direction in which the British administration was to work.

Maxmueller, a German was at that time in the employ of the British. In 1866 he completed a translation of the Vedas. Of what worth any such translation could be we have already discussed above.

But in a letter addressed to his wife at that juncture Maxmueller too confided to his dear wife his very very dear aim of seeing all Hindudom swallowed up by Christianity. He wrote "I hope I shall finish that work and I feel convinced that though I shall not live to see it, this edition of mine and the translation of the Vedas will, hereafter, tell to a great extent on the fate of India on the growth of millions of souls in that country. It is the root of their religion and to show them what the root is, I feel sure, is the only way of uprooting all that has sprung from it during the last 3000 years."

A retired British army officer, Col. Boden, who had saved a lot of money from his earnings in India set up a Boden Chair of Sanskrit at the Oxford University.

Monier-Williams held that chair for some time. In the preface to his Dictionary Monier-Williams observes "I must draw attention to the fact that I am only the second occupant of the Boden Chair, and that its founder Col. Boden stated most explicitly in his will (dated 15th August 1811) that the special object of his magnificent bequest was to promote translation of scriptures in Sanskrit so as to enable his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the nationals of India to the Christian religion."

Later H. H. Wilson was appointed to the Boden Chair. He is the author of a volume titled - **The Religious and Philosophical System of the Hindus.** Explaining his objective behind that publication Wilson too notes. "These lectures were written to help candidates for a prize of £ 2000 given by John Muir, a well known old Haileybury man and great Sanskrit scholar, for the best refutation of the Hindu religious system."

In his letter dated December 16, 1838 Maxmueller too had written to the then Secretary of State for India. "The ancient religion of India is doomed and if Christianity does not step in whose fault will it be?" Thus while Muslim rulers did their best to convert the Hindus with their swords. European Christians did their worst to convert the Hindus with their pens. The Haileybury mentioned above is the Sanskrit term Haileypuri i. e. Sun-city.

The Belgian Missionary

A Belgian Christian missionary, Cammile Bulcke who grew old and died (around 1983) in India revealed in a weak moment, towards the end of his life that his birthplace in Belgium, bore the name Rama's Campel i. e. Rama's Temple. Even his country's name Belgium is Sanskrit Balam-ajeyam meaning (people) 'of invincible strength.'

Ravenshaw

The seemingly Christian surname Ravenshaw is the Sanskrit term ([illegible]) Raven-ishah meaning Rama, the overlord of Ravan.

Valentine Day

The Valentine Day which the Europeans observe on February 14 from pre-Christian times, greeting one another with cards caricaturing a ruddy heart and believing that birds choose their mates on that day is nothing but the celebrated Vedic Vasanta (Panchami) festival. That this festival of Vedic India should continue to be observed in a Christian Europe is yet another proof of the earlier Vedic unity of mankind.

Dutch Missionary's Vedic Name

A Dutch Christian missionary, Philip Baldaeus who visited Ceylon in the middle of the 17th century derived his name Baldaeus from Baldevas, the elder brother of Lord Krishna.

All such evidence should convince discerning Christians that Christianity is only a misleading cloak covering ancient Chrisnian alias Vedic practices.

Christian and Muslim Coercion

Like an affectionate mother suckling and nurturing her children of diverse temperaments Vedic culture alias Hinduism is the only faith in the world which has the capacious heart to not only tolerate but actually accept people of widely varying persuasions to enjoy the warmth of its heart and the coolth of its shade.

Vedic culture doesn't clash with any faith. Unlike Christianity and Islam Hinduism doesn't serve anyone with the ultimatum 'believe or perish' but graciously accepts every creature (including animals and plants) as members of the living fraternity which has to be lovingly catered to.

It is that Vedic culture and its language Sanskrit which nurtured all humanity from time immemorial upto the Mahabharat War. The fanaticism, intolerance and isolationism that has overtaken the world since then may be judged from the following details.

Italy - Until early in the 20th century, the State was subordinate to the church. Later Mussolini's concordat with the church declared

the Catholic faith as the State religion. A recent amendment still retains Christianity as Italy's official faith.

Spain - Struggles between Roman Catholics, atheists and fascist rulers of Spain resulted in the plunder and desecration of 20,000 churches, execution or murder of 16,000 priests and the death of 300,000 other people. The treaty of 1851 between the warring parties lay down that Catholicism will be regarded as the sole religion of the State.

Portugal - Its concordat of 1940 lays down that Catholicism will guide all education and administration in that country.

Sweden - Article 2 of its constitution (framed in 1809 A. D.) rules that the king and his ministers must belong to the evangelical faith. In schools religious instruction in the native faith is compulsory for Christian pupils. Upto the end of the 19th century apostasy from the State religion was punished with banishment for life.

Norway - Its constitution also declares the evangelical Lutheran doctrine to be the State religion and that over 50% of the ruler's ministers must profess that faith.

Denmark - The Lutheran church is the State religion and the ruler must own it.

Greece - The Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ is the official religion and conversion to other religions is not permitted.

Great Britain - The Church of England alias the Anglican Church is the State religion. The king, the Queen and the Lord Chancellor must profess that faith.

Japan - Shintoism is the State's faith.

Nepal - Hinduism is the State religion.

Burma - Buddhism is the State religion.

As against this, Indian's 85% Hindu population has voted itself out by declaring that not only will Hinduism not be the state religion but that it will be the earnest endeavour of the (Hindu-majority)

state to promote the interests of the minorities by pampering them and by promoting their ever-widening, parochial and archaic demands even at its own peril. This may be sheer suicidal folly, but there it is for everybody to see, that even to the point of his own death a Hindu is averse to impose anything of his own on others.

Though that may be a saintly virtue, in today's world it has become a self-destructive vice. Hinduism is beset with so many enemies, internal and external that it must for sometime abandon its maternal, ascetic, neutralist stand, pick up its sword once-again and look around for its enemies. This role of Hinduism finds consecrated, personified expression in Goddess Durga.

Hinduism has done that twice in recent memory. Once in the role of the Great Shivaji (1630 to 1680) and again in the role of Guru Govind Singh (in 1699 A. D.)

To meet the growing menace of religious fanaticism Hinduism must once again enter a phase of self-assertion and subdue all intimidation and discrimination.

Like the Christians Muslims too have a very sinister kind of discrimination which is enforced with savage tyranny.

While Muslims in India are being pampered by the Hindus, in Muslim states. throughout the world the Hindu is treated like vermin. The catalogue prepared by a Muslim writer, Bislim, of Muslim discrimination against the Hindus is as under :-

1) No Hindu (Sikhs and Buddhists included) is allowed to establish or run any educational institution based on his own culture and language in any Muslim country, unlike Jamia Milia and Aligarh universities in India.

2) Unlike Urdu medium institutions permitted in India no Muslim country allows Sanskrit medium or Vedic institutions.

3) No correspondence in Hindi is entertained in any Muslim country nor is any holiday allowed on Hindu festivals.

4) No Hindi or Sanskrit programmes are featured by the Radio/

TV of any Muslim country. Far from sponsoring any Hindu religious programmes Muslim mass media do not broadcast even ordinary day-to-day news, in any Indian language.

5) While India elects a Muslim as its national president no Hindu is suffered to stand for any elective post or take any part in politics in any Muslim country, so much so that even as a member of a minority community he cannot claim any right of admission to a school or college in any Muslim country.

6) No Hindu is allowed to buy any land for his own home or school in a Muslim country.

7) Unlike offices in India displaying portraits of a Muslim president no Hindu is allowed to display any portrait of his leaders in any Muslim country.

8) Unlike a Pakistan President being suffered to recite Namaz even in Delhi's presidential mansion no Hindu can perform his own holy rites, such as fire-worship, or idol-worship in any public place in any Muslim country.

9) Unlike religious Muslim processions (such as the Tazias) in India, no Hindu is ever allowed to play music or organize religious processions through public highways in any Muslim country.

10) Far from any mass conversions being allowed to Hinduism in any Muslim countries (on the lines of the Muslim mass conversion of Hindus in Meenakshipuram, India) no Hindu is permitted even to profess his own religion openly in any Muslim country.

11) Unlike Halaal (torture killing) meat shops permitted in India (in deference to Muslim custom) no Zatka (slaughter by a single stroke) shops are allowed in any Muslim country. If any Sikh sells pork in any Muslim country he too will be promptly beheaded and beaten into pulp.

12) While no Hindu is permitted to demand a ban on the sale of beef in India though he regards the cow as sacred, beef is publicly feasted upon (in India) by Muslims.

13) No Hindu must publish, display or sell any religious scripture of his, such as the Vedas, Ramayan or the Geeta in any Muslim country. Swami Dayanand 's Satyartha Prakash is totally banned by all Muslim countries.

14) No minority regions and regimes are allowed to flourish in any Muslim country unlike the Muslim administration in Kashmir (India).

15) While Muslims are allowed to retain and tend their graves even in the midst of Indian highways a Hindu is forbidden to raise any shrine even in a desolate region in Muslim countries.

16) No Hindu is permitted to work wearing his usual apparel, the dhoti in any Muslim country. Likewise a Sikh too is disallowed from keeping his Kripan (religious dagger or sword) on himself. In Saudi Arabia a Sikh is not permitted even to enter.

17) Far from recruiting any Hindu to the military or police forces, even ordinary government jobs are denied to Hindus, in Muslim countries.

18) No Hindu may purchase any land in Muslim countries for his factory or other business. He is also disallowed from conducting any independent business. He may set up such a business only if a local Muslim or Muslims are allowed a minimum of 51% share.

19) Eversince India became free in 1947 several riots have occurred in India over Muslim insistence on cowslaughter, but in Saudi Arabia itself cow-slaughter is punished with a death sentence.

20) The 'Islam in Danger' cry though provoking Muslims to riot, is allowed to be freely raised (in a Hindu majority India). While India has allowed thousands of mosques and Urdu-medium educational centres (as in Aligarh, Deoband and Jamia Milla) to flourish with Hindu taxpayer's funds, no Muslim country tolerates anything Hindu.

21) No Hindu player is ever included in any field-game teams such as cricket, football and hockey in Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia, while Indian teams invariably include several Muslim players.

Yet another irksome and hateful discrimination enforced in Saudi Arabia is that no non-Muslim is suffered to live within a 35-mile radius of the Kaba temple or the palace of the Saudi ruler in Riyadh.

To end such inhumanity non-Muslim nations too must take counter-measures such as banning purdah and namaz in public places or public vehicles, restricting every Muslim only to one wife, banning (halaal) torture-slaughter of animals, removing graves from highways and other public places, disallowing cow-slaughter and sale of 'beef', banning Muslim scriptures preaching violence against non-Muslims and impose reciprocal restrictions on Muslims in India as are imposed on Hindus in Muslim countries. This is a stern administrative necessity to restore impartiality and mutual respect in a world where sectarian tyranny has held large sections of humanity to ransome. This is not only the right and duty of Vedic culture but the very life-mission of Hinduism. It is in this sense that Hinduism alias Vedic culture is known as Sanatan Dharma i. e. the everlasting social order. Its alternative title 'Arya Dharma' also connotes the righteous, enlightened order meant for the impartial and affectionate upliftment of every individual.

Islamic Casteism

Loud claims about Islam having ushered a caste-free brotherhood, and liberated women are empty chauvinistic bombast.

A book in Marathi titled Mumbai Ilakyatil Jati (published in 1928) gives a long list of 83 Muslim castes and classes.

That classes and castes continue to stick to Islam to our own day, proves their deep roots in the Vedic guild system.

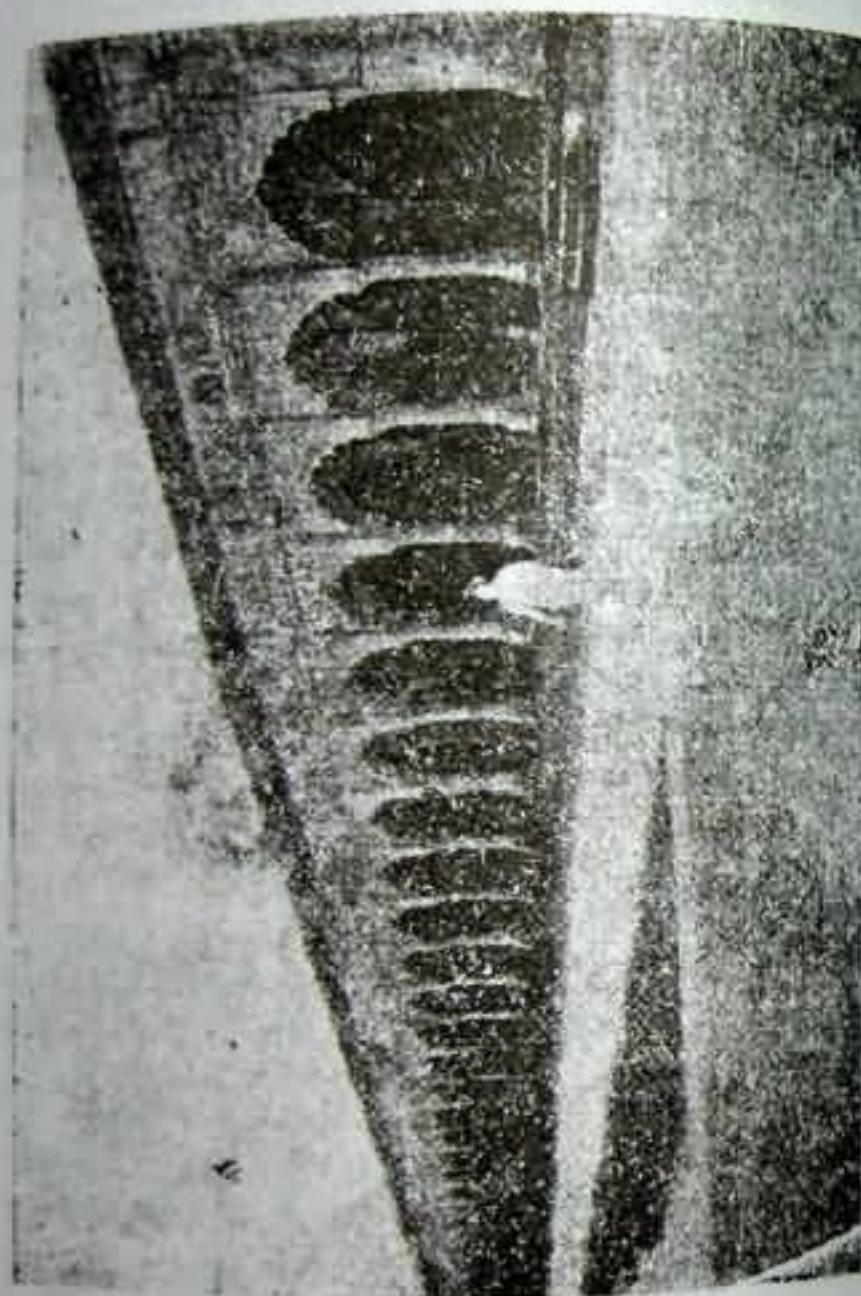
The Islamic claim of having 'liberated' women is an empty boast. Far from liberating them Islam has condemned women to life-long dark, solitary confinement by putting them behind the

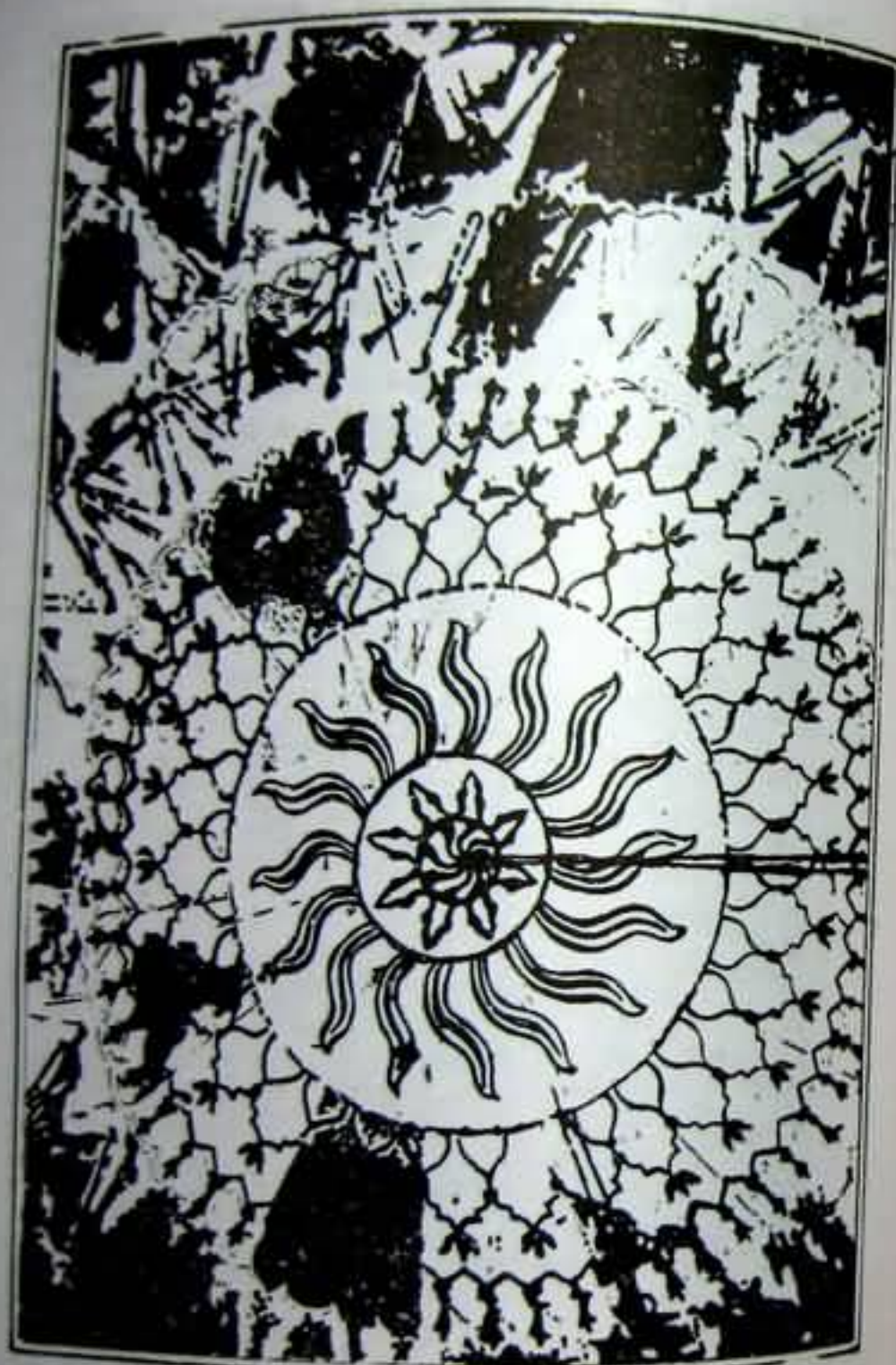
jet black burqa closing in on them to the very tip of their nose.

The Ahmedias who claim to be Muslim are persecuted by the other Muslims. I extend them a welcome to Hinduism.

The so-called Khojas are Lohana Hindus of Gujerat terrorized into mass conversion. Another group known as Abdalis were those who were forced to become Muslim at the orders of the invader Ahmedshah Abdali.

When the Muslims claim that they have no castes what they really mean thereby is that in decimating non-Muslims they are all one.

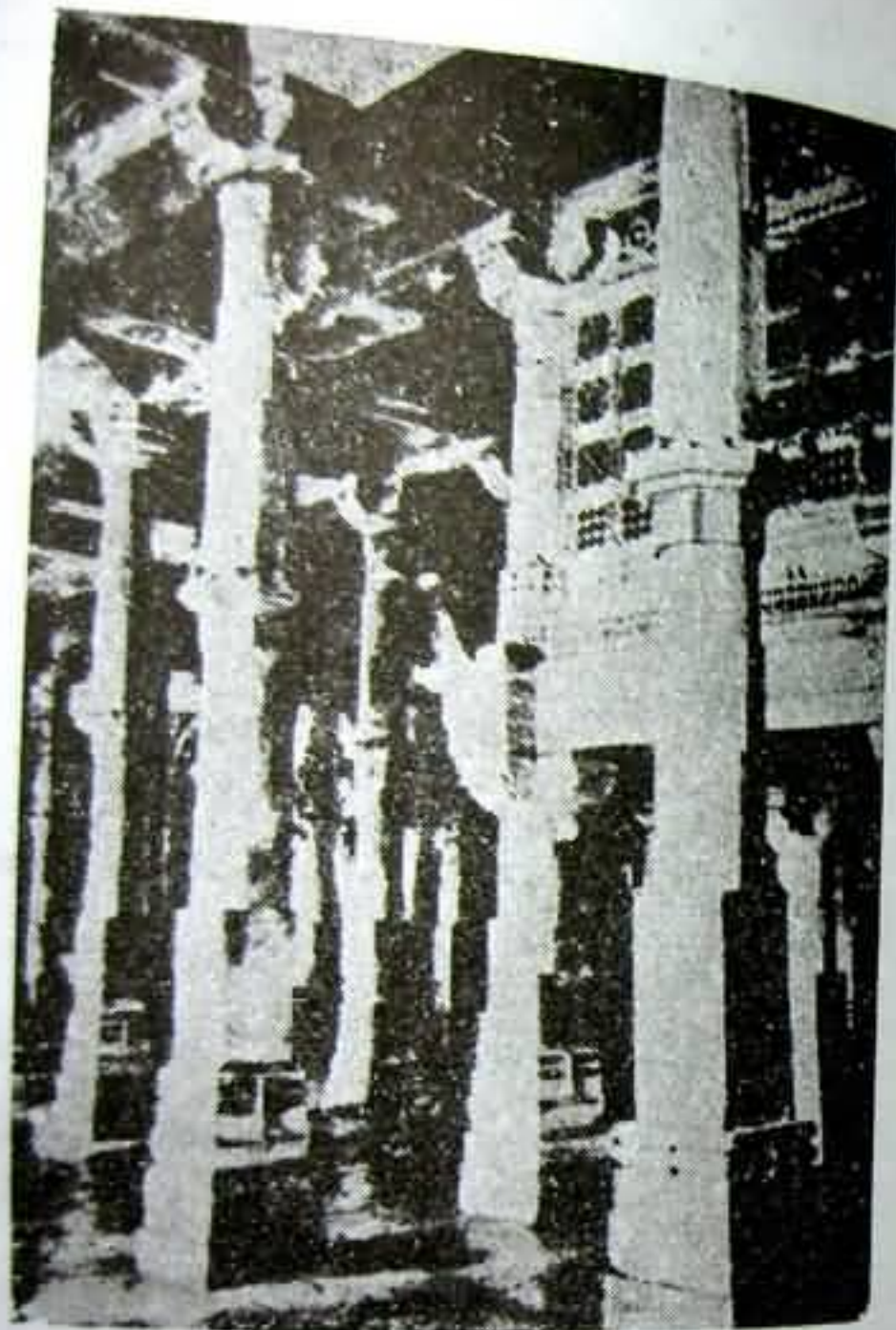
Mohyals in Punjab, known as Huseni Brahmins migrated from Arabia to India for safety. That proves that until the time of Mohamed's grandson, Arab society did have Brahmins. Even today if a proper, detailed study is made of Arab society, groups who secretly retain memories and traditions of ancient Vedic Brahminhood as distinct from others could be detected.

See the Caption on next page

The marble Taj Mahal in Agra (India) is surrounded by numerous such palatial, red-stone pavilions which escape visitors' attention, being misled by the concocted Shahjahan-Mumtaz legend. The Taj Mahal is Tejo-Mahalaya a Hindu temple-palace complex built several centuries before the 5th-generation Mogul ruler Shahjahan. (Reference, my research book titled - **The Taj Mahal is a Temple Palace**). Shahjahan requisitioned the edifice, robbed it of its costly fixtures and furniture (such as silver doors, gold-railings, a gold pitcher, gems stuffed in the marble grill, strings of pearl hanging on the Shivling and the legendary peacock throne) and misused it recklessly as a Muslim cemetery. Thus history has been turned so topsyturvy as to credit the very person who robbed, ravaged and desecrated the Taj Mahal with having built it. Such is the appalling state of history all the world over.

See the Caption on next page

Until I published my discovery in 1965 A. D. that the Taj Mahal is not a Muslim mausoleum but a captured and misused Hindu temple-palace called Tejo Mahalaya, for over 300 years visitors had been completely oblivious of the abounding holy Hindu features in the edifice such as the one shown at the back. This illustrates the world of difference in viewing the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum or as a temple palace.

When one stands near Mumtaz's cenotaph (which has buried the ancient sacred Shivling) and looks up above, one sees inside the concave domed ceiling the holy Hindu pattern shown at the back. A metal chain hangs down from a hook in the centre of the dome. Stemming out from the centre are shafts pointing to the eight Vedic directions. Around them is a cluster of 16 cobras, since Lord Shiv is always associated with them. In the circle around the cobras are 32 tridents, the special missile of Lord Shiv. The outer wider circle is made up of 64 lotus buds. All these concentric circles represent petals of the mystic Vedic lotus made up of multiples of eight.

The chain had a suspended gold pitcher attached to it which used to drip water on the Shivling as per holy Vedic practice.

When Shahjahan used Mumtaz's death as an excuse to commandeer the Hindu Tejo Mahalaya temple palace his main objectives were to rob it of its fabulous wealth (such as gold pitcher, peacock throne, silver doors, strings of pearl overhanging the Shivling and gems stuffed in the marble lattices forming an octagonal enclosure inside the sanctum chamber bearing 108 holy pitchers in its top border pattern) to impoverish and weaken the Maharaja of Jaipur who owned Tejomahalaya; and to spite the Hindus, whom Shahajahan deeply hated.

This photo depicts the interior of an historic, ancient temple in Ahmedabad (capital of Gujerat province in India) which is being misrepresented as the Jama Masjid.

The part of the city where the building is located is known as Bhadra because Goddess Bhadrakali, the presiding deity used to be enshrined in this temple. Bhadra is a Sanskrit word meaning 'auspicious' alias 'blessed.'

Alexander Cunningham the first British archaeological chief fixed a small marble plaque inside the building declaring it to be a Muslim mosque raised in 1414 A. D. It didn't occur to him that his fraud won't wash for several reasons such as : that huge building can never be put up in one year. Its ochre colour is also anathema to Islamic tradition. Its intricately carved stonework also betrays its Hindu authorship. A Muslim mosque must never have pillars. Since Muslims pray in serried ranks and bend and rise with closed eyes, there could be 50 casualties per day in the 5-time Namaz sessions in such so-called mosques.

Citing several such reasons I had asserted in an article in 1964 A. D. that the so-called Jama Masjid of Ahmedabad is a captured Hindu temple, of Goddess Bhadrakali.

Soon thereafter a neighbouring hosiery firm, M/S K. C. Brothers demolished their old shop and raised a towering structure.

Thereupon the Muslims of Ahmedabad, as elsewhere, ever chafing to find an handle to start an anti-Hindu agitation, filed a suit in a local law-court demanding that M/S K. C. Brothers be ordered to demolish their mansion since it had risen higher than the mosque and had thereby belittled the majesty of the Muslim God Allah.

On that the flustered and agitated owners of the firm, seeking suggestions and advice from all and sundry for their defence, came to know of my research-finding and contacted me for help.

Thereafter, on my advice, their lawyer challenged the Muslim claim and made a counter-demand that since the so-called mosque is an occupied temple it should be vacated and handed over to the Hindus. That threat proved such an effective deterrent that the Muslims of Ahmedabad hastily withdrew the suit. Because they were afraid that far from succeeding in demolishing K. C. Brothers' mansion they would have to cede control of the very building they were occupying as a mosque.

Historians all-over the world may take note of this graphic case to realize that every so-called Muslim historic township or edifice throughout the world is captured other people's property. Historians, architects and archaeologists have blundered in conceiving those townships and edifices to be of Muslim origin. This calls

for a drastic revision of all academic texts in those three disciplines in all universities and academies.

—

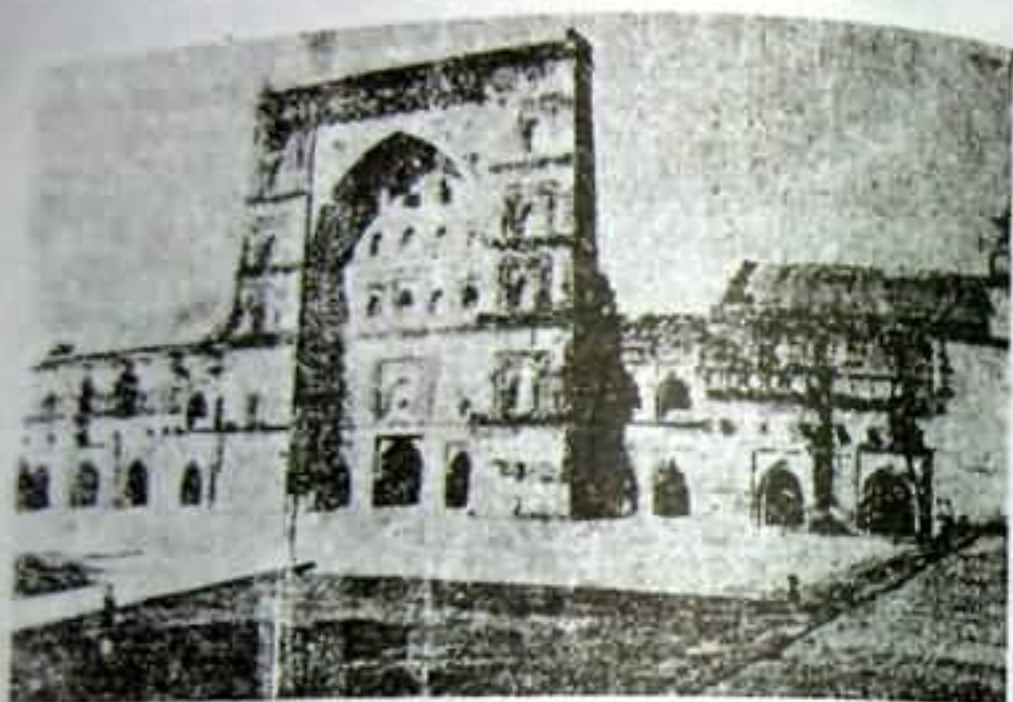
These conch-shell-pattern plants, embossed in marble panels, may be seen adorning the outer surface of the wall of the central octagonal sanctum of the Tejomahalaya (alias Taj Mahal) where the ancient holy Shivling lies buried under Mumtaz's cenotaph, in Agra (India).

Conch-shells are invariably associated with Vedic idols and have no Muslim role. Several such details prove that the Taj Mahal was built as an Hindu temple-palace and not as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz by the 5th generation Mugal emperor Shahjahan, as has been wrongly assumed for the last 300 years.

Visitors miss several such important features of the entire 24-acre sprawling Tejo Mahalaya temple-palace premises when viewing them in a misguided, mesmerized manner as a Muslim mausoleum.

The Taj-Mahal is a complex of several mansions, all seven-storied high, each comprising hundreds of rooms, including a seven-storied well.

Visitors are shown a very tiny part of the entire premises. Hundreds of rooms, corridors, passages, staircases and pavilions lie mysteriously barred, buried, sealed and hidden.

Hindu details of the kind mentioned above prove how professional Government-licensed guides make money by telling vistors totally imaginative stories about the origin of the Taj Mahal; how journalists write baseless news reports and articles in ascribing the Taj Mahal to Shahjahan, how careless historians, art-critics, archaeologists and architects have been depending on Muslim bazar gossip in conjuring up wild details about Shahjahan's romantic fidelity to Mumtaz, elevating him to the status of a great builder and connoisseur of art, how blindly encyclopaedias purvey such baseless information through their tomes and how carelessly universities around the world confer the liberal largesse of doctorates on those writing sheer balderdash about historic buildings.

The Atala Devi temple in Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh region of India) known as Atala Devi mosque eversince it came under Muslim occupation centuries ago.

The square quadrangle and the multi-storied central tower are un-Islamic features. People sitting, walking or working in stories above the Kibla is considered sacrilegious in Islam. Therefore that edifice couldn't have been devised as a mosque. But when it is a captured building islam has no such qualms. Because anything captured from a kafir is considered 'Hilal' i. e. holy and acceptable.

Jaunpur is an ancient Vedic township known as Yauwanpur (i. e. town of eternal youth) because young lads used to flock there to study the Vedas in the spacious premises of the Atala Devi temple. Its numerous rooms were used as hostels and class-rooms of the ancient Hindu Vedic school.

All notions about so-called Islamic architecture are based on such faulty assumptions.

Vishnu's footprints in (so-called) Humayun's Tomb (Delhi) illustrated by a Frenchman, G. Le Bon in a book he published over 125 years ago.

An English translation titled- The World of Ancient India- was published by the Tudor Publishing House, New york, in 1974.

The so-called Humayun tomb in Delhi is an ochre-coloured, multi-storeyed, palatial mansion with numerous outhouses and annexes spread out over a vast area enclosed by three defensive walls.

The parapet of the main building is decorated on all sides with the tantric design of inter-locked triangles known as Sri Chakra alias Shakti Chakra, an esoteric pattern representing the Vedic Mother Goddess as under-

Obviously the so-called Humayun Tomb is a temple of the Vedic goddess Laxmi which was desecrated and misappropriated after capture, by Muslim invaders.

Since the French author G. Le Bon visited India in the early days of the British conquest he could see and photograph the holy footprints. Obviously, upto 125 years ago even local Muslims correctly described them as Vishnu's foot-marks.

But where have they vanished now ? Nobody knows. Archaeology officials too disclaim all knowledge. Because several generations have passed and the huge, cavernous basement of the entire mansion lies dark and infested with flocks of large bats. Hardly anybody ventures inside those dark chambers because the ruling Congress party is vowed not to pry into the myths of monuments which have willy nilly got ascribed to Muslims.

The holy Vishnu footprints photographed by the French author are not now to be seen even in the basement. Since it was a Lakshmi temple Vishnu's footprints being there was very appropriate. But it seems Cunningham had them craftily uprooted and disposed of. Or they have been covered up with a three-inch thick layer of lime concrete seen in the centre of the dark basement exactly below the cenotaph on the upper floor. But nowhere is Humayun's name inscribed on it. Therefore this is yet another graphic instance of Cunningham's archaeological forgery.

Seen above is a red-stone lintel with the Celestial Cow (Kamadhenu) at the right and a boar carved at the left. Obviously this is an ancient Hindu royal emblem.

Several such lintels and a Sanskrit inscription found in an ancient Hindu palace-temple-complex, known as Raj-garhi (i.e. the king's castle, about four miles from Mehrauli on the Mahipalpur Road on the outskirts of Delhi) have been secretly carried away to unknown destinations by the Archaeological Survery of India with a double motive namely to continue the myth that the said building complex was raised by Muslim invaders, and to save the professional reputation of all archaeologists, architects and historians whose books and class-room lectures adhere to the blundering myth initiated by Cunningham.

The location, currently known as Sultan Gharry, is tom-tommed as the oldest Muslim sepulchre which set the trend for royal Muslim mausoleums in India. That is a great blundering canard because (1) 'Sultan Gharry' doesn't make any sense in any language. It was Raj-Gadhi which since capture by a Muslim Sultan is known as Sultan Gadhi but was spelled by early British surveyors as 'Gharry' (2) Though a son of the Ghulam dynasty's second Sultan, Iltutmish, is supposed to be buried there, there isn't a single Muslim cenotaph in the premises. (3) A look at the premises clearly indicates that the central edifice is a Shiva temple while the surrounding buildings formed a royal enclave. (4) All those are badly wrecked because they came under blistering Muslim attacks. Had the enclave been a Muslim

sepulchre it wouldn't have been ravaged because Muslim rule continued in Delhi until the British took over. (5) Had it been a sepulchre why should it have a central edifice and numerous surrounding buildings? (6) Had it been a sepulchre it shouldn't have had lintels carved with precisely the two animal figures (namely a cow and a boar) which are deeply hated by Islam. (7) The usual make-shift explanation that Muslims used temple-debris to raise their mausoleums and mosques is a fig-leaf introduced by blundering British scholarship. Instead of realizing that Muslim invaders always misused captured Hindu buildings as mosques and mausoleums Cunningham and others tried blunderingly to attribute the Hindu features to the use of temple debris. One who can demolish a building, carry the debris elsewhere and raise it once again to call it a mosque or mausoleum, would as well save himself all that trouble, expense and delay and name the captured structure itself as a mosque or mausoleum. That is what the Muslims did all over the world. (8) The Sanskrit inscription and the sacred Hindu animals prove that it is a Hindu building complex. (9) Muslim tampering, ravage and relics of Shiva worship found there, all indicate the location to be of Hindu origin. (10) Had the enclave been raised by Muslims why should the Archaeological Survey of India carry away the Hindu relics to be hidden or destroyed?

In effect traditional scholars have blundered in holding up that captured ancient Hindu temple as the earliest model devised by the Muslims for their sepulchres. The proper conclusion would be that the Muslims only raised if at all, real or fake cenotaphs in captured Hindu buildings. Therefore there is no such thing as historic Islamic architecture in the world.

IGNORANCE OF HISTORY LEADS TO NATIONAL SUICIDE

Some persons often inadvertently wonder as to why there cannot be one common history for the entire world. The world did have such a common history so long as all humanity was a Vedic brotherhood until the Mahabharat war.

Citizenship no Guarantee of Patriotism

But under the pressent schism merely being citizen of one government is no guarantee of sharing common interests and foes. For instance, a large section of Muslims though overt citizens of India look upon Turks, Arabs, Iranians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis as their pan-Islamic kins and continue to eye Hindus as enemies who are to be overcome, subdued and converted to Islam. *With such Intra-national pockets of anti-national citizenry there cannot be one common history for the communities involved.* There will have to be as many histories as there are communities within one single nation, working at cross purposes. Thus in India there actually are two parallel histories. Muslim history lauds every fakir as a Sufi saint by suppressing and twisting his true life-story while Hindu history has to regard the Muslim fakir as a marauder, massacrer and cruel proselytizer. Muslim history boosts every Muslim ruler and courtier from Mohamed-Bin-Kasim to Bahadurshah Zafar as a great Muslim hero of India while Hindu history regards them all as alien invaders who plundered and bled India. In India it is of course necessary to curb and ban such parallel Muslim history

because national history will lose all meaning if atrocious alien invaders are boosted as national heroes and benefactors of the victim nation.

Acceptance or adoption of such a pro-Muslim history of their country and culture by the Hindus would be totally suicidal. And since India's myopic Congress rulers have half-accepted and adopted such an history for the last few centuries it has already half-killed the Hindu spirit and the consciousness that Hindu culture is the primordial Vedic faith of all humanity which must never be compromised and must be preserved in its pristine purity at all costs.

Purity of History Essential

The purity of a nation's history has, therefore, to be scrupulously guarded like the purity of one's blood. Just as impurities in blood make a person ill, impurities in its history make a nation or community sick. A remarkable instance of this is the present dull, non-resistant, meekly submissive, over-tolerant attitude of the Hindus because they have allowed the national blood-stream of their history to be polluted, since 712 A. D. when Mohamed-bin-Kasim invaded India.

Consequently, history must not be understood to mean a mere chronological account of past rulers and their struggle for power.

That view of history may be considered adequate for school children but for people who govern and administer a nations's destiny, such as bureaucrats, parliamentarians, politicians, journalists and other intellectuals in general (who are supposed to speak for the people and wield authority on their behalf) a knowledge of history should mean something much more important.

History Must Identify A Nation's Personality

Just as an individual's personality is made up of his stature, complexion and manners of dress and speech, a nation's personality is made up of its basic cultural thinking and literature.

India is A Hindu Nation

To believe and assert that india is not a Hindu or Vedic country

but a composite conglomerate of heterogeneous people is basically wrong because the same could be said of every other country in the world. If Turkey, Iran and Arab countries take the stand that they are not Muslim nations because non-Muslims form part of their population and if European countries too assert that they are not Christian countries because people professing other faiths make up their citizenry, then alone will India be justified in assuming India to be a composite nation.

Numerically, mathematically and democratically too it is absurd to consider India a composit nation. *Since 80% of India's people are Hindus, India must be known and governed as a Hindu nation.*

Defender of the Faith

One of the titles of every head of state is 'Defender of the Faith'. It should, therefore, be the duty of the Indian head of state to realize that he (or she) is the defender of the Vedic faith i. e. of the Hindu faith. India must be the defender of the Hindu alias Vedic faith not only for its own geographical expanse but for the entire globe. That is to say India has to remind the world that 1400 years ago there was no Islam and 2000 years ago there was no Christianity. For that long stretch of time, from the beginning of the world to the beginning of Christianity Vedicism alias Hinduism was the sole faith of the whole world.

India and Hinduism Are Synonymous

Even on cultural grounds India has no other alternative but to hold on fast to Hinduism alias Vedicism and ensure that it is day-by-day expanded to encompass all humanity. Because, what is the image which is conveyed to a person's mind anywhere in the world with the utterance of the name 'Hindu' ? While the term 'Hindu' stands for Vedic civilization alone in everybody's mind the term India also connotes the Vedas, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Yoga and Sanskrit literature all over the world.

The Test

There is also a practical historical test to illustrate the point just discussed.

An average history-teacher or politician would be puzzled and baffled at the different rating that Rana Pratap and Shivaji get on the one hand as against Akbar and Aurangzeb. All the four resided and ruled in India but the first two who stood for some common ideals and values, were at loggerheads with the other two who represented an alien Turko-Arabic-Persian-Islamic point of view. In such a situation should all the four be damned for disturbing the peace by fighting with one another? The composite-nation theory and its proponents flounder miserably on this test.

Similarly the hollowness of the Communist interpretation of history is also exposed in an illustration of the above type. Communists are inclined to damn both contenders as representatives of a feudal, capitalist society. Therefore, Communist dabbling with history should never be permitted. Likewise every other variety of political thought which fancies India to be a composite nation must never be trusted with India's history.

Rana Pratap and Shivaji shall continue to be deemed heroes because they persevered in the preservation of India's Vedic civilization. Contrarily history must condemn an Akbar and Aurangzeb and brand them as villains because they strove to batter down and obliterate Vedic civilization.

Here then we have a better criterion to judge the value of any human being in any historical narrative. Communism or pan-Islamism cannot provide such a world standard. Any person anywhere in the world who strives to establish, promote or preserve the Vedic way of life should be rated in history as good and great because Vedicism is not only a primordial, divine heritage but is also the best for all human beings irrespective of their nationality, colour, caste, creed or religion. It is based on truth, devoted duty, sacrifice and renunciation rather than on tyranny, coercion, acquisition, greed and dogmatism.

Definitions of Patriot and Traitor

The criterion stated above also, incidentally, helps one determine who are India's friends and well-wishers abroad and patriots and helpers within the country. Any Indian who overtly or covertly

wishes or works to damage, deprecate, downgrade, insult, humiliate or obstruct India's Vedic personality must be regarded as a traitor. Contrarily any person who helps promote, strengthen, safeguard or bolster India's Vedic image must be regarded as a friend, benefactor and patriot.

That test and definition would not only help anybody to distinguish a friend from foe, a benefactor from a betrayer, and a patriot from a traitor but would also help determine the grade of the treachery or patriotism of every person, whether an ordinary passer-by, bureaucrat, politician or a minister. Consequently, India's internal and external policy could be faultless only when it encourages and supports elements which are friendly and affectionate towards its Vedic personality.

Vedic Pledge Essential

Among qualifications prescribed for a candidate standing for election to any public, national body, or for one joining government service, the first basic requirement should therefore be that he is firmly pledged to uphold and defend India's Vedic personality.

That the test or criterion mentioned above is just and logical may be proved by an illustration. Let us take the example of an ordinary pedestrian walking along a thoroughfare. He will regard any vehicle or person assaulting him, as an enemy, since the assault leads to a loss of his limb, injury, damage, discomfort, pain, anguish, humiliatiion and financial loss because his purse or personality has suffered damage.

Likewise when India too is coursing its way through the traffic of worldly affairs its primary concern must be to safeguard its precious, Vedic personality.

Other Varieties of Ignorance

Apart from the basic question of India's personality, discussed above, there are other minor details where ignorance of history could be shown to lead to bad and dangerous governance.

School-level histories often extol rulers such as Vikramaditya for planting large, shady trees along roadsides to provide shade,

fruit, fodder, timber, fuel, medicinal ingredients, resins etc. to the needy and to the weary traveller.

Modern bureaucrats seem to be totally oblivious of that lesson they learned at school, since the trees they plant at roadsides or in public parks, these days, are flimsy, ornamental, purposeless plants like eucalyptus, which far from providing any shade or fruit for the use of any indigent passer-by, render the soil sterile by sucking the moisture and water underground, as alleged by some.

Tree-Lined Highways

In ancient times India's national highways and the network of rural roads used to be lined with huge shady trees, such as banyan, peepul, tamarind, amla, jamun, mango, marking (washerman's) nut and mergoza which were rich sources of fruit, fuel, shade, timber, fodder and herbal medicinal remedies. Those of India's bureaucrats who are in charge of road-laying and maintenance, and horticulturists who supply the plants seem to be completely unaware of their duty of selecting the right type of trees for roadside planting, because an important lesson of history taught to them at school was considered by them to be good enough for passing an academc examination but of no value for national application.

Architecture

Another lesson to be derived from history concerns architecture. India's ancient townships and historic buildings testify to Hindu expertise in this field. Sanskrit texts of town-planning, water works, raising forts, palaces and temples are available in their hundreds. And yet today even after 48 years of freedom that great science of Hindu architecture and town-planning is allowed to languish abandoned, deserted, neglected, scorned and forgotten. There is not a single school which teaches it, while the Western, alien system of town-planning and architecture is being actively patronized, sponsored and promoted all over India.

One additional virtue of Hindu architecture is that it utilizes lime which can be locally processed by every builder for himself. This process is cheap, efficient and speedy. Modern cement ceilings

are notorious for seepage and leakage while the ceilings and walls of historic buildings made from lime have been completely water and moisture proof despite centuries of buffeting by hostile armies, and lack of maintenance. They also provide a natural insulation against extremes of the weather.

Ayurved

Yet another lesson of history, concerns Ayurved, the ancient science of healing. Ayurved is a simple, unpretentious, decentralized unostentatious, inexpensive and comparatively painless method of treatment.

According to this ancient Vedic medical system every practitioner had to gather, process and administer all herbal remedies all by himself. He combined within himself all medical skills to treat any disease. His remedies were mostly not only indigenous but even local. The remedies were nourishing and curative and not merely palliative. An Ayurvedic practitioner never believes a disease to be incurable while an allopath generally always characterizes every ailment as incurable. An Ayurvedist specializes in diagnosing every disease only by feeling the pulse. Contrarily allopathic diagnosis is getting more and more dependent on huge commercial, industrial mechanical devices. Besides consuming time such tests also result in considerable frustration and fatigue to the patient and also reduces the patient to economic penury. An Ayurvedist never asks a patient to be removed to hospital away from his near and dear ones. Maternity and all medical treatment, according to Ayurvedic code of conduct also doesn't permit the practitioner to make money out of the physical distress of his patients. His simple wants are provided for by the community.

A free India ought to own, revive and encourage the Ayurvedic system. The world too must re-own that ancient system of healing.

SHAHJAHAN receives the Persian Ambassador in the Diwan-i-Aam, Red Fort, Delhi (Mughal, c. 1628. MS Onsley, Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford).

This photo depicts a painting of the time of Shahjahan, the 5th-generation Mogul emperor. The painting is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Apparently the painting was made by a contemporary, court-painter to commemorate the Persian ambassador's presentation of his credentials to

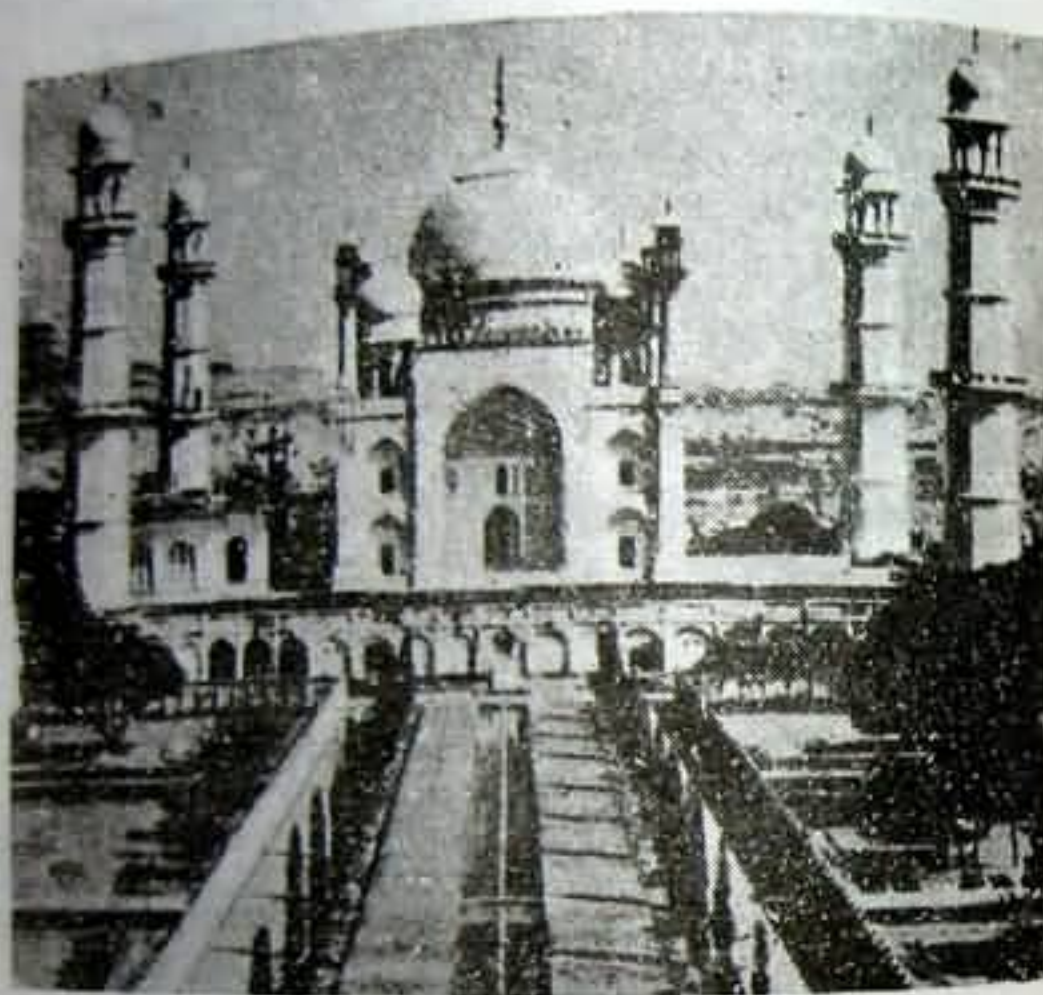
the Mogul emperor in Delhi. As the Muslim court in India regarded Persia as a religious father-land the arrival of a Persiam envoy was deemed a big event worthy of being cherished and portrayed. Since Shahjahan was crowned ruler in 1628 A. D. the caption rightly ascribes the painting to that year.

The high perch of the throne and the marble pedestal on which a courtier is standing under the imperial seat are details which can still be identified inside the so-called Diwan-i-am pavilion of the Red Fort in Delhi. Consequently according to this precious, contemporary Mogul royal record the Red Fort in Delhi with its reception pavilion existed even in the year in which Shahjahan was crowned king. And yet Indian histories taught all over the world and patronized by India's post-Independence Congress government, still blatantly and blunderingly assert that the Red Fort in Delhi was raised at Shahjahan's orders from 1639 to 1648 A. D. by a (fictitious) Muslim architect named Hamid. Archaeological notices on stone put up inside at the entrance to the pavilion make the same baseless, blundering declaration in Hindi and English.

This is only one graphic instance of the unverified bluff and bluster that characterizes all Muslim history throughout the world

Such instances, which are legion, reveal that British administrators who set up the modern archaeological department of the Government of India deliberately perverted history. They ignored the fact that the plan and decor of the historic buildings in India, masquerading as mosques, mausoleums or other Muslim constructions, prove them to be, captured, misused Hindu property.

The Muslim masses in India having a religious stake in perpetuating that advantageous myth obviously never raked up the issue from motives of self-interest even though quite a few of them must have suspected the Muslim claim. Such would also discreetly keep mum in trepidation of the wrath of their fanatic co-religionists.

Consequently Hindu intelligentsia must share all the blame for being too dense-headed, too cowardly, too selfish or too indolent and not doing their homework well as archaeologists, historians or mere vigilant tourists in not detecting the falsity of the claim or in not shouting about this great historic fraud, from house-tops. How can such a monstrous, worldwide untruth be allowed to perpetuate in the face of glaring historical and archaeological evidence to the contrary?

This photo is of a historic building in Aurangabad, a city in the Maharashtra region of India. Obviously this is an inferior twin of the famous Taj Mahal of Agra. It is a Katakeshwar Shiv temple.

Since the Taj Mahal has now been proved to be a Shiv temple this too was obviously a Shiv temple. But as architectural twins both have been victims of a parallel misfortune. While the Taj Mahal in Agra masquerades as a mausoleum raised by the 5th generation Mogul emperor, Shahajahan (for his wife, Mumtaz) this building in Aurangabad has been misrepresented by historians as a mausoleum raised by Aurangzeb (a successor of Shahjahan) for his wife, Rabia Durani and is consequently known as Bibi-ka-Makabara (i.e. wife's mausoleum).

This myth exposes numerous faults of contemporary historical and archaeological scholarship. It has allowed traditional Muslim myths to pass muster. None of them has done any home-work or even intelligent cross-checking. For instance, there in Agra one is informed that Shahjahan amputated the hands of the masons so that they may not raise another prototype for anybody else. In the same breath one is told that Shahjahan's own son, Aurangzeb raised an identical mausoleum for his own wife while Shahjahan was still on the throne.

A thesis submitted by a local Muslim professor (and blindly approved by a somnolent history-faculty of the Marathwada University in 1982 for the award of a doctorate to him) funnily suggests (without furnishing any contemporary proof whatsoever) that the mausoleum was raised by a young Rabia Durani for her own burial in anticipation of her own untimely death with the active, delectable cooperation, consultation and supervision of her own husband, Aurangzeb. It is this sinister trait of contemporary historical tuition which rightly evoked the wrath of Ramesh Chandra Dikshit to protest to the Chancellor about the intransigence and indiscretion of the Marathwada University.

Even a lay man endowed with a modicum of honesty, intelligence and courage may detect the absurdity of that version of the so-called Bibi-Ka-Makabara, from the following considerations.

Since Rabia Durani was only one of the thousands of inmates of Aurangzeb's harem where are similar gigantic mausoleums of Aurangzeb's other pre-deceased wives? Rabia Durani having died in Devagiri fort why should her grave be five miles away downhill? A grave is only a burial mound and not a multi-storied palatial building. There is not a word in Muslim court-record about the raising of this building as there is none about the Taj Mahal or any other historic edifice throughout India. If Rabia Durani built no palace during her life-time for her living-self would she be bothered about a palace for her corpse? Since she was the

daughter-in-law of the Mogul emperor in Delhi what prophecy advised her to erect a mausoleum for herself in faraway Aurangabad ? At the time she is supposed to have built the mausoleum Rabia Durani was in the prime of her youth. Is that the age to worry about a palatial mausoleum ? If as claimed, Aurangzeb and Rabia together supervised the construction how is it they did not at first plan a mausoleum for Aurangzeb himself, who as a husband, senior in age could well be anticipated to pre-decease Rabia ? If Rs. 600,000/- was spent on the building where is the expense account ? If it was a mausoleum for Rabia only why are there two cenotaphs kept perpetually hidden under a covering sheet ? Why does not any of them bear Rabia's name ? Why is the shape of the sanctum octagonal though the grave is rectangular ? Why is its door metal-plated ?

And how come the plating has a 19th century manufacturer's monograms in English on it ?

One doesn't have even to refer to any histories in doing such cross-checking on Muslim myths. They are so brittle and vulnerable as to crumble at the slightest critical prodding. Yet nobody seems to have done even that. Generation after gullible generation is repeating, teaching and learning by the rote the self-same deceptive, unverified Muslim history. This lack of inquisitive intelligence and courage are a matter of shame for the entire academic world. Must mankind rust and rot in the mire of such colossal untruth for the convenience of the vested interests of an infinitesimal entrenched bureaucracy and continue to mislead myriads of historians, archaeologists, architects and tourists all over the world forever ?

This so-called Bibi-ka-Makabara is the ancient Katakeswar temple, the presiding deity (Lord Shiv) of Katak (later Islamized as Aurangabad). Katak and the nearby Devagiri fort constitute a twin capital of an ancient Hindu empire. After Muslims seized, plundered and desecrated the building the Hindus improvised another Katakeswar temple for themselves downtown. Obviously that is a poor, mediaeval substitute for the stately ancient Hindu temple since under Muslim use and occupation.

The absurdity of the mausoleum theory is further apparent from the fact that the archaeological notice there claims that the building was raised by Prince Azam for his mother's corpse. That prince was only six years of age then. So nobody really knows whether the building was commissioned by Aurangzeb or Rabia or Azam before Rabia's death or later ? These are all Muslim bluffs to cover up the usurpation of a Hindu temple as has been the Muslim practice all over the world.

(Courtesy Mrs. Jaya Damle and V. S. Godbole)

Above is the treasury (Al Khazaneh) of the ancient Hindu city, Petra in Jordan (circa 300 B. C.)

Jordan is the ancient Janardan region inhabited by the Nebateans who is the Sanskrit term ([illegible]) signifying new settlers.

Petra is the Sanskrit term 'Prastara' (i. e. stone) since it is a city extending over several miles, all carved in solid, saffron-coloured mountain rock. Saffron is a pet Vedic colour. That Petra is a Sanskrit term may also be judged from the term 'petrify' which is a garbled form of the Sanskrit expression 'prastarpry' (प्रस्तरप्राय)

An unmistakable sign of this being an ancient Vedic cultural centre, is the holy pitcher (kalash) seen at the top centre of the masonry facade of the rock-cut caves. All Vedic rituals begin with the consecration of a pitcher to represent divinity.

It was standard practice throughout the ancient world to carve mountain-sides to provide premises for gurukul Vedic studies conducted by learned Sanskrit pundits and sages, in hermitages.

Such caves are at hundreds of locations in India, in the Bamiyan valley in Afghanistan, in Russian Turkemania, at Margate in the British Isles and such other sites all over the world.

Archaeological datings of such caves usually based on some later rustic caricaturing of Buddhist or other images or inscriptions in the rock-cut sides have underestimated their antiquity.

The advantages of such mountain retreats was that they were away from and 'above' the distractions of urban life. The mountain-sides could be dug to any extent to provide any amount of accommodation. No raw-material was needed. No constructiion was involved. No maintenance was required. There was no leakage. The carved apartments provided excellent natural insulation against weather fluctuations. The surroundings provided scenic beauty and yet also the simplicity and austerity required for Vedic studies. Those mountain-apartments are the ancientmost seats of Vedic learning and therefore resounded to Vedic chants. The cave to which Mohamed and his ancestors used to retire for meditation was one such.

♦♦

SOLAR PHYSICS IN SURYA SIDDHANTA

The solar dynasties of kings have an immemorial antiquity. The Roman emperors of Europe were of the solar dynasty. That is why the Sun was part of their royal emblem and Sunday used to be a Roman weekly holiday.

Roman was the European pronunciation of the Sanskrit name Rama alias Raman. Therefore the Roman tradition of Italy was the European continuation of the Rama tradition of Ayodhya.

The Rama incarnation of a million years ago had such a dramatic effect that thereafter all kingly tradition everywhere hugged the name Rama. Therefore the Pharaoh rulers of Egypt too called themselves Ramesis I, Ramesis II etc. Rama+Ishus is a Sanskrit compound meaning 'Rama, the God.' Even their country AEgypt is the Sanskrit term Ajapati, also a synonym of Rama.

The Siamese emperor too prides himself in calling himself Rama. It is Rama the IX who is at present on the Siamese throne.

Even Chitral, now a small native state in Pakistan has a royalty which calls itself Rama though converted to Islam.

The Japanese royal dynasty too claims descent from the Sun because Manu, the ancientmost ruler of mankind claimed descent from the Sun.

The Vedic Gayatri Mantra is an invocation of the Sun, rooted in the recognition that all life on earth arises from and is sustained

by the Sun.

The entire planetary merry-go-round of ours is kept whirling by the Sun.

That pre-eminence of the Sun in our corner of the high heavens has long been recognized and studied by ancient Vedic sages and savants and set down in a master-compendium.

That ancient Sanskrit text is known as Surya Siddhanta i. e. The Solar Doctrine. It is a master treatise of Vedic solar physics.

That ancient Sanskrit compendium of solar physics ought to form the basis of modern tuition of the M. Sc. and Ph. D. levels in our own days. And yet, instead of availing themselves of that ancient master-text modern scholars of solar physics are content at fumbling and fidgeting with their own speculative theories about the working of the wonder cauldron i. e. the Sun which provides life, energy and power to the entire universe.

Since Vedic culture is woven round the Sun and solar dynasties ruled the world, diagrams and models of the Sun have been common in ancient Vedic tradition.

The Romans had their Sun emblem. The Maharana of Udaipur has on his desk a golden solar model. The Red Fort in Delhi (built by the solar dynasty ruler, King Anangpal in 1060) has a diagram of the Sun embossed in the arch above the spot of the throne.

Onlookers are likely to dismiss those sketches as random handiworks of artists in the manner in which children depict the Sun as they fancy it to be.

There arises a possibility that those models and sketches of the Sun are scientific diagrams based on the ancient Sanskrit text of solar physics namely the Surya Siddhanta. Therefore, the solar text and the solar diagram could be mutually complementary.

That sketch is like a wheel with a central hub painted blue and white. From that hub emanate, spoke-like, 24 shafts of light and energy which are alternately straight and wavy illustrating the

deduction that sunlight streams forth both as a beam and in particles alternately from the nave of the Sun. At the tip of those 24 shafts of light is a golden girdle. Beyond that is a little space enclosed by another golden girdle.

The golden girdle at the tip of 24 shafts of light has 64 notches in it while the larger golden girdle beyond has 128 notches. Those are all multiples of 8. It may be recalled that modern computer calculation is also based on octal reckoning.

On December 30, 1990 a lecture on Inside The Sun was announced in the local (Pune) dailies. Ian Roxburgh of the faculty of Astronomical Mathematics of the London University was to deliver the lecture at the Mathematics Department of the Fergusson College under the auspices of the local organization known as Jyotirvidya Parisanstha (a body of those interested in astronomical studies).

'Inside The Sun' was on the very face of it a very scalding title. So long as the Sun is the Sun none can know its inside when even multi-million miles away in our own open galleries the Sun makes it too hot for us to sit for any length of time. No wonder, therefore, if modern solar studies are sheer distant speculations of a preliminary nature full of many if's and but's. Ian Roxburgh's lecture too was of that type.

At the end of his lecture he drew a diagram of a central core which he said consisted of carbon. And since heat flows from higher temperature regions to lower temperature zones the heat from the hottest central portion of the Sun must be flowing to the outer regions of the Sun and beyond as solar wind.

Beyond the carbon-hub Roxburgh drew another circle marking the circular portion around and beyond the hub as containing helium.

Beyond that girdle he drew another circle to indicate the sphere of hydrogen. That was the end of it.

In fact, the Red Fort sketch depicted more details viz...., the blue-white (intense heat) colours of the central carbon portion, the 24 shafts of energy (alternatively straight and wavy), crossing

the helium sphere, the two golden girdles enclosing the comparatively narrow circular hydrogen content at the solar circumference and the 64 and 128 notches of those two respective circles.

Solar physics faculties around the world could therefore study the Sanskrit **Surya Siddhanta** Vedic text as well as the illustrative diagrams of the Sun available in Rome and in India.

A Surya Yantra alias solar sketch may also be seen, I am told, at the Annavaram Satyanarayan Swami Vari Temple in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in Annavaram township.

Surya Yantra actually means the Solar Mechanism.

Such sketches and the **Surya Siddhanta** text are perhaps several notches above the present conjectural stage of solar physics in even the most advanced faculties in Western universities because the Surya Siddhanta text and the solar sketches are revelatory material handed down by super human souls as against modern minds working for money.

Even the words Heli (i. e. the Sun as in Heliopolis) and Helium (the gas emanating from the sun) are ancient scientific Sanskrit astronomical terms of Vedic vintage and not of modern origin.

Just as the book **Vedic Mathematics** authored by an Indian saint and seer made a splash in the outside world though at first pooh-poohed and ignored in India it could be that the **Surya Siddhanta** text if tackled and studied with meditative concentration in modern astro-physics faculties, modern solar physics may make a quantum jump in its knowledge of the cauldron known as the Sun which runs our world.

Just as gigantic modern cities would come to a dead halt if their power supply sources fail everything on earth would die out if our Sun switches off its current even for a few seconds.

That miraculous mechanism of the Sun may be studied to advantage from the **Surya Siddhanta** text and the available diagrams instead of groping and fumbling around with speculative theories.

This sketch of the Sun in bold relief and realistic colours (though faded through age) may be seen adorning the arch above the Hindu king's throne in the Red Fort in Delhi.

(Incidentally this itself is one of the numerous graphic proofs that the Red Fort is an Hindu palace raised several centuries before the 5th generation Mogul ruler Shahjahan to whom it has been attriibuted by gullible historians).

That sketch needs to be carefully studied in modern solar physics faculties around the world.

The central hub of the solar orb is obviously the Carbon portion, The central hub of the solar orb is obviously the Carbon portion. From it emanate 24 beams of golden light painted white and blue. From it emanate 24 beams of golden light alternately straight and wavy crossing the wider Helium area. Apparently they illustrate how sunlight reaches us in the form of beams and particles. Both those 24 shafts of light terminate at the circumference rounded off by a double girdle enclosing a narrow outlying hydrogen ring portion.

Consequently that sketch is a scientific, analytical study of the solar orb and not a lay man's idle drawing. Modern scientific establishments in USA etc. specialising in Solar studies may benefit immensely from a close analysis of that sketch by Vedic scientists of ancient times.

The solar orb flanked by the letter OM on either side is also significant since, as per Vedic tradition, the mysterious, esoteric, divine sound "AUM" reverberated through the firmament to mark the commencement of the creation.

♦♦

VEDIC SOCIOLOGY

Aiming at ensuring a smooth, bearable existence for all beings Vedic culture built up a psychologically planned social structure.

Five norms of conduct were enjoined on every member of the society. These were (1) Satya i. e. truth, (2) Ahimsa - meaning non-killing, non harming, non-violence, (3) Asteya i. e. non-stealing, non-grabbing, non-misappropriating, (4) Aparigraha i. e. not owning anything in an exclusive proprietary manner, not claiming ownership or possession of any worldly thing or property. (5) Brahmacharya - this last requirement is usually translated as celibacy. Actually it implies observance of strict rules of conduct in consonance with laws of Nature as per one's age, status and social standing. These qualities eliminated any motivation for social or individual strife.

To inculcate the above qualities in every member of society a joint family system was put into vogue where it was a corporate life with the raw youngsters, learning and taking over smoothly from experienced elders. Such a family ensured division of labour, expertise of the elders, loving nurture of the very young and very old, guarantee of economic sustenance for every individual, good engaging company for all and an engrossing mass attention and attendance because of a large number of comings and goings of a plethora of friends, relations and acquaintances on frequent functions, celebrations and get-togethers.

Segregation of the Sexes

Vedic Culture envisages two distinct spheres for males and females not out of any considerations of inferiority or superiority but with a view to ensure the fruition of their lives and careers in the context of their respective physiology and psychology.

A woman has her menses, conceptions and deliveries. Being delicate and attractive all and sundry cast covetuous glances. She also likes to adorn her body. Taking all such peculiarities of the female into consideration Vedic Culture has ensured for the woman the role of the empress of the home. When ushering a bride into her marital home the priest actually utters the words "*Saamrajni Bhava* (सम्राज्ञी भव) - Be ye the queen of this (new) household." She is of course the apprentice queen under the other elder 'queens' who have preceded her in the household.

In such a family-setting the woman is safe from the gazes of strangers. She has social occasions and company galore to show herself up in all her finery and charm and generally spends her time in congenial company.

Contrarily the mere male with his rough, tough and blunt nature and no great physiological handicaps is supposed to cope with the hurly burly of the outside world.

Western Aberration

In the aftermath of the Mahabharat war and the imposition of Christianity Westerners gradually drifted away from the Vedic norms of conduct and adopted the drink and dance mixing of the sexes from the school stage onwards, with the result that in the USA teen-age free sex and wife-swapping is getting common and is resulting in enormous crime, spread of incurable diseases such as AIDS and misery to vulnerable sections such as old men, children and women. Considering all this Vedic arranged marriages have proved the best bulwark against breakup of homes and families.

A Laudable Example

A British group of educationists has taken a laudable step in

re-ushering Vedic values in Western society. It has set up four schools : 1) St. James Independent School for junior boys, 2) St. James Independent School for senior boys and two similar schools for junior and senior girls, ruling out co-education (because the needs reflexes requirements and emotive responses of male and female minds are different) and made Sanskrit a compulsory subject of study for every class from primary to the 'A' level. That pattern needs to be adopted all over the Christian and Muslim countries to resurrect their Vedic Heritage.

Vedic Display-Signs

A system of visual self-certification is a part of Vedic culture. For instance, every household has to be swept and cleaned early every morning and as a certification to everybody concerned a prominent, artistic, geometric pattern is drawn just outside the entrance in white stone-powder (with at times, some colour added). It is known as Rangavali alias colour-design. Absence of such a design in front of any house usually indicated some calamity such as mourning, disease or destitution. The design at the entrance signified that the household had been swept and cleaned for the daily routine of the inmates and welcome visits by others.

Every individual too wore a mark on his or her forehead between the eyebrows after bath to assure others of his or her physical cleanliness to begin the day's chores.

An adolescent girl looking forward to marriage and a married woman both wear a red vermilion dot on their foreheads. To distinguish between them a married woman further wears a Mangala (auspicious) Sootra (necklace) of tiny black-beads and gold around her neck and silver rings on her toes. That made the distinction clear between the married and yet to be married.

A woman wearing a plethora of green bangles and / or a green saree or blouse was a mark of pregnancy so that she should be accorded the conveniences that her physical status demanded.

A widow was known by the absence of the vermilion dot on

her forehead so that her well-wishers may help her find a new spouse.

Vedic culture has farsightedly provided such visual signs for smooth functioning of society so that everyone may receive community help and co-operation that his or her situation demands without anyone having to ask any questions or solicit explicit help. Such provisions ensured Vedic society functioning like a well-oiled machine sans fuss and sans noise.

The Mangala Sootra (I. e. the sacred necklace) also implicity proclaimed that the wearer being a married woman the sanctity of her moral tie with her husband was not to be violated by any amorous advances or aberrations.

Vedic Chanting Taboos

Vedic chanting is a lifetime profession involving meticulous expertise and wholetime hereditary dedication. Women transplanted into other families by marriage, engaging in household chores (such as sweeping, grinding, cooking, nurture of babies and preparing for and participating in social functions) and with physiological digressions such as menses, conceptions, deliveries and child-care cannot be envisaged to ever qualify for wholetime professional Vedic recitation.

Moreover Vedic chanting was not child's play like picking up a book and reading out a nursery rhyme. Vedic chantings took different forms to yield profound secretspertaining to different sciences. Such expertise in recitation needed full-time dedication, say for 12 years at a stretch, at the preceptor's home where only males were sent from the age of 5 or 8. Since such an upbringing was impossible for a woman womanhood was considered a disqualification. It is wrong to read into that taboo any discrimination against a woman's person or her intelligence.

The Vedic Computer Technique

A report appearing in the Times of India (a daily published from Bombay) dated March 22, 1993 read. COMPUTER scientists

are now beginning to realize that all their endeavour over the last three decades into making natural language accessible to computer programming was already done about 2,600 years ago. Though much removed in time, space and culture, a 7th century B. C. Sanskrit grammarian seems to have provided all the answers to today's computer problems.

"The grammarian - Panini - is now being called the first software man, without the hardware. And the focus is on the roughly 4,000 rules of Sanskrit grammar that he evolved. Rules that are so scientific and logical in manner that they closely resemble a structure used by computer scientists throughout the world.

"Sadly, the link between artificial intelligence and Panini's grammar was discovered in faraway America by a NASA scientist called Mr Rick Briggs. Scientists, over the years, had been bogged down by ambiguities in natural languages and efforts into computer processing were proving too difficult - until, Mr. Briggs discovered Sanskrit. Since then, millions of dollars have been pumped into research with many Western countries doing extensive work on the subject.

"How does Panini's grammar work? Grammar is basically an abstraction of the language. As a rule, grammar is usually written after a language has developed. Sanskrit has other forms of grammar, but Panini's is the only one which with only 4,000 rules successfully covers almost the entire range. And each word under the Panini grammar can be traced back to its root. Quite akin in form and essence to computer language like, say, Cobol or Fortran."

Our Comment - By tradition Sanskrit is a God-made language since the Vedas which constitute a codified book of knowledge are of divine origin. Their language Sanskrit is therefore not of human origin. That is why it is of mathematical precision described above. Panini is the master-tabulator of Sanskrit but not the originator of the language.

Even computer hardware must have existed in Vedic culture as may be deduced from Bhrugu Samhita and Nadi Granthas which

record the life predictions of billions of unborn individuals, deduced from their horoscopes worked out from the permutations and combinations of the 30 degrees of each of the 12 houses, the 12 zodiacal signs and the nine planets and 24 hours constituting the diurnal cycle. The other possibility could be that those horoscopes and their life-forecasts were spelled out by some gifted Trikaldarshi ([illegible]) mind which can see the past, present and future.

Astronomical Code in Rigved

Dr. Subhash Kak, a computer scientist at the Louisiana State university (U. S. A.) has discovered an ancient astronomical code embedded in the Rigved. The code reveals the earth-sun and earth-moon distances and the solar year to be of 364.24675 days, a remarkably accurate value.

The astronomical code reinforces our conclusion that the Vedas, far from being rustic mutterings as has been assumed by scholars tutored in the Western view, are a conglomerate of codified cosmic scientific formulae.

An analysis of the code in Rigved reveals that the Sun is 108 sun-diameters away from the earth while the Moon is 108 Moon-diameters away from the earth.

Modern astronomical studies believe the actual figures to be 107.6 for the sun and 110.6 for the moon. May be modern calculations are imperfect.

Incidentally, the above cosmic, mathematical detail explains the preponderance of figures 8, 108, 1008 etc. in Vedic social and spiritual practices.

Muslim call for Prayers in Saam Vedic Tune

It is not generally known that the Muslim Arabic call for prayer given from mosque-tops five times-a-day is intonated in Saam Vedic notes and tune. This is one more proof that Arabs followed Vedic culture in pre-Islamic times. The call says "I aver that Allah alone and none else is worth of worship. I aver that Mohamed is Allah's messenger. Gather all for namaz, for your good, because Allah alone is worthy of worship. Allah is great."

The Allah referred to above is the Sanskrit name of the Mother Goddess. Since she was the family deity of the Kureshi family (to which Mohamed belonged) that name came to represent divinity in Islam.

Biblical stanzas known as 'psalm' (as in Saam Veda) indicate that regions currently professing Chritianity, also used to recite the Vedas in ancient times.

♦♦

THE GENESIS OF HUMANITY

Vedic culture alone has a rational history of all creation and of humanity in it from the start of the cosmos millions of years ago to our own day. Extant terminology fully corroborates that history.

As per that history divinity itself created the first generation of all beings to start procreation.

That 1st generation of men was known as Prajapatis i. e. founding fathers while the women are reverentially remembered as Matrukas i. e. primordial mothers. It was like starting a poultry farm with a starting basic stock of hens and roosters obtained from somewhere.

The founding fathers were sage Kashyap, Manu, Daksha etc. Kashyap had 13 wives such as Diti alias Danu, Aditi, Kadru, and Vinata.

The children of Diti alias Danu have since come to be known as Daityas alias Danavas alias Asuras.

The white (Europeans), black (Negroid Africans), the brown (Indians) and the yellow (Mongoloid Chinese, Japanese etc.) are the progeny of those different wives.

A corroboration of that Vedic history is found in the Dutch and Deutsch (from Daitya) and the Danes (from Danav) communities in Europe. The river Danube also derives its name from the Danav community which inhabited its banks.

Greeks are also Danavs

In Latin, Greeks are referred to as Danav. A Latin saying is "Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferrets" meaning "I fear the Greeks even when they offer gifts." That derives from the Sanskrit adage अव्यवस्थित चित्तानाम् प्रसादोपी भयंकर: Even in Greek language the Greeks are Danao.

All scholars throughout the world must therefore hereafter look upon Vedic tradition as the source of all human origins and treat Christian, Muslim or any other divergent beliefs to be mere recent aberrations.

The Great Flood

The Vedic account of the great Flood in which the fish incarnation guided Manu, a founding father, to land at a safe, high land with chosen species of various kinds of life is the ancientmost.

That same legend is automatically repeated in the Bible and the scriptures of other sects because those sects are all broken parts of Vedic culture. It was the great carnage of the Mahabharat which shattered the worldwide fabric of Vedic civilization and broke it up into several parts, sects or groups known as the Magi, Chaldeans Cabalists, Platonists and the Alexandrians. The well-known French writer Louis Jacolie has in his writings discerned a close similarity in the teachings of the above sects and that of the Vedic Brahmins.

Sumeria

The Vedic legend of the great flood and the rehabilitation of a few representatives of various species, who survived the flood, to start life anew has been echoed by a number of sources. For instance the Sumerian version says that Prithu alias Venya, the fish incarnation from the East arrived in the land watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates and raised a number of townships such as Ur, Nippur and Erudu to settle people uprooted by the flood.

In Sanskrit the suffix 'pur' signifies a township as in Nagpur and Kanpur. In Sumeria the urban suffix is 'ur'. Sumeru hill

figures in a number of Vedic legends indicating that Sumerian culture was Vedic.

Sumerian temples raised on high ground were known as ziggurats. In Canarese it is zikkuratha (i. e. a small chariot) while in Tamil it is Chinna ratha.

Dr. W. H. Perry in his book titled THE GROWTH OF CIVILIZATION has observed a close link between the civilizations of Egypt and of countries from India to the Americas.

Marsh and Kingsworth in their book titled The History of East Africa mention that thousands of years before Christianity Hindu merchants had colonized East Africa.

Heliopolis the city of Sun worship is a Sanskrit name. In Vedic terminology Heli is the Sun. 'Polis' is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Puras' signifying a township. Metropolis is basically the Sanskrit term Mahattar-puras. Gas Helium is a neuter gender Sanskrit term deriving from Heli the sun while Sanskrit 'R' changes to 'L' in the suffix 'polis'

Babylonia is a garbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Bahubali-niyam i. e. the realm of Bahubali (a famous Vedic king). The term Armstrong which is grammatically unjustifiable in European speech, is an exact translation of the classic Sanskrit name Bahubali.

Hammurabi's Rock Edict

Emperor Hammurabi's rock edict declares that the laws mentioned therein were those which were laid down by the sun. This is a Vedic concept which is highly scientific since our globe revolves round the sun. The name Hammurabi is itself the Sanskrit term Brahmma ravi meaning the cosmic sun.

Krishna Worship in Greece

The Greek writer Arrian has stated that Hercules worshipped in The [illegible] was the same deity which was worshipped in Mathura. Since it was Krishna who was worshipped in Mathura it should be clear that Hercules was none other than Krishna. And in fact

Heri-cul-ees i. e. the lord of the clan of Heri is the exact Sanskrit term signifying Lord Krishna as the incarnation of the clan of Heri (i. e. Vishnu the supreme Godhead.)

Bhagwan-Bogu-Pagan

The Vedic term 'Bhagwan' for the supreme Lord was used all over the ancient world. Countries around the Baltic Sea had abbreviated that word to Bogu. The temples of Bogu alias Bhagwan were destroyed in the 12th century when Christian zealots overran the Baltic region. Armenians too worshipped Bhagwan.

Since B is often pronounced is P the term Bhagwan was in some regions articulated as Pagwan. And it is that word Pagwan which is currently spelled as Pagan.

Paganism was Bhagwanism

Therefore when Christian or Muslim sources testify to the earlier sway of Paganism what they mean is that Bhagwan the Vedic supreme lord was worshipped everywhere; which means that it was Vedic culture which held sway from one end of the world to the other i. e. from the Americas to Australia. Therefore what are currently mistakenly believed to be only Indian, Hindu texts, scriptures and histories such as the Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Ayurved (the Vedic science of Medicine) and texts dealing with the arts of music and dance are the sacred heritage of the whole of humanity. In other words, just upto a mere 1000 to 1500 years ago in pre-Islamic and pre-Christian times Vedic culture and Sanskrit language had been the common heritage of all mankind for millions and millions of years from the very beginning of humanity. And both Islam and Christianity were spread by the fierce force of arms to terrorize people to deviate from the common Vedic culture and get compartmentalized into sectarian, compulsive, regimentalized practices carried as per the dictates of a single individual called a prophet.

Vedic Culture Zeroed on India

What is currently believed to be Hinduism concentrated in India

is in fact ancient world culture narrowing, zeroing down to India in modern times because of historical upheavals.

The term Bharat Varsha applied to the entire globe as ruled by the ancient Vedic ruler Bharat and his successors and fief-holders.

When Europe converted to Christianity Bharatvarsha came to signify the non-Christian regions. Later when West Asia buckled under Islam the term Bharatvarsha applied to non-Muslim and non-Christian regions. It was thus step by step and piece by piece that Vedic culture getting eclipsed from region after region came to be confined only to the Sindhu (Indus) region and thence acquired a residual, regional identity as Sindhuism alias Hinduism.

It was something-like the Japanese Bonsai technique by which even a large banyan tree is stunted into a miniature bottled exhibit.

The Dwindling Arena

As worldwide Vedic culture continued to shrink, the term Bharatvarsha initially signifying the whole globe connoted a progressively dwindling region. The result is that legends of the ancient Vedic scriptures and histories which had the whole globe as their arena are now believed to have been confined to the current political boundries of India.

As a parallel instance it may be noted how much India itself has shrunk. About a 1000 years ago Afghanistan was a part of India. Mohamed Ghaznavi having wrested it away the Khyber and and Bolan passes. Became India's most western outposts. On the 15th of August, 1947 India shrunk further extending only to about 30 miles north of Amritsar. Still we call it India alias Bharatvarsh.

With such a shrinking theatre the scene of Vedic legends too has been getting progressively confined in the public mind to territories under Hindus' political control. Consequently it is totally wrong to believe that Vedic heroes such as Rama and Krishna who lived thousands of years ago shuffled only between Amritsar and Rameshwar. The sites associated with their lives and exploits have to be identified and charted on the world map.

Thus for instance, the legendary Samudra-Manthan (churning of the ocean) could have been that of the Mediterranean, because of its central location between the European and Afro-Asian land masses. Mediterranian is the Sanskrit term Madhya-Dharaniya signifying the central location of that sea.

Consequently in studying the history of Vedic culture its events have to be charted on the global map. Thus for instance, Beirut may be the Viraat Nagar mentioned in the Mahabharat, while the Madra Desh may be the region around Madrid.

The Seven Strata

Raising seven-storeyed octagonal mansions was standard practice in Vedic culture. Like the stratosphere, atmosphere etc. of modern times Vedic terminology talks of seven strata viz. Atala, Sutala, Vitala, Talatala, Mahatala, Rasatala and Patala. That is why Vedic temples and palaces comprised of seven storeyes.

The modern European expression 'Seventh Heaven'' as the state of optimum happiness out of reach of the common people is reminiscent of that same ancient common universal Vedic concept.

Matsya Yantra

The mariner's compass of modern times is the equivalent of the Matsya Yantra in Vedic ships.

Worldwide Vedic Shipping

Vedic shipping had an intricate network of naval lanes serving every conceivable port. This is apparent from modern maritime terminology rooted in Sanskrit. For instance, the word sea is an abbreviation of the Sanskrit words Samudra alias Saagar. Navy is the Sanskrit word Naavi meaning a cluster of ships. Nautical is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit word 'naukik' It may be noted that Sanskrit 'k' is replaced by 't' in English as for example the Sanskrit word 'Aakarshan' gets spelled as 'Attraction' in English. The term 'Compass' is 'Sampasva' in Sanskrit meaning

the mechanism which enables one to fix one's position by looking around, in maritime traffic. The term 'Mariner' is in fact 'warinar' implying water-person' i. e. sailor.

Acupuncture

Acupuncture is an ancient Vedic healing system based on the yogic animation points and circuits in the human body. Copies of its Sanskrit treatises have been discovered in China and other far-eastern countries. Similar texts which existed in the West got destroyed and burnt during Christian and Muslim onslaughts. In Sanskrit Acupuncture was known as Soochi-Vedha-Paddhati i. e. the needle tackle system.

Homoeopathy

Though in modern times the homoeopathy system was conjured up by the German doctor Heinemann yet the Sanskrit origin of that term suggests that it was an ancient Vedic system treatment. Sama-eva-Pathy is the Sanskrit term signifying (medicine) similar to the path (of the disease). Since S and H are interchangeable among some people (as Sindhu came to be pronounced as Hindu) the system based on the principle of prescribing a medicine which creates (in a healthy person) symptoms similar to that of the disease i. e. Sama-eva-pathy is being currently pronounced as Homoeopathy.

♦♦

VEDIC PHYSICAL FITNESS EXERCISE PAR EXCELLENCE

Vedic culture has a solution for every problem. One such basic problem is physical fitness. Vedic culture lays down an ideal for every human being. That says जीवेम शरदः शतम् meaning "I must live (ably) for (at least) 100 years."

It is the duty of every person to live out that full, natural span of human life so that the investment made in him by society (in the form of nurture by his parents and other kin, by his teachers in educating him, etc.) is properly compensated by him by keeping himself fit for an average of 100 years and rendering return service to society in his own role in life.

There are four main factors which lead to long and healthy, active life viz. (1) Regulated life such as observing proper (9.30 p.m. to 4.30 a.m.) hours of sleep and rising from bed early; going to toilet and having a mouth-teeth wash, practising a minimum of 100 yogic Soorya Namaskar postures, preferably after bath and then setting out to work. (2) Proper diet. This should include breakfast and two meals viz between 11 a. m. and noon (lunch) and around 7 P. M. supper. (3) Abstensions - No tea, no coffee, no tobacco in any form, no drugs, no smoking, no alcohol. (4) Proper Ayurvedic medicine - Because howev[illegible] one may strive,

vagaries of life and climate do cause irregularities, infection and illness from time to time. . All these have to be treated with proper medication.

Out of the above four factors which ensure physical stability (like the four legs of a table) proper yogic Surya Namaskar exercise (SNE for short) is the most important.

People usually talk of physical exercise being necessary to maintain good health but they branch off in wrong directions.

Definition of Exercise

Most people get confused if asked to define 'exercise'. In reply they reel out a long list of activities which in their view constitute exercise such as jogging, running, mountaineering, baithaks, malkhamb, tennis, badminton, field games, parallel bars, Roman rings, weight-lifting, various kinds of tugs and pulls at gymnasium gadgets etc. These are mere instances if at all. But what constitutes exercise?' What is the definition of exercise? Sedom will anybody be able to answer that question.

All the above activities may result in exhaustion and exertion and yet they fail to meet the definition of exercise.

In fact from morning till nighfall all of one's activities result in exhausting exertion and wear and tear of the body. So what the human body actually needs is rest and rejuvenation and not further wear and tear by activities which cause additional exhaustion and exertion. Even if one walks barefoot all of one's life the soles hardly betray any wear and tear. Contrarily one has to buy a new pair of shoes every six months or a year. It is that kind of rejuvenation one must ensure for the inner organs too.

So our definition of exercise would be that an ideal exercise is that bodily movement which ensures the maxdmum digestion of food in minimum time with minimum exertion.

It is the digested food which rejuvenates the body. Conversely

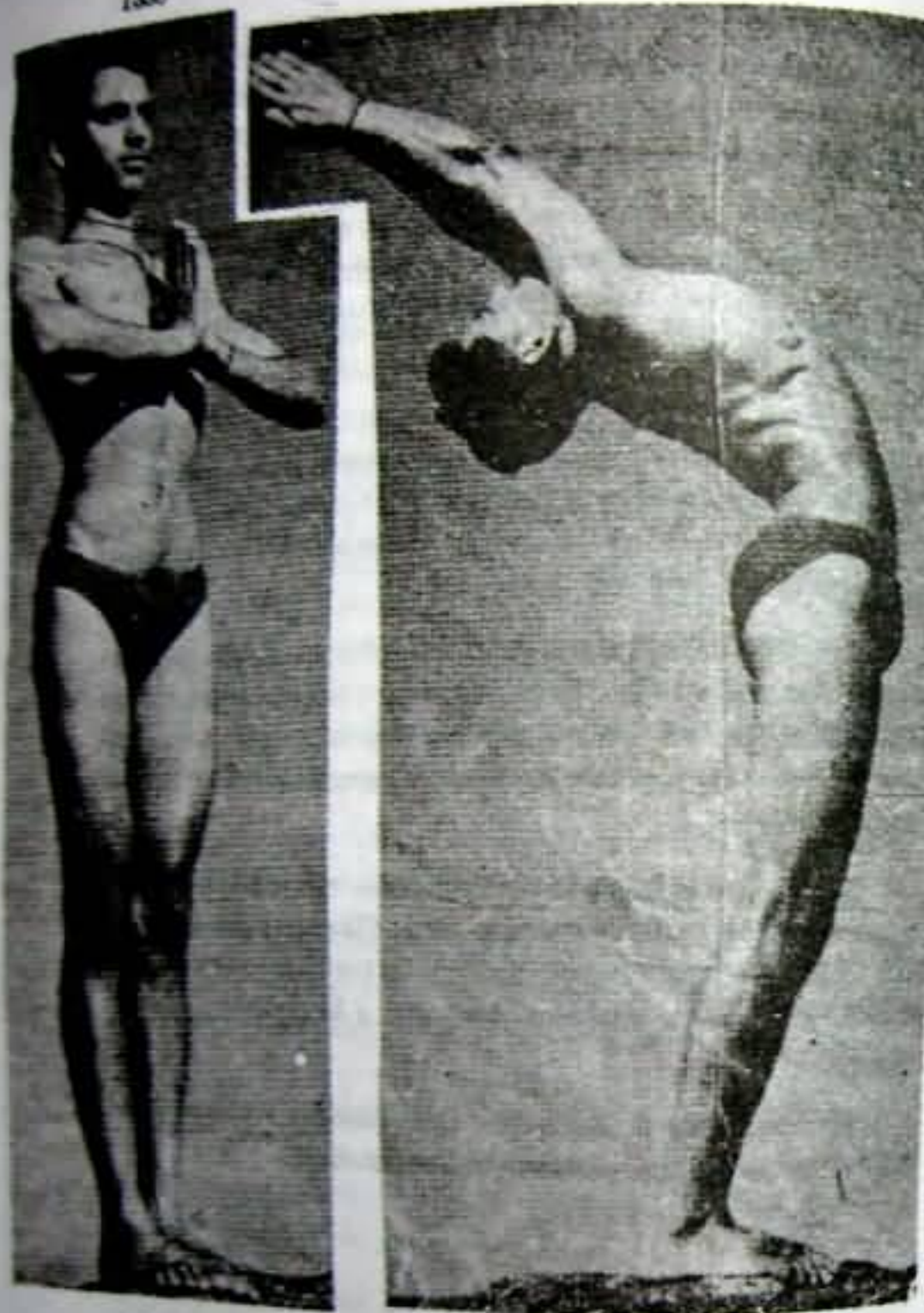
it is undigested food which poisons the body through its clogged drainage system resulting in lack-lustre complexion illness, disease, pain, weakness, non-functioning of various organs of the body and painful, lingering or abrupt premature end.

Just as a fruit has to be squeezed to extract its entire juice-content, the food-intake in the intestines needs squeezing a few hundred times to yield its nutritional content and expel the excreta at one go.

It is the Soorya Namaskar exercise which meets four square all the requirements of ideal physical exercise defined above. If therefore one abides by the four factors listed above one may hope to live a painless, active, whole, full life, with all limbs functioning properly till the very end of one's life.

Soorya Namaskars is a cyclic exercise of 10 select yogic postures taking just about a second each. Thus for a young, healthy person 100 Soorya Namaskars should take just 20 miunutes non-stop. Aged and weak persons may take more time, gasping for breath or resting their tired limbs.

Women also should practise SNE except during pregnancy and monthly periods. After menopause women (like men) should pracise 100 to 300 SNE early every morning after ablutions to ensure good health, good looks, a shapely body and a long, active, painless life.

The ideal time to begin SNE after ablutions should be 5 or 5.30 a. m. Its various postures are illustrated below.

(1) Stand erect, chest out, palms joined with both arms pressing against your body, and look straight infront.

(2) Bend backward with extended arms to form a graceful curve from the calves to the tip of your fingers. This posture is important

since in day-to-day life one's body hardly ever bends backward. Strike this posture for just about a second and then swing forward to make the head go as near the knees as possible and the palms pressed against the floor on either side to attain the third posture.

In this posture everybody's body may not be so flexible as to touch the forehead to the knees with the legs kept straight and stiff from the hips to the feet. This should not be any cause for dispair. One should attain as near and neat a posture as this one and proceed to the next one at the next second. Breathing should be normal.

(3)

(4) In this posture the left leg is stretched at the back with the knee touching the floor while the right leg is folded at the knee with the right foot firmly pressing against the floor.

(5)

Legs straight with the two heels *firmly* pressing against the floor and the neck and chest taken as *far in* as possible to form a triangle with the floor as the base and the hips as the apex.

(6)

This posture is the middle point of the cyclic exercise. In this eight parts of the body touch the floor. Those eight parts are (1) two feet (2) two knees (3) two palms. That makes six, plus the forehead and chest. That makes eight. Therefore this exercise is alternatively known as Sastang Namaskar i. e. prostration with eight parts of the body (touching the floor). One should always have a washed piece of cloth (such as a towel) where the chest and forehead touch the floor to guard against skin disease. Because excepting the feet, knees and palms other parts get easily infected if they come often in contact with the floor or an unwashed carpet.

Ensure that the body portion between the knees and chest is held aloft and doesn't touch the floor.

Let us call this a cobra-like pose

(7)

In this posture arms are held straight, with the palms (or merely fingers, depending on one's expertise) pressing firmly against the floor. The chest is parallel to the wall in front. The neck is craned backward with eyes looking at the ceiling or sky above.

(8)

This is the same as posture no. 5 starting a sequence of other similar return postures leading to the starting pose eventually.

(9)

This is the return counterpart of posture No. 4. In posture No. 4 the left foot was stretched backward first, with the right leg folded at the knee. In the above return posture the left leg having been brought forward first it gets folded at the knee while the right leg remains stretched backward. The chest is parallel to the wall infront. The neck is craned backward with the eyes looking at the sky or the ceiling. If in posture 4 one streches the right leg backward first, in this posture the same leg should be brought forward first. This principle should be remembered so that the body is symmetrically exercised.

(10)

Above is the last posture of the cyclic Soorya Namaskar (prostrationn to the sun) alias Sastang Namaskar. After this straighten up to pose 1.

Those weak or ailing may take their own time for each posture. This is a cycle of select yogic postures to keep a person fighting fit. Practising SNE fast is not essential if your body and breathing refuses to cooperate. But practising numerous SN is what is important.

While one should practise at least 100 of these early every morning there is no maximum limit. The more one practises this cyclic exercise the more healthy and handsome one can become provided the other factors are also attended to namely nutritious, limited feeds twice or thrice a day, abstention from drugs, alcohol, tea, coffee, fast foods, fried, fried food, sweets, bazar-bread and biscuits etc.; early to bed and early rising. Abiding by the above regimen is essential for those who are keen to lead a long, healthy, active life free from diabetes, blood pressure, heart trouble, cataract, renal failure, dyspepsia, constipation, cancer etc.

If one practices 100 Soorya Namaskars the body folds double over the stomach (when the forehead reaches close to the knees) 200 times. It is that action which helps extract the maximum

nutritional content of the food-intake under intestinal processing. That is why repeating that 'doubling' of one's body as many times as possible is advantageous.

Another very unique redeeming factor involved in thie form of exercise is the bending, straining and curving of the spine backward and forward. This is a very important feature. Right from the cerebral column to the waist and then bifurcating into two legs it is the spine which is the minstay of the bodily frame and nerves. The suppleness of the spine ensures proper functioning of the network of nerves that branch off from the spine and the vigorous flow of all liquids in the body.

In reviving the Vedic way of life throughout the world the Soorya Namaskar habit has an important role to play in human happiness and discipline. Popularizing Soorya Namaskars in every home and family needs therefore to be taken up as a form of social service.

The Islamic namaz postures are broken survivals of the Soorya Namaskar which formed part of the Vedic routine of the Arabs of pre-Mohamed times i. e.a mere 1373 years ago.

SNE was practised by the inmates of Vedic hermitage schools around the world for physical fitness, unhindered social service and healthy, handsome progeny.

Women should also practise a minimum of 100 SN a day to avoid caesarian deliveries, ensure a shin, attractive figure and a long healthy life. In fact popularizing SN from family to family and house to house could be good social service.

♦ ♦

CONCLUSION

Battered by Roman and Arab armies and demented through Christian terror and Muslim torture the world has been blabbering and stammering out an incoherent and inconsistent history of its past, in a state of shock and delirium.

This volume represents the first attempt at reminding a dazed humanity of its common Vedic history. The validity of that history as recorded in the Sanskrit Purans is apparent from the terminology such as deity, devotee, divinity, Daitya, monastery, saint, Sur, Asur etc. that continues, from those ancient times to our own.

Paganism was Bhagwanism

The terms Heathenism (i. e. Hinduism) and Paganism (i.e. Bhagwanism alias Vedic culture) and the port-city Seri Bhagwan (i.e. Sri Bhagwan) in faraway Brunei (whose ruler currently misbelieves himself to be a Muslim) are some of the valuable links in that long time-chain unravelled in this volume for the first time. Rome pronounced as Roma, fancied to be a bastion of Christianity has been shown to be an ageold centre of Vedic culture because it derives its name from the incarnation, Rama.

Rome Founded on Rama Navami

Rome is known to have been founded on 21st of April 753 B. C. (see p. 4 of ROME in Colour, by F. C. Pavilo). Does any

other city of antiquity record such an exact date of its founding? Why is Rome an exception? The answer to that question lies in Vedic history viz. for a million years people all around the world have been celebrating Rama-navami which is Rama's birthday. There's no mistaking about it. According to lunar calculations Rama-navami does indeed fall around April 21. It was but natural that a city named after Rama should be consecrated on His birthday. This little detail must awaken the Romans and all others to the fact that their capital city's founding day is the birthday of Lord Rama.

Ramayanic Tradition of Roman Statues

The ancient statue of a she-wolf in Rome represents an Etruscan symbolization of Sita (wife of Rama) because she led an angry life, in incommunicado isolation, in sage Valmiki's forest-retreat.

The two human male babies shown suckling under a she-wolf were added during the Renaissance (see p. 11 of the book ROME in Colour) to represent Lava and Kush (the twins that Sita gave birth to during her exile). Roman tradition remembers them as Remus and Romulus - both derivatives of Rama. All such details of Rama's past, unknown even to Romans get lucidly explained by Vedic history. Such is the importance of the latter for world studies.

China is Hindu Land

At the other end is China. Myopic contemporary historical visions have tended to view China as always possessing a distinct language and culture. But our conclusion discussed earlier that China was as much a part of Vedic-Sanskrit culture as any other region finds remarkable corroboration in the lecture delivered by a Chinese dignitary, Yuag Xianji, member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, speaking at the C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation, Madras, on March 27, 1984 (see report in the English daily Hindu of March 28, 1984). He said "Recent discoveries of ruins of Hindu temples in Southeast China provided further evidence of Hinduism in China. Both Buddhism and Hinduism were patronized

by the rulers. In the 6th century A. D. the royal family was Hindu for two generations. The following Tang dynasty (7th to the 9th century A. D.) also patronized both Hinduism and Buddhism because the latter was but a branch of Hinduism. Religious wars were unknown in ancient China. The Chinese worshipped Shivambu - the Chinese name for Durga. The resurgence of Hinduism and the decline of Buddhism in India after the 7th century had its echo in China with temples of Mahadeva coming up. The temples had Hindu priests. In the 6th century members of a Chinese ruling family were known by their Hindu pet names as Narayan and Siva Dasa respectively. Hinduism still exists in China in the guise of Buddhism. Buddhist monasteries have a Hindu touch and many of them could be mistaken for Hindu temples as they are full of idols similar to the Hindu pantheon."

All such evidence makes it clear that wherever and whenever one looks into the past one comes across nothing but Vedic culture and Sanskrit language worldwide.

Modern Histories are Truncated Tit-Bits

Compared with that cogent and connected account presented in the foregoing pages, current histories should appear as treating of some mere and sheer titbits, starting abruptly from a latter-day Syria, Assyria.

What is more, the strong fabric of my narrative has been woven from the very threads of evidence that modern historians possessed but kept rejecting as isolated and inconsequential. That impelled me to devote a section of this volume to correct research methodology.

That history too should have had a single-source beginning from a common heritage must appear quite plausible and consistent when one considers that we all live under a common sky, breathe the same air, live on a common sphere and have common emotions, diseases, physiology and behavioural patterns.

Sanskrit, a God-given language is a part of that primordial heritage. Oblivious of that the confused concepts which modern

philologists hold suggest that the blabber and chatter of monkeys living in Indian forests somehow developed into Sanskrit, while those in Italy led to Latin and so on ad infinitum.

Unique Role of this Volume

Correcting such mistaken notions all along the line in every sphere of history such as about the so-called Aryans, the connotation of the term Druids alias Dravids, the origin of 'Zero' the Jesus myth, the Vedic roots of Christianity and Islam, the Vedic past of every region of the globe, is a role which should mark out this volume as a veritable encyclopaedia or VEDA of lost history.

Lessons of History

But besides being a compendium of information of the past, history has some lessons for the future too. For instance, early in December 1983 the Department of Environment, U. K. issued a warning to the public to keep off the sea-weed along the beaches of Sellafield, Cambria in Great Britain because it was radioactive. On that I drew the attention of the said office to a more serious parallel recorded in the Mausal Parva (i.e. the Missile Chapter) of the Mahabharat, according to which the Yadavas, unmindful of a similar warning by contemporary savants and sages, pulled out the radioactive weed along the Dwarka coast and perished en masse.

The other important lesson is that at a time when we are all getting more and more estranged, and are warring against one another as Shias and Sunnis, or Muslims and Christians, or Protestants and Catholics, or Capitalists and Communists under the mortal shadow of mutually marshalled missiles and mushrooming clouds of nuclear blasts, there is a Vedic-Sanskrit haven to which we could and should all return for peace, protection, unity and shared happiness. Leaders of all nations, the UNO and UNESCO should address themselves to that task.

As a first step it is necessary to found a *World Vedic Heritage University* or Academy with branches in every country to bring this ancient knowledge of a forgotten primeval Vedic-Sanskrit unity

of humanity, to the newer generations.

The functions of such an University or Academy will be mainly three namely - (1) To impart education in the Vedic past of every region and the Vedic roots of the traditions and terminology of all religions and cults. (2) To conduct further research in those matters (3) To publish literature on the topic.

The proposed university or academy will also promote the hereditary recitation of the Vedas and foster the Vedic way of social life and political administration under a united world. It will promote individual meditative, saintly concentration on the Vedic chants. But it will not undertake any Vedic research as such because firstly we wish to make the world aware that the Vedas are meant for chanting, cherishing and contemplating on. They are not amenable to the kind of analysis and translation that they are being subjected to with the help of ordinary table dictionaries of Sanskrit in academies from Tokyo to Harvard by people professing any faith from Buddhism to Christianity. Such Vedic research, for whatever it is worth, is already being undertaken by hundreds of colleges and academies. The World Vedic Heritage University wouldn't want to duplicate their work or compete with them. Vedic contemplation is possible only for those who lead a Vedic life, who have a command of Sanskrit, who have forsaken all mundane interests, who have acquired an expertise in at least one other branch of knowledge and those who can concentrate on divinity.

The proposed unviersity would conduct graduate and post-graduate courses and research in the Vedic past of the world. The study of Sanskrit as the vehicle of Vedic culture will form an integral part of the curriculum.

Upanishads, the Purans, the Ramayan, the Mahabharat and all classical Sanskrit literature upto Bana Bhatta will form a part of the graduation course. The tuition will be all in Sanskrit.

Conduction of all rituals, festivals and ceremonies from the pre-natal to the post-mortem stage to the recitation of the relevant Sanskrit chants will also form part of the course.

The post-graduate courses will be in Panini's grammar, astronomy, astrology, Ayurved, architecture, various technologies, Smriti Granthas, Nadi Granthas, Rajatarangini, Arthashastra, Natyashastra and the like.

Diurnal Routine

Life at the University gurukulam will follow the Vedic pattern from, say, 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. to include Sooryanamaskar exercise for physical fitness and Swadhyaya for a psychological build-up.

Branches of the University will be set up in all parts of the world depending on the resources available.

Setting up such a University will also incidentally be the largest and surest single step in bringing about peace and unity to a world which is otherwise preparing hectically and feverishly for mutual annihilation by means of rival missiles and anti-missiles.

It is hoped, therefore, that determined and dedicated readers will come forward to set up a World Vedic Heritage University. Such a venture should have a fund of Rs. 100 million to start with.

Under the Indian law at least, a University can be set up only by statute passed by some State legislature or central Parliament. If therefore we can get such a statutory University functioning that will be best. But if governmental sponsorship or help eludes us the public may on its own register a charitable trust in the title of World Vedic Heritage Vidyapeeth or Vishwavidyalaya and start functioning as a University or Academy by getting over the legal hurdle. Registration of such a Trust needs immovable property such as land or building. Philanthropists ready to donate such assets, and readers willing to put in their effort and resources for the fulfilment of this goal may contact the author.

◆◆

PICTURE INDEX

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1) A Grammar of the Pure and Mixed Indian Dialects, by Herasim Lebedoff.
2) The Story of Indian Music and its Instruments by Ethel Rosenthal.
3) The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins
4) A Collection of Curious Discourses, by Thomas Hearne.
5) Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, by Fanny Parks, Oxford University Press, London.
6) Encyclopaedia of Ignorance, Pergamon.
7) A Complete History of the Druids (see details on page 207)
8) Rome and the Campagna by R. Burn.
9) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London
10) India in Greece, by Edward Pococke
11) Antiquities of India, by Rev. Thomas Maurice
12) Clips from a German Workshop
13) Origin of Indo-Europeans, by Picket
14) Wisdom of the Ancient Indians, by A. Schlegel
15) History of Literature, by A. Schlegel
16) The Upanishads, by Schlegel
17) Encyclopaedia Britannica
18) An Introduction to Linguistic Science
19) The Story of Languages, Landon
20) The Alphabet, by David Dringer (Original Italian translated into English). Foreword by Sir Ellis Minns
21) The teaching of the Vedas, by Rev. Morris Philip.
22) Vishnu Puran
23) Vedic Sampatti, by Pandit Raghunandan Sharma
24) The Ramayan, by Sage Valmiki
25) Shilpa Samhita (in Jain Library, Anhilpur, Gujerat)
26) Vaisheshik by Kanaad (Canada)
27) Siddhanta Shiromani

28) Bhoj-Prabandh
29) Gaya Chintamani
30) Bhagwat
31) Anshubodhini, by Bharadwaj
32) Shukra Neeti
33) Ain-e-Akbari by Abul Fazal
34) Sur les Deconverte des Anciens Attributes aux. Moderne, by Monsieur Dutens
35) Origines by Sir William Drummond
36) Vedic Mathematics by Shankaracharya
37) Vedic Shulba-Sootras
38) Vedic Magazine
39) Indian Concrete Journal
40) Bhrugu Shilpa Samhita
41) Hindi Shilpashastra
42) Brihad Viman Shastra
43) The Bermuda Triangle (Avon Books, New York, 1975)
44) Annual Research Journal of 1981 A. D. of the Institute for Rewriting Indian History.
45) Irrigation Works in India (Roorkee)
46) Buchanan's Journey from Madras... etc (III, Vols.)
47) Matsya Purana
48) Agastya Samhita
49) Agastyamat
50) The Story of Astronomy, by Patrick Moore
51) Murray's Handbook to India and Ceylon
52) Travels in Asia and Africa by Abraham Parsons (Longmans, London)
53) Asiatic Researches
54) Historian's History of the World, by J. . Russeau
55) Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War
56) Sanskrit and its kindred Literature - Studies in Comparative Mythology, by Laura Elizabeth Poor (Other details on page 222)
57) The Theogony of the Hindus, by Count Biornstierna.
58) The Origin of the Aryans, by Sir Issac Taylor

59) Phoenician Origin of the Britons, Scots and Anglo-Saxons.
60) The Teaching of the Vedas, by Father Philips
61) Arab aur Hind ke Talukat, by Suleman Nadvi
62) Huentsang's Travelogue, translated by Samuel Beal
63) Albiruni's India, by Edward Sachau
64) Matter, Myth and Spirit or Keltic and Hindu Links by Dorothea Chaplin (details on page 291)
65) Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, by Col. James Tod
66) The Mysteries of Mitra (translated from French) by Thomas J. Mc Cormack (details on page 291)
67) Oriental Religions (English translation of Franz Cumont's French book titled Les Religions Orientales dans le Pagani su Romain (details on page 297)
68) Treatise on a Syrian Goddess, by Lucian
69) Benares the Sacred City of the Hindus by M. A. Sherring
70) Bharat as Seen and Known by Foreigners by Babasaheb Deshpandey (details on page 301)
71) The Edinburgh Review
72) Hindu, Life Line of India, by G. M. Jagtiani.
73) History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, by Maxmueller
74) India, What it can Teach Us, by Maxmueller
75) Rome in Colour, by F. C. Pavilo
76) History of British India, by Thornton
77) History of Indian Literature, Professor Weber
78) Silpa Sansar Weekly
79) Indian Architecture, its Psychology, Structure and History from the first Mohammedan Invasion to the Present Day by E. B. Havell
80) Five Thousand Years of Art of India, by Mario Bussagli
81) Harsha Charita Ek Sanskritik Adhyayan by Vasudev Sharan Agrawal
82) Buddhist and Christian Gospels, by Albert G. Edmunds, the Yukwan Publishing House, Tokyo
83) The Secret Doctrines of Jesus, by H. Spencer Lewis, the Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, San Jose, California
84) The Mystical Life of Jesus, by H. Spencer Lewis (Other detail

same as above)
85) The Chosen People, by John M. Allegro, Granada Publishing Ltd. Park Street, St. Albans, Herts, 1973.
86) Marco Polo's Travels, translated and edited by Sir Henry Yule.
87) Great Australian Loneliness, by Miss Ernestine Hill.
88) We Are Not the First; by Tom Andrews.
89) Journal of the Indo-Japanese Association, January 1910
90) National Geographic Magzaine, Washington D. C., December 1980 issue.
91) Custemoe, by Miss Cora Walker
92) Hindu America, by Bhikshu Chamanlal, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Publication 1940 A. D. Bombay
93) Primitive Traditional History, by Hewitt
94) Ancient Society by Margau
95) Ruling Races of Pre-Historic America
96) Myths of Pre-Columbian America, by Mackenzie
97) Sunday Standard (India), July 27, 1975.
98) Worldwide Hindu Culture, Sanskrit and Unity in Diversity by Dr.S. Venugopalacharya
99) Ideals of the East by Okakura
100) Arya Tarangini (Two Volumes) by A. Kalyanraman, Asia Publishing House, Bombay
101) Arminicus Vambery - His Life and Adventures, written by himself (details on page 606)
102) Marathi MANOOS weekly, Pune, Sept.-Oct. 1980 issue.
103) Collectania De Rebus Hibernicus, by Lt. Gen. Charles Vallancey, Printed by Craisberry and Campbell, 10 Back Lane, Dublin 1804.
104) The History of Hindustan, Its Arts and Its Sciences as connected with the History of Other great Empires (Reprinted by Navrang New Delhi 110012, India, in 1974).
105) Historical Monuments of Isfahan, by Honoarfar, Director Teheran University 7th edition.
106) A Dictionary of Islam, by Thomas Patrick Hughes, Oriental Publishers, 1488 Pataudi House, Delhi.
107) Herodotus, Rawlinson's translation, revised and annotated by

A. W. Laurence, the Nonesuch Press, Great James Street, Bloomsbury.
108) Fodor's Guide to Iran, edited by Richard Moor, published by Hodder and Stoughton, London 1979.
109) Origins or Remarks on the Origin of Several Empires, States and Cities by the Rt. Honable Sir W. Drummond, Printed by A. J. Velpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, sold by Baldwin & Co. 1826.
110) The Theosophist, March 1881, Adyar, Madras, India.
111) Egyptian Myth and Legend
112) Long Missing Links, by Aiyangar, Theosophical Library, Adyar, Madras, India.
113) Remains of Lost Empires, by P. V. N. Myres (Harper and Bros. Publishers, New York, 1875)
114) The Indian Antiquary, Volume of 1878 A. D.
115) The Cosmos and its Mathematical Study, by Mohammad-al-Tusi, in the Egyptian National Library Cairo.
116) India's Contribution to World Thought and Culture, publshed by the Vivekanand Rock Memorial Committee, 1970.
117) The Koran, by N. J. Dawood, Penguin Classics, 4th edition 1974.
118) The Background of Islam, by H. St. B. Philby, publishers M/S. Whitehead Morris, Alexandria, Egypt 1945.
119) Mecca the Sacred and Medina the Radiant, by Emil Esin.
120) Islam, by Alfred Guillaume, Penguine Books Ltd. Hammonds Worth, Middlesex, U. K. 1954.
121) With the Pilgrims to Mecca, by Hadji Khan and Wilfred Sparrow, 1902.
122) With Lawrence of Arabia, by Lowell Thomas
123) Memoirs of India, by R. G. Wallace, Published in 1824 A. D.
124) Letters on India, by Maria Graham, Longmans, London 1814 A. D.
125) Travels in Arabia, by John Lewis Burckhardt (Henry Colburn, London, 1829).
126) Illustrated Weekly of India, December 30, 1979, Bombay.

127) Holy Bible, edited by the American Review Committee.
128) Namaz : The Yoga of Islam, by Ashraf F. Nizami, Nizami Compound, Pratapnagar Road, Baroda.
129) Harihareswar Mahatmya
130) Astronomical Alignments in Mediaeval Islamic Architecture, Research paper by David A. King, Hagop Kevorkian Centre for Near Eastern Studies, New York.
131) Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin, by Professor Mohamad Habib of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.
132) The History of Mankind, UNESCO publication.
133) Organiser Weekly (May 9, 1993) 29 Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi 110055.
134) The Hindu, English daily, Madras, India (July 30 to August 5, 1940)
135) Strabo's Geography
136) A Voyage to the East Indies, by Fra Paolin Da Tan Bartolomeo
137) The Last Two-Million Years, Readers Digest History of Man, published by the Readers Digest Association, London 1974.
138) The Evening News of India, Bombay 30th August 1982.
139) London Times of October 12, 1978.
140) National Geographic Magazine, March 1980
141) The Tibetan Dictionary
142) Narrative of a Journey Overland from England to India, by Mrs. Col. Elwood, two volumes, Henry Colburn, London, 130.
143) India and the English, by Barbara Wingfield-Stratford, Jonathan Cape, London 1922 A. D.
144) Discourse on Sanskrit and its Literature, by Professor Bournouf.
145) L'Eternite des Emperaurs Romans, 1896.
146) British Discovery of Hinduism, a collection of essays by a number of British scholars.
147) Myths of Pre-Columbus America by Mckenzie.
148) The East and West Magazine, Italy, Vols. 4 & 18.
149) A B C of Christianity, by Joseph Bernard.
150) History of Rome, by Smith.
151) The Commentarius of Caesar (English translation, London).
152) Holy Blood and the Holy Grail, by Michael Baigent, Richard Leigh and Henry Lincoln.
153) Shakespeare - A Documentary of His Life, by Schoenbaum.
154) Oxford Dictionary of Place Names and Proper Names.
155) Fowlers' Howlers, author, publisher P. N. Oak, Plt. No. 10, Goodwill Society, Aundh, Pune, 41107, India.
156) The Origin of Observatories in India, research paper by professor K. D. Mathur, USA, read at a conference in Scotland (10 to 19 August 1977), the Edinburgh Review, Vol. 10, P.387.
157) Observation on a Gold Ring found at Montrose in Scotland, on May 13, 1830, research paper read by Lt. Col. James Tod.
158) Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, pp. 559-571, Vol. II, Article XXVI.
159) India 3000 Years Ago, by Dr. John Wilson, (first published in 1858, later reprinted by the Indological Book House, Varanasi)
160) Book of the Dun Cow, an old Gaelic manuscript.
161) Encyclopaedia of Ireland, Allen Figgis, Dublin 1968.
162) Itihas Patrika (research journal), published by Dr. V.V. Bedekar, Bedekar Hospital, Maharshi Karve Road, Thana 400601, India.
163) Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, by Col. John Speke.
164) Ancient History of the Near East, By H. R. Hall.
165) Letter to Editor, National Herald (Delhi) April 28, 1992, by Upendra Fotedar, 1925-20E Eastchester Road, Bronx, N. Y. USA.
166) Myths of Pre-Columbian America, by Mackenzie
167) History of East Africa, by March and Kingsworth.
168) Journal of the Polynesian Society, Vol. 13 of 1904 and Vol. 26 of 1917.
169) The Ancient History of Maori, by White
170) The Aryan Maori (Published in 1885) by Treager.
171) Description of an Ancient City of Mexico, by Felix Cabrara Published by Berthoud, 65 Regent's Quadrant
172) Holy Bible, printed by the Cambridge University Press.

173) The Plain Truth About Christmas, published by the Worldwide Church of God Organization, P.O. Box 6727, Bombay 400032, India.
174) The New Schaff Herzog Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge.
175) Journal AWAKE (December 22, 1981) published by Jehova's Witnesses.
176) The Great Evolution Mystery, by Gordon Rattray Taylor (Secker, 278 pp.)
177) Mythes et Epopee', by L. Dumozil
178) Gospels of Henry the Lion (Compiled around 1174 A. D.) by Harimann, a Benedictine monk at the German abbey of Helmarshausen near Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, Germany.
179) Spot on the Mutiny, by Keay.
180) Indian Archaeology, by James Fergusson.
181) Archaeological Survey of India Report for 1871-72.
182) Carleyle's noting in the 1899 Annual Report of the North West Provincial Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India.
183) The First two Nawabs of Oudh, by Dr. Ashirbadilal Srivastava.
184) Carleyle's Report on Agra (Pages 124-125, Volume of 1871-72 A. D.)
185) Taj Mahal - Simple Analysis of a Great Deception, by V. S. Godbole.
186) History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, by James Fergusson.
187) The World of Ancient India, by G. Le Bon (Original French book. Its English version has been published in USA by the Tudor Publishing Col. of New York in 1974)
188) Paper No. 2, Papers Relating to East India Affairs, House of Commons, London, June 3, 1813.
189) Encyclopaedia Americana
190) The New Catholic Encyclopaedia.
191) The Story of Civilization, by William Durant.
192) Life of Jesus, by Ernest Revan.
193) Antiquities, by Josephus
194) The Dictionary of Mythology, Folklores and Symbols, by Gertrude Jobes.

195) Washington Post, October 11, 1964.
196) Journal of a Residence in India, by Maria Graham, published by Archibald Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1812.
197) A Brief History of Indian Peoples, by Sir W. W. Hunter.
198) Earthstars, by C. E. Street, Hermitage Publishing, P. O. Box 1383, London.
199) Chariot of the Gods, by Eric Von Daniken
200) The Geometry of London's and Great Britain's Ancient Vedic Shrines
201) Britannica World Language.
202) Early History of India, by Vincent Smith (1908)
203) The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe in India 1615 to 1619, edited by W. Foster, London, 1926 A. D.
204) The Religious and Philosophical System of the Hindus, by H. H. Wilson.
205) The Growth of Civilization by Dr. W. H. Perry
206) The History of East Africa by Marsh and Kingsworth.

NAME INDEX

OUR PUBLICATIONS

Our publications which have brought about a revolutionary change in traditional historical concepts and have therefore attracted world attention are :-

(1) The Taj Mahal is a Temple Palace (hardcover delux edition with 86 photos).
(2) Some Blunders of Indian Historical Research
(3) Fatehpur Sikri is a Hindu City
(4) Some Missing Chapters of World History
(5) Delhi's Red Fort is Hindu Lalkot
(6) Agra Red Fort is a Hindu Building
(7) Lucknow's Imambaras are Hindu Palaces
(8) Who says Akbar was Great !
(9) Great Britain was Hindu Land
(10) The Taj Mahal is Tejo Mahalaya A Shiva Temple
(11) Christianity is Chrisn-nity
(12) The Rationale of Astrology
(14) Fowlers' Howlers
(15) World Vedic Heritage - A History of Histories
(16) Tajmahal - The True Story (American paperback edition)
(17) Islamic Havoc in Indian History

HINDI

(१) ताजमहल मंदिर भवन है
(२) भारतीय इतिहास की भयंकर भूलें
(३) विश्व इतिहास के कुछ विलुप्त अध्याय
(४) दिल्ली का लाल किला हिंदु लालकोट है
(५) आग्रे का किला हिंदु भवन है
(६) भारत में मुस्लिम सुल्तान भाग १ व २
(७) कौन कहता है अकबर महान् था !
(८) फतेहपुर सीकरी एक हिंदु नगर
(९) [illegible]
(१०) आंग्ल शब्दकोषकारोंकी हास्यास्पद गलतियां

(११) ताजमहल तेजोमहालय शिवमंदिर है
(१२) वैदिक विश्वराष्ट्र का इतिहास - भाग १, २, ३, ४.
(१३) लखनऊ के इमामबाड़े हिंदु राजमहल
(१४) कृश्च्यानिटी कृष्णनिती है

MARATHI

(१) हिंदुस्थानाचे दुसरे स्वातंत्र्ययुद्ध
(२) नेताजींचे सहवासात
(३) ताजमहल नव्हे शिवमंदिर
(४) हिंदु विश्वराष्ट्राचा इतिहास
(५) भारतीय इतिहास संशोधनातील घोडचुका
(६) जागतिक इतिहासातील शिडारे
(७) ताजमहाल तेजोमहालय आहे.
(८) अकबर थोर नव्हताच.
(९) भारतीय इतिहासातील इस्लामी हैदोस.

BENGALI

(१) ताजमइल एक मंदिर
(२) विस्मृत इतिहास

KANNADA

(१) इतिहासद मेले हीसे बेळकु

TELUGU

(1) The Tajmahal is Tejo Mahalaya A Shiva Temple

The above English publications may be ordered from the author P.N. Oak, Plot No. 10 Goodwill Society, Aundh, Pune 411 007, India. Tel (0212) 338449.

Publishers desirous of repriting some of the above out-of-stock publications may contact the author.

Hindi editions of the above publications may be ordered from M/s Bharati Sahitya Sadan, 30/90 Connaught circus, New Delhi 11 0001. Tel 343557.

In USA the above English publications may be ordered from A. Ghosh, 5720, W. Little York, Apt. 216, Houston, Texas 77091, United States of America Tel. 713 778 0960.

Bengali Editions may be ordered from M/s Annapoorna Publishers, 36 College Row, Calcutta - 700 009.

SANSKRIT TERMINOLOGY OF ALL HUMANITY

The whole world needs to take cognizance of the fact that while there was no Christianity before A.D., and no Islam prior to 622A.D.,Vedic Sanskrit history covers a period of multi-billion years from the very first generation of humanity. That automatically proves that all so called Muslims and Christians are descendants of Hindus converted through deceit, threats or temptations.

THE UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN DECEPTION

Some conscientious European Christian scholars have written a number of books exposing the concoction that passes for Christianity. One of those is by G. A. Wells, who used to teach German, at the School of Oriental And African Studies, in London. That book is titled DID JESUS EXIST ?

That book besides exposing the concoction of the Christian dogma, cites instances of priests and others, who having functioned as Christians for decades, suddenly announced in great disgust that they were no-longer Christians since they were convinced that Christianity was a spiritual hoax which had cheated and mislead them.

Such persons, when asked, why Christianity continues to spread and proliferate ? Their answer was "Selling Christianity is the biggest business in the world."

Let us therefore probe Christianity, as the police do when they suspect foul-play. It is generally believed and asserted that Christianity is rooted in a person named Jesus Christ. That itself is a big hoax. Because all faiths, centering around individuals are known as 'isms', such as Buddhism and Mohammedanism. Naturally therefore, had there been a real Jesus Christ, the religion, if any, stemming from him,

should have been known as Christism or Jesusism. That proves the life - story of Jesus, to be a pure concoction. We propose hereunder to critically examine the traditional account of Jesus's life.

One is told that Jesus was born of a virgin. Is not that basic statement very absurd since virginity and maternity are contradictory terms! If and when a non-wed woman does indeed deliver a child, does she inspire public disgust or deep reverence?

About Jesus's birth it is blandly asserted that three wise men from the East were guided to the exact location by a moving star which descended on the exact birth spot. Has anybody seen a star moving like a kite in the high heavens ?

And if Jesus's birth-spot was indeed so accurately pin-pointed, what explains the vagueness about whether Jesus was born in Bethlehem, or Jerusalem or Nazareth and whether in a house or crypt ?

The day of the week on which Jesus was born (such as Monday, Tuesday or any other day) is also totally unknown.

The time of his birth too is unknown. The year of his birth too is not known. One version asserts that Jesus may have been born even in 4. B.C In that case consider the result viz. that Christ may have born in 4. B.C (i.e. Before Christ). Christ being born four years before Christ. Does that make any sense? There too the day of the week, the month and the time of birth are totally missing vital details.

Now let us consider what is asserted about Jesus's personality. We are told that he was the noblest of all, advocating turning the other cheek if slapped on one. Is it consistent? Then to assert that such a noble person was done to death in the most horrible manner by hammering nails

on his body on a cross ?

To hail such a person as a saviour of all humanity is the height of absurdity, since he could not save himself. That story doesn't mention any public protest over Jesus's crucifixion. Another absurdity in that concocted story is, since the day of his crucifixion is celebrated as Good Friday, the succeeding Sunday, when Jesus is said to have resurrected, ought to be rued, cursed and dubbed as a Bad Sunday.

The celebrated 'Last Supper' painting depicting Jesus at a table with his 12 followers is also an absurdity because in those times Romans used to squat on mats on the floor for meals.

Since there was no Jesus and no crucifixion the 'sign of the cross' gesture by so-called Christians is a meaningless formality. Moreover, a mere cross sign is meaningless unless accompanied by gesture simulating the hammering of nails in Jesus's body.

The Christian dogma, that no matter how heinous one's behavior throughout one's life may be, all one has to do is simulate a formal regretul confession before a cleric just before one's death, to ensure a total divine pardon and a divine seat in the high heavens.

Since the time, the day, the date, the place and the year of Jesus's birth are totally unknown, the celebrations of Chrismas at midnight between December 24 and 25, to the ringing of bells, is an irrational observance.

In the term 'Chrismas', 'Chris' is not Christ nor does mas mean a birthday. How come then that Chrismas is celebrated as Christ's birthday.

Similarly, in the term X'mas too, 'X' doesn't stand for Christ nor does 'mas' mean a birthday, How come then that

Chrismas is explained away as Christ's birthday? Moreover, why is the celebration accompanied by the ringing of bells ?

Having summarised above how so-called Christianity, its doctrines and practices have no logical and factual basis. We shall now explain how it all started.

Hinduism alias Vedic Sanskrit culture has a multi-billion-year history from the very first generation of humanity. An account of the ages past and the ages ahead is available in the opening introductary pages of elaborate Vedic almanacs available with book-sellers any day. One's mind boggles at that accurate, multi-billion-year account recorded in great detail. That antiquity is reflected even in modern European terminology. For instance limitless time is known as 'kaal' in Sanskrit. Therefore the word 'calender' is Sanskrit ka-la-ntar i.e. a chart indicating divisions of time (such as day, week, month, year etc.) Similarly the term 'Clock' is 'kaal - ka indicator of time'.

Since the Vedas are in Sanskrit and they constitute the compendium of divine knowledge to guide all humanity, the tradition of reciting them by heart has continued unbroken through professional verbatim reciters.

In that history of global culture, the Mahabharat war lasted for 18 days from November 15 to December 3 of 5561 B.C. After that war Krishna emerged as the great God-head who commanded universal admiration and respect as a divine personality as is evidenced by his world-famous 'Bhagavad Geeta' discourse, delivered extempore to his warrior admirer Arjun.

Thereafter with the waning of the world Vedic empire and the consequent decline in strict, accurate Sanskrit studies, regional forms of degenerate Sanskrit emerged as

global local languages. Thus all European, American, West-Asian and Far Eastern languages are extant regional splinters of Sanskrit. Consequently English is a regional degenerate form of Sanskrit. So much so that even the common English word of abuse Damn is Sanskrit 'Daman' (दमन). Even the exclamation 'Hello' is Sanskrit 'Hala'

Vedic recitations used to be common even in Europe as in the rest of the world. The Veda compendium was pronounced as Edda in latter-day Europe. Edinborough, the capital of Scotland is basically Sanskrit 'Vedanam-puram' (i.e. the Vedic township). Even Scotland is Sanskrit 'Kshatra sthan' i.e. the land of the warrior Clan the Kshatriyas.

Likewise the name of the latest divine incarnation Krishna (Chrisn) has undergone a number of regional pronunciations even in India. In Bengal Chrisn is pronounced as 'Kesto'. In the Karnatak province in India Chrisn is pronounced as Christ. In South India that name is pronounced as Chrisnan. In European mannerism the deity was alluded to as Christian. Therefore the term Christian-ity (alias Christianity) signifies admirers alias devotees of God Chrisn.

Consequently both Peter and Paul, like all contemporary Europeans, were part of Christianity i.e. admirers, devotees, followers of the Chrisn cult. The (इति) 'ity' suffix too is Sanskrit meaning 'as such'. Therefore the term Christianity is the European pronunciation of Chrisnan-ity i.e. devotees of Chrisn, the latest Vedic incarnation. Therefore all so-called Christians ought to realize that like the modern-day ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) what is known as Christian is an earlier version of ISKCON i.e. devotees alias admirers of Chrisn.

Consequently both Peter and Paul were Chrisn devotees

early in the 1st century A.D. visiting and participating in the management and worship in Chrisn (alias Christian) temples in Bethlehem, Jerusalem etc., Bethlehem is a malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Vatsaldham (meaning the abode of the darling child i.e. Chrisn.) Jerusalem alias Yerusalem is also a jumbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Yadu-ishalayam, meaning 'The Township of God Chrisn of the Yadu clan'.

Both Peter and Paul, who lived during the 1st century A.D., when Nero was the Roman emperor, were considered a public menace because they were fomenting hatred between different sections of the then Vedic community there, by delivering angry speeches in the name of an imaginary Jesus. Since both Peter and Paul, were a social menace, provoking public riots against the then Roman regime, and setting fire to public property, they were arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Accordingly Peter was crucified and Paul was beheaded with a sword for high treason. Is Christian deification of such criminals justified ? it was their followers who set fire to public building in Rome and spread the rumour that Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. Therefore it is Peter's crucifixion which is being misrepresented as an imaginary Jesus's crucifixion.

Peter's schizophrenic lament at being thwarted in his attempt to emerge as a great public leader, is reflected in his dream in which an imaginary Jesus consoles Peter- "Don't grieve"!"On Thee as a rock (since Peter alias Praster, in Sanskrit does indeed mean a stone). I shall build another church for you."

So-called Christianity is thus an hoax

So-called Christianity is thus an hoax. Those Peter and Paul lived in the 1st century A.D. Those were the times when Vedic culture prevailed all over Europe

and other parts of the world. Since Chrisn was the latest Vedic incarnation, discourses on His life. His gospel and sermon were in vogue all over the world. The forecourt of the temples of God Krishn were the venues of Dharma Churcha (धर्मचर्चा) i.e. discourses on human duties and behavior. Thus the word 'church' is Sanskrit.

The word 'convent' too is Sanskrit, where the initial letter 'c' ought to retain its basic pronunciation 'See' to pronounce the word as 'Sanwant (सन्वंत) which in Sanskrit connotes holy premises.

Priests conduct the holy discourse. That word 'priest' too is Sanskrit. To understand that one may remember that S and H are inter-changeable, as the word semi-sphere is invariably spelled as 'hemisphere.' The Sanskrit word being Purohit it is that which is being pronourced in Christian practice as 'purosit' alias priest.

If may thus be seen that it was all Vedic Sanskrit culture which held sway throughout Europe under the Roman empire. During those years of the so-called first century, in an attempt to show-off as a distinct group, they substitued Amen for 'AUM'. Their rebel rabble then started carrying and displaying crucified Peter's portrait as their hall-mark.

All this should awaken so-called Christians to their total spiritual deceit and misguidance. If at all they need a deity to pray to, they should rember that they are Christians i.e devotees of Chrisn.

Europeans are told that before their conversion to Christianity, they were Pagans. That term Pagan is a mal-pronunciation of the Sanskrit term Bhagvan meaning the Vedic Divinity. This should make all Christians everywhere

realize that they professed Vedic culture (alias Hinduism) before being converted to Christianity by terror, torture, tyranny, trickery, treachery, taxation and temptation, by the Roman army from 312 A.D. onwards. As a result, within 850 years the whole of Hindu Europe was forced to turn Christian.

The irony is that the very Roman monarchy which executed Peter and Paul as enemies of the realm, in the 1st century, glorified them as demi-gods 300 years later.

Around 312 A.D., when Constantine was Emperor, the Roman administration was getting corrupt, cruel and dictatorial. Frequent public uprisings continued despite military repression throughout Europe.

As the last resort, Constantine fancied that if the Vedic high- priest for Europe, the Shankaracharya (with his seat in the Vatica, alias Vatican) issued a sacred directive ordering the public to be loyal and peaceful, lest they be cursed to eternal hell, public uprisings could end.

But as per Vedic traditions Shankaracharays lead a detached spiritual life with no mundane interest. Therefore, even mighty sovereigns bent low to pay homage to those high-priests. So the Shankaracharaya could never be prevailed upon to order the public to submit meekly to tyrannical misrule. Thus, having no hope of the Shankaracharaya obliging the emperor, Constantine invading the Vatica (alias Vatican) itself, with his army, slew the then Vedic Shankaracharaya, ransacked all around. Eversince, the Vatican premises have been a closely guarded graveyard of Vedic history, awaiting proper investigation of its invaded, slaughtered and buried Vedic past. Papal edicts are known as 'Bull' precisely because God Shankar's dispatch-rider is indeed a Bull

Vatican nomenclature continues to be Vedic Sanskrit. For instance the term Papa (for the pope) used all over Europe is Sanskrit paap-ha (पाप-हृ) meaning 'Absolver from Sin. That terminal 'Ha' remains silient in the term Papa.

The Sistine Chapel (in which the College of Cardinals elects a successor to a deceased Pope alias Papa) is the Sanskrit term Shiv-Sthan chaapaul(शिवस्थान चोपल) meaning a Shiv temple with a bow-like, curved ceiling. The Vatican museum has numerous relics of its Vedic past. For instance some uprooted (Shivlingas), Shiv emblems are on display.

Since the Roman sovereign now needed a name-sake face-saving-high-priest to occupy the seat of the slain Vedic high-priest who would carry out the emperor's dictates, a representative of the Peter-Paul faction which had led an angry, separatist existence, attracting to itself, disgruntled, riff-raff, from time to time, for nearly 300 years, was installed as the new high priest. That is the beginning of the so called Christian (which is a European malpronumciation of the Vedic deity Chrisn) Papacy. Hence the history of the Papacy and the lives of Peter and Paul are all blurred and blotched with bluffs and blood.

To impart some fake sanctity to it the ludicrous legend of a crucified, virgin-born Jesus was tagged-on to it. The date I.A.D. is actually the year of Peter's birth. So when a nominee of the Peter-Paul fraction replaced the murdered Vedic Shankaracharaya (ciria 312 A.D.) in the Vatican the world was bluffed into believing that Christianity started with some Jesus 312 years ago. Jesus Christ is the European malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn i.e. God Chrisn. All so-called Christians need therefore awaken to the fact that they are all victims of a spiritual hoax.

It is not generally known that every Christian has to pay an heavy tax to the Church. Stffie Graf the German tennis Champion, who won prizes worth millions of pounds, when ordered to remit a large chunk of it to the church, was so disgusted as to announce her intention to quit Christianity. Therefore a through worldwide inqniry needs to be conducted on the church-tax on every. Christian in every country all over the world. Such a tax amounts to paying for the very fetters which bind persons to Christianity. Christian publicity-media too cunningly suppressed the news of Steffi Graf's disgustful discard of Christianity.

Since Christians, numbering over a billion, from the largest human community in the modern world, we hope that the most conscientious and inquisitive among them will take cognizance of the above exposure, disown Christianity them-selves and awaken others regarding the foregoing facts and some more details listed hereunder-- (1) Since Chrismas is celebrated as Christ's birthday on the midnight between December 24 and 25 how and why does A.D. begin from January 1? (2) Since midnight is not the time of Jesus's birth why does the midnight-hour mark the commencement of the Chrismas celebration? (3) Since Chris is not Christ and 'mas' doesn't signity a 'birthday', what is the justification for the assertion that Chrismas means Christ's birthday ? (4) Similarly in the synonym "X" mas "X" doesn't signify Christ and mas dosen't mean a birthday, then how come 'X' mas is Christ birthday ?

If may therefore be seen that so-called Christianity is all bluff and bhister. Will Durant in his II-Volume 'Story of Civilization' has also summarized how conscientious individuals such as Napoleon, Waltaire and Russeau suspected the

authenticity of the so-called Christian lore about Jesus.

As already pointed out by us at the start, what passes for Christianity is basically the Krishna-devotion cult in Europe the Sanskrit term Iesus Chrisn was pronounced as 'Jesus Christ', both because of laxity in accurate pronunciation and the similarity of i and ; j. in latin handwriting. Therefore Christians all over the world need to realize that they better adhere to the original Sanskrit pronunciation Iesus Chrisn instead of its mal-pronunciation Jesus Christ.

As explained above, the terms X'mas and Chrismas being meaningless in European Christian lore, it ought to be realized that they are Sanskrit. 'Mas'. In Sanskrit signifies a month. Therefore the term Chrismas is a popular malpronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Krishn mas' (i.e. the month of Chrisn.) where the last letter 'n' in the name Krishn got blurred in popular European pronunciation, with the waning of strict accuracy of Sanskrit speech in Europe.

Similarly in the term X'mas the letter 'X'is actually the Roman numeral 10 Therefore X'mas signifies the 10th month of the year, since the Vedic new year commenced with March.

God Chrisn has asserted in His famous 'Bhagvad Geeta' discourse that the Margasheersh (i.e. December) month represents Him. That is why Chrismas alias Chrisn-mas (the month of Chrisn) was celebrated all over the world from 5561 B.C. at the stroke of midnight (because that is the exact hour of Chrisn's birth,) to the ringrng of bells (because that is a Vedic custom) and on December 24-25 because that marked the winter solstice.

That proves March to have been the first month of the Vedic year all over the ancient Vedic world. That is further

proof of Vedic culture having permeated the whole world from time immemorial.

It is because of that, the terms September, October, November and December are Sanskrit, Vedic ordinals saptum is Sanskrit for 7th, Octo. alias Ashtam is Sanskrit for the 8th, Navam is Sanskrit for the 9th and Dasham is the 10th.

The suffix 'ember' common to three out of those four, is the Sanskrit term for the heaven. Therefore the 12 months represent the different phases of the Sun, completing a year.

The general public, whether Christian or non-Chris-tian, is unaware of the fact that the lives of Peter and Paul and the history of the Papacy have been allowed to remain unexplored and vague because they are too bizarre to stand scrutiny.

For instance some centuries ago a women got employed in the Vatican. There her amorous favour won her popularity among the Vatican staff. Thereafter donning a male-attire she functioned as the pope. But after about two years, while participating in a public procession she delivered a child. That infuriated the public and she was lynched. This was narrated by Peter Stanford in his talk over the BBC london on 20 December 1998 at 10.30 p.m. He is the author of the book titled THE SHE POPE.

Since Christianity has a so-called Virgin Mary of immaculate conceptian at its very base what right had the Christian mob to lynch 'Pope Joan' on delivering a baby? On the other hand they should have publicity acclaimed and honnoured. Joan as yet another Virgin of immaculate coneption, and her child as another Jesus.

All right-thinking people should ponder over the above facts and decide for themselves whether Christianity is a

genuine religion or an hoax and a fraud.

They ought to realize, instead, that it was Iesus(i.e. God) Chrisn who is their real basic deity who delivered the widely-acclaimed Bhagwad Geeta discourse on the battle-field at the start of the Mahabharat war in 5561 B.C.

As per Vedic tradition the initial starting era of life on earth, is known as the Kruta era. The Sanskrit term 'Kruta' signifies 'Ready-made' by Divinity.

It is mentioned in Vedic tradition that at first the sound 'OM' alias 'AUM' reverberated through the firmament. Then God Vishnu appeared reclining on the coils of a huge 'Time-serpent' floating on water. From His navel emerged a lotus-stem. Brahma, the Creator was seen squating on that lotus. He then created all life including the first generation of adult men and women and other species of life.

Readers may now take a look at what the Bible (The Old Testament) records on its very first (opening) page. The Bible states "At first there was the word (i.e. Aum),Then the spirit of God (i.e. Vishnu, the Supreme Deity) was seen floating on water. At first the world was of one speech" (i.e. Sanskrit was the first common, basic language of all humanity.)

The blowing of the conch at the start of all holy Vedic functions marks the reproduction of the divine 'AUM' note at, the start of the creation.

It was that Vedic culture and Sanskrit speech which continued throughout the world from the day of the creation. Chrisn was born in that Vedic tradition. Since Chrisn was the latest Vedic incarnation his devotees were known as Chrisnan-ity. Which was mal-pronounced in Europe as Christian-ity. Peter, meaning stone, alias 'rock' is a mal-pronounciation of the Sanskrit word prastar. Orthodox women

whose children die young, pray to God that if they are blessed with another child they would give him the insignificant name. Praster (later deteriorating to 'Peter' in European, speech.) From this, one may deduce that Peter's mother had other short-lived children earlier.

In contemporary tradition, Peter as the devotee of Chrisn was termed a Chrisnan-ity (i.e. a devotee of Chrisn). He was connected with a number of Chrisn temples in his native West Asia (Palestine, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth etc). There he and his acqaintance Saul alias Paul, fell out with Chrisn temple managing groups.

Being barred entry in Chrisn-choirs and temples Peter felt deeply hurt. Being a very sensitive person he began to suffer from hallucinations. In his acute mental distress he used to prattle "Oh Christen (i.e. Chrisn), in segregating me (from your temple company) these people have not stabbed me (in a way) but also crucified you."

It was that angry, grumble which led to a Peter, Paul and company disgruntled group (as there are dissident groups in every major movement) which led a non-descript existence for about 300 years. Then suddenly around 312 A.D. when Roman Emperor Constance murdered the Vedic Shankaracharya, the high priest for Vedic Europe, the emperor needed a name-sake substitute to officiate in that ancient Vedic, holy seat, a nominee of the 300-year-old dissident Peter-Paul group was put in that seat. That is how and why both Peter and Paul were canonized as saints,though they were declared and slain as criminals by the then Roman administration. That is the spurious and criminal origin of so-called Christianity which naturally went on patching up on its spurious corpus bizarre myths of a world-Saviour conceived

by a virgin and crucified by the public, to function post-mortem as a Saviour of all humanity.

Are not so-called Christians then victims of a blatant spiritual hoax! Every conscientious Christian thus needs to realize that he or she is a Christian i.e. a follower of Chrisn.

TOTAL FALSITY OF MUSLIM HISTORY

History is an account of the past which is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

But since both Christianity and Islam were spread by terror, torture, tyranny, trickery,treachery, taxation and temptation, countries converted to Christianity or Islam never talk about or teach their pre-converssion histories.

Since UNESCO is a part of the United Nations Organization the former must compel Christian and Muslim countries not to skip over their pre-conversion histories and the brutal methods which forced them to convert. Currently both Christian and Muslim countries pretend as though their religion originated from the very first generation of humanity.

There is a slight difference in modern times in Christian and Muslim reactions. While a Christian would not generally react violently to suggestions that no Christianity existed before 1A.D. and therefore he is descended from non-Christians, every Muslim has been trained to react violently and brutally to even any suggestian that at least his pre-Mohamad ancestors were non-Muslims.

MOHAMMAD'S OWN VEDIC HERITAGE

Since Mohammad was born in 570 A.D. and he proclaimed Islam in 622 A.D. while in his 52nd year should it not be crystal clear even to sworn Muslims that Mohammed

himself was a non-Muslim for the first 52 years of his life, and a Muslim only for the last 10 years. How many Muslims around the world will have the courage and honesty to admit that basic fact loudly and clearly? How many Muslims know or are ready to admit that Mohammed was born of parents who spoke Sanskrit and followed Vedic culture?

ISLAM'S VEDIC SANSKRIT TERMINOLOGY

Let us examine Islam's basic terminology to realize that in pre-Mohammad times, West Asian countries and far eastern regions such as Malaysia and Indonesia, who are Muslims today used to speak Sanskrit and practise Vedic culture.

Syria, Assyria derive their names from the Sanskrit-speaking Sur, Asur communities. Palestine gets its name from an ancient Vedic saga Pulastin who had his Vedic seminary there. Jordan derives its name from the Vedic deity Janardan. Jerusalem, pronounced as Yerusalem is an ancient Sanskrit term Yedic Ishalayam signifying a township raised around a temple of God Krishna, who headed the Yadu clan.

Islam is the Sanskrit term 'Ishalayam' alluding to the gigantic 7-storeyed Vedic temple (currently known as the Kaba) housing 360 divine idols. Muslim pilgrims congregating their annual Haj pilgrimage still perambulate that temple seven times as per the ancient Vedic tradition. The only change they have introduced is to permbulate anti clockwise, reversingthe earlier Vedic clockwise perambulation.

The term Haj is a corruption of the Sanskrit term Vraj

signifying proceeding on a pilgrimage.

The Islamic greeting 'Salam Valekum' is a jumbled pronunciation of the Sanskrit term 'Ishalayam Balakam' implying a greeting in the name of the child-deity Krishna, enshrined in the Kaba shrine.

Arvasthan (currently pronounced as Arabastan) abbreviated as Arabia is a Sanskrit term signifying a land of (pedigree) horses.

Mecca, Madina, the two cities in Arabia mark the two ends of 400 kms, stretch of land. Those are Sanskrit terms 'Makha-Medini' signifying a land of fire-worship. In all Vedic worships, a holy fire is lighted and worshiped to the chanting of Sanskrit hymns, as representing divine energy on Earth.

The Kaba shrine housing 360 idols, was the spiritual hub of the Vedic world from times immemorial. As such Mohammad's father and the entire Arab community revered prayed to and worshipped the deities enhrined in that seven-storeyed temple.

HOW AND WHY MOHAMMED BROKE AWAY ?

Since Mohammad ancestors and parents were a Sanskrit-Speaking family the basic, vital question is how, why and when did Mohammad break away from that hereditary universal Vedic tradition ?

It is that vital question which fanatic Islamic tradition has left unanswered and unexplored leading to its own embarrassing disadvantage and discomfiture.

MOHAMMAD'S EARLY LIFE

Mohammad was born in 570 A.D. But his father had died before Mohammad's birth. Later his mother too died. Being an orphan Mohammed could neither read nor write. As a result as he grew in age he fell into bad company which

indulged in terrorizing the populaee robbing them of their wealth and women. That is what them led the contemporary law-abiding Sanskrit-speaking Arab citizenry to stigmatize the group-leader as Mohammed(महंमद) alias Ahammed(अहंमद). Those are Sanskrit synonyms. महान् मदः यस्य असौ महंमदः alias meaning a highly conceited person. Ahammed is also a Sanskrit synonym of Mohammed. अहम् इति मदः यस्या असौ अहंमदः, implying a person who considers himself unique and towering over all others.

MUSLIM AWAKENING URGENT

It is a wonder how generations of Muslim, spread all over the world for almost 1400 years, from realizing the sinisters defametory implications of the terms Mohammad and Ahmed, have been proudly affixing and suffixing them to their names such as Sultan Mohammed and Altaf Ahamed etc.

URGENT NEED TO REVISE MUSLIM HISTORY

The above analysis should impal at least some conscietious Muslims to take a second hard look at their history and realize that they too form an integral part of the world wide holy Vedic Sanskrit brotherhood that existed from the very first generation of humanity.

It is hoped, therefore, at least that some modern, conscientious Muslims would come forward to breakaway from the terror, torture, tyranny, trickery, treachery, taxation and temptation tradition of Islam to awaken all Muslims to the fact that they are all part of a World Vedic brotherhood where each one is expected to lead an affectionate and helpful life without forcing anybody to any specific mode of worship or prayer. Vedic society includes and welcomes everybody from a staunch theist to a stark, atheist so long as he or she renders loving service to fellow beings.